RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

The Paramount Living Issue

By SPECTATOR.

No ~~Negro Member of the~~ British Empire who is ~~worth~~ anything as a unit of that membership could have read the statement of the British Prime Minister made on Tuesday this week to the House of Commons but must feel acute pain, sincere sorrow and, withal, unrelieved amazement at the story of the dramatic fall of France under the heels of German barbarism

Sierra Leone

6-22-40

Freetown

Individual men and nations, too, have got to stand firmly, look round, and keep fit for emergencies if they would successfully stem the destructive floods and currents which time and circumstances bring with them to men and nations in this world of change.

6-22-40

It is conceivable that a nation may continue in strength and prosperity during thousands of years provided that the principles that keep nations in prosperity are observed and upheld by it

What France has come to at the moment is the result of non-observance on the part of France for long of the Laws that keep Nations in strength and greatness.

A Nation of Revolutions, Guillotines and what not, cannot, in a world like this abide in strength for long. At the base France had been shaky since the Great War of 1914 to 1918, and, indeed, long before that; and the fury and strength of the German on-slaught in the present war have only served as revelation of internal weakness which for certain had been the condition of France during several years.

In the SIERRA LEONE WEEKLY NEWS of December 30, 1939 the following appeared as part of its leading article:-

"Commander Stephen King Hall in a news letter published by him in December 1938 and reproduced by the WEEKLY NEWS at the time, informed the British public that in a conversation which he had with a German whom he named Herr X. he was informed as follows:—

"It is the destiny of the Fuehrer—viz. Hitler—to lead the German Volk out of the wilderness of defeat. We shall become supreme and strong. France, certainly, (Sic!) England probably are Decadent peoples and must make way for a powerful people who are ready as all the world has seen to make unlimited sacrifices for National greatness. We shall absorb Austria and extend our control over the Balkans etc. and down the Danube Valley. Now will come the supreme moment when being secure we shall demand Colonies in order to lay the foundations of a World Empire. Will England concede our demands? I think she will give way. You ask why? Because you will not be strong enough to refuse."

Readers of the "Weekly News" will notice that in this conversation it was declared by Herr X as far back as December 1938 that France was Decadent and could not withstand Germany in case of war. The war has arrived and France is proved to have been Decadent, for how else, with Britain as willing helper could France elect to accept from Hitler terms of Armistice which are the same as Ruin, Bondage and perpetual Disgrace.

Oliver Goldsmith Wrote:

O, Luxury! thou curst by Heaven's
  decree,
How do thy potions with insidious
 Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!
 Kingdoms by thee to sickly greatness
  grown,
 Boast of a florid vigour Not its own.
 At every draught more large and large
  they grow,
 A bloated mass of rank unwieldy woe;
 Till, sapped their strength and every
 part unsound.
 Down, down they sink and spread a
 ruin round.

How far the disablement of France by Germany has gone Spectator is not in position at the moment to say. Has the French Fleet fallen in whole into the hands of Hitler? Have all French munitions of war been handed over by the Petain Government? One is comforted by the announcement that the Colonial Empire of France will continue the struggle but one must wait to see how far the promise will be kept and whether upon announcement in France to the inhabitants of that ill-fated country the humiliation into which they have been plunged by Petain will be accepted by them,

6-22-4.

Says the Prime Minister of England:.

' But relying upon the true genius of the French people and their Judgement upon what has happened to them when they are allowed to know the facts we shall endeavour to keep such contacts as are possible through the Bars of their prison,

Alas, for what has happened to France and alas, alas, alas, if upon knowing all the facts the people of France will consent tamely to the fate to which Petain has handed them over. Are there not occasions in which men and nations would and should prefer death to surrender?

For the future it is left to the British Alone to save the world from German Aggression and Barbarism, It is a spectacle that should shake all our hearts but it is not in the opinion of Spectator a spectacle at which we of the British Empire should stand in Dismay. The mighty God of Jacob has His way of bringing to Birth a new world or new and better conditions of things, in His world. And for great and historic effects He makes His own choice of people who are to work His purpose out.

In the opinion of Spectator the British Nation is God's own appointment for bringing to pass a new and better world.

6-22-40

The suffering will be terrible but the needed grace will be given by Him whose might is unchallengeable.

Freetown

Is it known that in the Providence of God His servants are sometimes brought into tight corners out of which there would seem to be no escape, that He the Almighty might show the Greatness of His Power?

The case of Daniel is a case in point. Daniel at first could not believe that the God whom he served could allow him to be cast into a Den, not of a Lion but of Lions. But what did happen what this— As Daniel was being thrust into the Den the invisible God was by his side and when he was actually let down into the Den was His God and himself who stood at the bottom of the Den. Lions on the one side, Daniel on the other, and the Invisible Almighty God in the midst. The lions must eat God first before they could devour Daniel. But how could they? And so, the project of the enemies failed.

No! to talk glibly of the situation with which the British nation is confronted at the present moment is to do foolishly. The situation is grave enough but it is not hopeless, because through the British is God going to make known to Hitler, that beside Him the mighty God of Jacob there is none else.

Our God shall come into the War and shall not keep silence. A fire shall go forth before Him and it shall be very tempestuous around, but with Him on our side Hitler shall come to grief.

Meanwhile, O people of Sierra Leone! people who are members of the British Empire, people who are enjoying so much at the hands of the British Nations, will you not fall on your knees severally and collectively in secret and in public and earnestly implore the mighty God to guard the safety of the British Empire? Woe be unto you if you should be found of those who have been so good to you and who in this time of trouble are taking close notice of your behaviour that you are dissemblers and unreliables.

It is a Day of trouble. Let us mobilize in sincere prayer for the safety of the British Empire.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE AND THE WAR.

Sierra Leone

(No. 2)

6-15-40

Freetown

The important Message for the Colonies, conveyed in a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Lloyd of Dolobran P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. D.S.O. and which was Broadcast from Tower Hill by the direction of His Excellency the Governor on the evening of the 6th instant, and further circulated in a supplement enclosed in each of the local papers last week, has caught the imagination of the people accentuating the need, a more serious need for whole-hearted co-operation by every individual member of any given community to offer the ablest and best contribution towards the winning of the war. One outstanding feature in the utterances of those responsible for conducting the various ramifications of the war, is the plain outspokenness with which they deal with the situation, as the war proceeds. At the opening of the message the noble Lord speaks of the "deepening gravity of the situaation", unlike the deceiving and mendacious tendency of Germany. The British Government is pledged to take every section of the vast Empire into its confidence, as it calculates upon the co-operation of each and every. This policy is assuredly an incentive to rouse everyone to regard the issue of the war as his personal concern, an issue in which the greatest principle which make life worth living are involved and which therefore call on everyone to help to save himself and all he may count dear. Of every race or colour, there is the call for the greatest possible efforts. There is no doubt that the situation is very clearly understood by the people of this Colony, as there has not been wanting evidence of the willingness to contribute the best in the critical situation in which even though so far removed from the scene of battle, they are involved. This is the conviction responsible for the thoughts in our last issue of which this is a continuation; we abhor any aspect of discrimination in this important matter. If we are not **called to go to France or Flanders** we ought to be made competent to guard our homes and hearths, if by any freak of chance the Huns should invade our shores. This is not vain ambition "Honi soit qui mal y pensé." We scorn any attitude which may savour of grumbling; our duty at present is to do whatever is possible to the greatest maximum of efficiency. There has been the call for Scrap metal; concerning this we desire to emphasize one aspect of the Broadcast talk of Mr. Juxon Smith when he said that those who may fail to respond to the call to surrender their scrap metal would be helping Hitler to win the war; which may God forbid. In this direction every one can do something however little. Then in regard to the Telegram of the Colonial Secretary, he has indicated how co-operation may be effected; (1) Colonies whose raw materials are essential towards carrying on the war should not abate their efforts.

(2) Colonies should refrain from making demands for non-essential imports especially those requiring the use of iron or steel.

(3) Colonies should endeavour to produce the maximum of foodstuff that is to say, the importation of foreign foodstuff; should be curtailed, and locally produced foodstuff be resorted to.

(4) There should be less demand for the use of freightage also the reduction of any demand for man-power the release of men who could render military service, from civil engagements which in one way could be effected by the curtailment of vacation leave. Lastly, there is called forth a greater degree of sacrifice wisely planned so that no rash curtailment of existing social or other services may be effected where only postponement may be all that is necessary.

The Colonial Development and welfare scheme has passed its second reading in Parliament. the present situation will cause some delay towards its consummation as all the resources of the Empire must unreservedly be devoted to the winning of the war. There could be no two opinions about the wisdom of such a policy. We are indeed grateful to the Colonial Secretary for such sympathetic and clear elucidation of the situation, and we can give the assurance that Sierra Leone will be second to none in falling into line of answering the required conditions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN SIERRA LEONE. (No. III)

Sierra Leone

6-15-40

Freetown

In support of our contention that Agriculture as far as the present policy of Government is concerned, has been a failure and can by no means provide ample incentive to the educated young people to embark on it as a means of earning their livelihood. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mabang Academy held on the 30th January last, the Chairman who was the Director of Agriculture is reported to have said in connection with the Government refusing to give a favourable consideration to the application for a grant: "As Director of Agriculture his advice had been asked and he had been obliged to tell Government that whereas the Academy was doing good work for the Apprentices, no Ex-pupils of the Academy—other than those in Government Service appeared to be making a living out of Agriculture......... he pointed out that the difficulty in question was due to the difficulty of making a decent living from farming on the hill slopes of the Colony; he could see no prospect at present of making a good living **by farming on the worn-out hill slopes of the Colony." If this is the case, and be it** noted it is the opinion of the highest authority in the Colony on the matter, how can the slogan "Back to the soil" carry any modicum of seriousness to those who have grown deaf by its oft repetition? But there is still more to add on this most vital subject. Dr. Harold A. Moody M.D., B.S. the famous President and Founder of the 'League of Coloured Peoples' has written in the issue of The British Subject for March of this year, on the subject as follows: "No country in modern times has found it possible to live by Agriculture alone. We are by no means urging speculative and unsound enterprises, but we feel there is great scope for Government to build model factories, and to train the people to manufacture goods both for home consumption and for export." This was with reference to the West Indies, but it can be made applicable to this Colony, where exploitation is the rule of trade without any exception. There was a time in this Colony when many of the people's requirements could be supplied locally, but foreign Firms,, Europeans or otherwise, adopted the policy of producing the same things which were sold at a much cheaper rate and thereby make the local production unremunerative. **Now it is evident that the need of some such local venture can be of great advantage to the Empire.** It is therefore clear that if the Department is to justify the large sum of money nearly £20,000 spent in 1938, of which £13,613 goes to personal emoluments, the policy needs a drastic revision with the programme involving less of the technical expert and more of the scientific agriculturist who will teach the African how to turn the raw materials into finished products.

RELIGION PLUS SEGREGATION

UNPALATABLE COMPOUND AMONG AFRICANS.

SEP 14 1940

Bantu World

Johannesburg

South Africa

Sir,

Kindly allow me space in the columns of your widely read weekly to expose the bankruptcy of policy of certain Non-European religious misfits, who, while professing the Christian religion, go about preaching the unholy gospel of segregation among themselves.

These modern "apostles" of segregation are trying to create separate social class areas for residents who have lived in harmony for more than a hundred years. Let me call a halt to such narrow-minded pseudo-leaders and remind them of a broader outlook—the Non-European United Front.

It is a calamity for the African people to indulge in such notorious propaganda, and we are not prepared to let them put the clock back. Time marches on. Their outlook is that of a man who, having lost the substance, is now blindly groping at the shadow. Their greatest worry, it seems, is how to rid themselves of the black pigment in their skins.

They would do well to create another earth elsewhere where they would be "lords" and "masters" of all hypocrites.

RICHARD T. SNYMAN,

Johannesburg.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Strike Breakers

Guardian
4/9/40
Port Harcourt

THE incident at the Nkana Mine, as reported in our issue of yesterday, in which fourteen African miners were shot dead as a result of gun fire by troops in Nairobi, portrays one of the grossest forms of man's inhumanity to man and testifies to the oft-quoted saying, that might is right. The strikers, according to the report, were impelled by bad working conditions to form a demonstration to the offices of the mining company concerned and stormed it. The attention of the Police was invited to the situation and it is alleged that efforts were made to pacify the men without success. As a result of this obduracy on the part of the strikers, tear-gas was used on the men which was supplemented by gun fire from troops who were sent there for that purpose, culminating in the death of fourteen of the African strikers.

That this high-handed action is uncalled for and inconsistent with the tenets of justice and fairplay, is the contention of this Leader. If the authorities concerned were sincere in their efforts to preserve peace, the only feasible medium of realising it would have been to resort to persuasive means and to make some sort of guarantee to investigate into the complaints and grievances of the strikers. But, from all accounts, this procedure was not adopted. What happened, as far as we could read between the lines, was that the strikers were told to disperse lest drastic measures should be taken against them.

This warning, naturally, had no effect for as it would be conceded, hungry stomachs know no law. Now, instead of ascertaining from the mining company concerned the true position of things, brute force was freely used on the defenceless strikers and the passages of many men were accelerated to heaven in consequence. If this action is not inconsistent with British justice and capable of interpretation as a deliberate action to suppress the African miners in their attempt to demand what should rightly be their own, then we wonder what else it is. Is not this incident to be probed into, and the initiators of this high handed action punished?

African Club Grounds

Guardian
4/9/40
Port Harcourt

ONE OF the main reasons why public patronage of any place of entertainment or diversion, be it public or private, is obtained, is due to the way and manner that particular place is kept. If that place is properly looked after, and is quite favourable and attractive, it becomes a public rendezvous where all roads lead to.

On the other hand, where a public place is ill cared for, and where catering is below the level, or where the surrounding atmosphere does not breathe any air of attraction public support or patronage dwindles.

The African Club football field is a typical case in point. A casual walk along Club Road adjacent to the football grounds would reveal in no uncertain terms the most neglected way in which the field has been kept. Weeds, about six or eight inches high in certain places, have so crowded the grounds, both in and around the field, that one is almost prone to ask whether it is under the care of any management at all.

Such state of things, as exists in this beautiful and well-laid-out spot, speaks not well of those in charge of it. In our opinion, this is nothing but an evidence of gross negligence and carelessness on the part of the owners. Now that the Football Season is about to begin in real ernest, we appeal to those in charge of this magnificent site to borrow a leaf from the Police Sports Club in the way their field is kept and see that something is done to make the field suitable for play.

Ogba Juju Practice

Guardian
4/13/40
Port Harcourt

CUSTOM, like tradition, is certainly worthy of preservation in so far as it makes for the good of any country; where, however, any custom tends to have a deleterious effect on the lives of the populace, it becomes transcendental, and must in consequence, be scrapped. That is the unpleasant task which has fallen to our lot to discharge in view of certain nefarious practices which are alleged to be taking place at Ogba, in the Ahoada district.

It is stated that instead of resorting to arbitration as a way out in the settlement of misunderstandings, the practice has been growing rampant among the community of this town to invoke juju instead. In the words of a Correspondent: "A person prefers to placing or invoking juju on another instead of applying to the Native Court or Family Elders for the redress of grievances." He further adds: "Instances are not far to seek where creditors invoke juju on their debtors and husbands on their deserted wives and relatives..."

But then, that is not all. The most questionable side of the issue is the determination of cases in the Native Courts by means of juju, in spite of the weight of evidence. As it is known, the prime objective for the existence of any Court is to administer justice on the face of evidence and if the Ogba Native Court cannot adjudicate on cases without resorting to antediluvian practices, then it indicates that it has outlived its usefulness and must therefore be closed down.

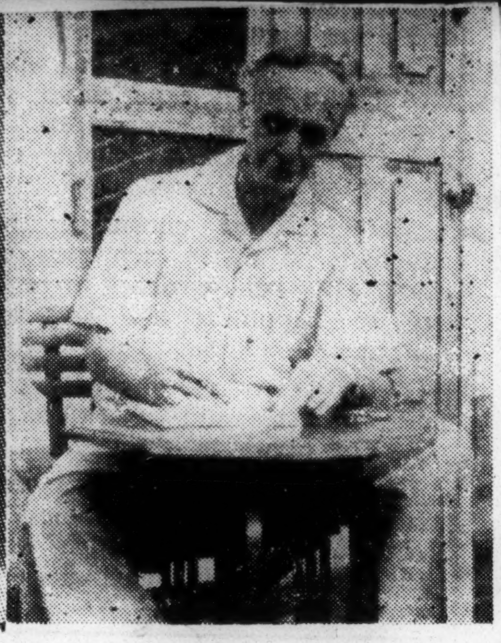
The attention of Government is humbly being drawn to the situation.

Guardian
4/9/40

Port Harcourt,

NANA SIR OFORI ATTA

Omanhene of Akyem Abuakwa. His motion for a square deal for the Gold Coast farmers was lost through the European Official Majority.



THE LATE ODEZIAKU

The testimony of his life among Africans which was commenced by "Zik" in our issue of yesterday, is concluded in this issue.

MOTION OF NANA SIR OFORI ATTA AGAINST HOME GOVT'S DECISION TO BUY COCOA CROP IS LOST

Guardian
4/9/40
Port Harcourt

ACCRA, April 8.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Court "C" room, Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E., Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa State, and the Akan Member for the Eastern Province, argued vehemently on behalf of a motion regarding the Home Government's decision to purchase the whole of the country's cocoa crop for the year 1940—41.

The motion reads:

"That while this Council fully appreciates the decision of His Majesty's Government to purchase the whole cocoa crop of the year 1939—40, the control now exercised from England is, in the opinion of the people of this country, inequitable and falls harshly on almost the entire African community and small shippers.

"We suggest that if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to purchase the 1940—41 crop, the Central Control Committee in England should not include representatives of the Companies of Firms buying cocoa in the Gold Coast and that the control of local purchases should be left in the hands of the Gold Coast Government, assisted by a representative Committee who shall have power to make regulations for the control of such purchases."

In introducing his motion, Sir Ofori re-affirmed the country's loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's Government.

He stressed the point that cocoa was the most important crop of the Gold Coast and so its fate affected every individual of the community.

Nana Sir Ofori then read a resolution passed by the Eastern Provincial Council of Chiefs condemning the scheme as highly against the economic progress of the African producer.

It was not the Home Government's place to force the local Government to do a thing which they themselves knew was not right, he said.

Discussing the question of prices Sir Ofori said that the African had not been fairly treated, in that, although nine shillings was the original price fixed by Government, certain deductions from this amount had arisen which the producers considered quite unreasonable.

The small shippers, Sir Ofori argued, should have a say in the shipment of their produce to England.

In his opinion, this new scheme was, in effect, just exactly what the Pool intended to establish and which was vehemently opposed.

He pointed out that nothing should be done at such a time to cause dissatisfaction among the African Missionary Bodies.

Guardian
4/9/40
Port Harcourt

Ninety-five per cent of the fifty-six thousand souls in Orlu are complete illiterates.

Thirty years or more had elapsed since the advent of the Nigerian Government and the establishment of the Native Courts in Orlu.

And something in the neighbourhood of £12,350 had been collected annually bv taxation since its inception.

And Native Courts' revenue from fines and summons fees bring in some £1,500 yearly.

In view of such enormous sums of money, when will it graciously please the Nigerian Government to make Orlu a District so that she will have and enjoy the following amenities:

Permanent African Hospital, Posts and Telegraphs Offices, sufficient number of Policemen and the services of an Inspector of Police and|or intelligent Sergeant of Police; Government School.

District and Assistant District Officers; one to be entirely detailed to review cases and hold monthly Judicial Appeals, and the other to direct the political destiny of the people, and lastly, complete isolation of the lepers to the Lepers' Colony.

I could recollect that, before the close of 1938, His Honour the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces, during his official tour to Orlu, officially promised to give Orlu a Telegraph Office.

Perhaps, the outbreak of the present European hostilities might have been one of the factors which have prevented the fulfilment of this promise.

If so, what interpretation shall one give to the slogan, "Business as usual?"

Orlu to Oguta, where there had been Posts and Telegraphs Offices, is eighteen miles.

Will the Nigerian Government and the Postmaster-General, Lagos, not consider the advisability of extending the Telegraph Lines from Oguta to Orlu?

The cost of such extension will be negligibly small in comparison with what it will commercially bring into the coffers of the Nigerian Government.

With all due deference, is there any reason why Orlu, comparable with the other tax-paying towns and|or districts in the Owerri Province, should be given the unkindest cut?

I want to know!

Separate Social Centre For Educated Bantu?

SEP 14 1940

The Natal Sun
Durban

Sir,

Some people would think that the present Bantu Social Centre has no particular regulations and this would not be surprising. I do not think it is necessary for people to despise a chairman by running to hand money or sweets to singing people on the stage. This habit is commonly done by the people who have no wisdom or knowledge. If the people of an educated type were to be allowed to have their own Social Centre there would be no disorderly and disturbing movements during the shows.

If one wishes to express one's enthusiasm, why can't one consult the chairman who represents the public? Of course it is wrong to accuse these people of being ill behaved because they cannot do otherwise because of their background.

There has never been a tree whose trunk is slender and whose top branches are heavy and strong. There is a cause and a sequence in things and a beginning and end in human affairs. To know the order of precedence is to have the beginning of wisdom. Therefore we cannot expect the people of a non-educated type to follow the rules of civilization. Educated people should be allowed to have their own shows.

E. THUSINI.

Durban.

[1940]

RAC
AFRIC

Liberia Issues Postage Stamps to Commemorate 100th Anniversary

OCT 25 1940

MONROVIA, Liberia. — (ANP)— Liberia has issued a set of postage stamps to commemmorate the 100th anniversary of the Negro Republic of West Africa. The issue is expected to be much in demand among stamp collectors because of the new vogue of specialization in the matter of collecting stamps. Those who follow this "king of hobbies and hobby of kings" have learned that it is impossible to collect all of the new stamps issued. Since the first stamp appeared in England in 1840 there have been more than 100,000 issued.

Liberia's set began in 1860 although the country was established in 1822. Since then there have been 279 of the "regular" issues, 13 airmails, and a miscellaneous variety of official stamps, semi-postals, registration, etc., making a total of 514 stamps, a small number compared to most countries.

The Liberian stamps are said by collectors to be especially colorful and interesting, with their wide variety of scenic views of the country, natives and wild animal life, portraits of presidents, etc. They are obtainable from most stamp dealers or from the Liberian Consul-General, 277 Broadway, New York city.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The Sierra Leone Teachers' Union.

SEP 14 1940

July 10 To July 17, 1940.

Teachers' Vacation Course 1940.

Wednesday, July 10, 1940:—The Vacation Course was opened by Mr. S. Milburn, the Acting Director of Education, on the morning of Wednesday July 10, at 9 a.m., after a short prayer, and some introductory remarks from the ex-President of the Union, Mr. C. T. Peeler.

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown

In his opening speech, the Director congratulated the Union on its re-organisation, and the consequent arrangement of a Vacation Course. He was most happy in the thought that the Union should have been able to do for itself what was not a very easy thing to do.

Amongst other things, he remarked as follows:—(a) "I see from the Time Table that you have a very interesting series of Lectures."

(b) I learn that when teachers come to a vacation course, they want to be benefited by it. I can advise them that if they are not benefited, they should at least enjoy it."

(c) "I have always been interested in the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union."

The chief points in the Honourable Director of Education's speech can be summarised as follows:—The General Relation between the Education Department and Teachers.

2. The relation of teachers to inspectors.
3. The need of keeping our minds up to date.
4. Methods not everything.
5. The possibility of the formation of a club for teachers.
6. Teachers' use of the Education Department Library.
7. The recommendation of "The Polican Books" for General education.
8. Mr. Sidiki's pilgrimage to Accra and his subsequent sojourn in England to study Law at the age of 60.

After a few general remarks, the Acting Director of Education promised his assistance to the Union as long as it was within his power to help.

He then wished the Course all success, and left for his office immediately.

The first lecture of the Course was given by the Rev P. Hycy Wilson. M.A on the Principles of Education.

The other lecturers for the day were Mr. W. N. Mends, B.A., on "Methods in English." Mr. H. A. R. Sawyerr, B.A., M.Ed on Arithmetic, Mr A. T. Thomas B.A on Geography. These lectures were given to Standard teachers.

The lecturers to infant teachers were Mr V. E. King, M.A. on English Language. and Mr D.J. Wright, on Arithmetic

It needs no words of mine to emphasize how truly those men showed that confidence we had in them when we asked them to lecture us

SEP 14 1940

The attendance on this way was 59 Standard and 27 Infant Teachers

Thursday, July 11 1940:--- On this day, the first item for the Standard Teachers was a demonstration Lesson by Mr H. P Knox Macauley, who gave an interesting lesson in English Grammar

Questions and discussions followed their lesson.

At the next period, the Assistant Director of Education occupied the platform, and gave a masterly lecture on what was termed 'Classroom Difficulties' and on the time-table This he preferred to call "Classroom Problems' and dealt fully with the subject as already stated.

The next lecturer was Mr W. N. Mends on the Methods of Teaching English Here was another 45 minutes treat of a different sort.

Mr A. T Thomas Geography lecture came next, when he dealt quite well on the subject of the motion of the Winds in different belts of the earth, and the occurrence of deserts round the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

The first period for the Infant Teachers was also engaged in listening to a Demonstration Lesson in 'Number occupation' by Miss Emma Cole, which was immediately followed by questions and discussion by the teachers

During the next period they joined the Standard Teachers for the Assistant Director's lecture.

After the break the Infant Teachers were treated to two sound lectures in English Language and Literature respectively, by Mr V. E. King M.A

The English Language lecture was of a general nature and in Literature, the Lecturer gave a most effective review of "Vanity Fair", one of the prescribed books for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations

Thus ended this day's session with a total attendance of 91 made up of 59 Standard and 25 Infant Teachers.

THE ETHIOPIC LANGUAGE A CLASSIC

NOV 7 1940

By H. P. Whitehead, Sr., A.B., S.T.B.

It is interesting to note that the colored youth that passes through the colleges and universities for Negroes get a fair knowledge of Latin Greek, French, Spanish and sometimes German and Hebrew, but to my surprise, and it should be deplored by all, the present-day student knows little or nothing about Ethiopic, his mother tongue.

The Star

The written language of this people began with their earliest civilization, which goes back more than three thousand years, and by a careful study of ancient literature and archaeology, the logical conclusion reached is that these people were the world's school masters, and that they taught science, art and literature to the Egyptians, and the Egyptians taught the Greeks, and the Greeks and Romans.

Zion

The intellectual sun of the Ethiopians had nearly reached its zenith before that of Greece and Rome had risen above the horizon. Heeren said the Ethiopians were "one of the most celebrated and mysterious of nations," that when the Greeks scarcely knew Italy and Sicily by name. "the Ethiopians were celebrated in the verses of their poets" as "the remotest nation, the most just of men" to whom the lofty inhabitants of Olympus journeyed and partook of their feast. Pliny says that Ethiopia was powerful and illustrious as far back as the Trojan war, when Memnon reigned.

Charlotte,

The Hebrew poets seldom mentioned Egypt without mentioning Ethiopia. When Isaiah celebrates the victories of Cyrus (Isa. 45:14) when Jeremiah extols the great victory of Nebuchadnezzer over Pharoah-Necho near Carchemish (Jer. 46:9) when Ezekiel threatens the downfall of Egypt, they unite them with distant Ethiopia (Ezek. 30:4.) Whence did she obtain the spices and drugs with which she embalmed her dead, whose bodies were preserved for thousands of years? Whence the incense that burned on her altars and the cotton and the gold which Cambyses set out to discover and lost half of his army in the attempt?

N.C.

These illustrious Ethiopians glimmer in the traditional history of so many nations and are celebrated in the rhapsodies of Hebrew poets and in the dramas, epics and lyrics of the earliest Greecian bards.

But there are some, and even among us, who doubt that the Ethiopians are the ancesters of the Negro. This I do not discuss, but will say that the consensus of opinion and the drift of the present-day thought among archaeologists, ethnologists, anthropologists, sociologists, linguists and historians is that the Ethiopians are the ancestors of the Negro. There has been a stone excavated in Ethiopia upon which is written in hieroglyphic phonetic characters the words "Nahisa," meaning Negro. "Aswad" is the word used by the Arabic version to describe the Negro, and from the same root is derived the word "sudan." Then take the atymology of the Hebrew verb chaman, "he was hot," we get the noun cham, or Ham, the father of Cush and the Cushites. The Greeks had the same idea when they used the verb aithein, "to burn," and ops, "the face," which they compounded so as to derive the noun, Aithiops, "a black man."

Solomon's Egyptian princess is made to say in the Vulgate version of the Bible, "Nigra sum," "decoloravit me sol" "I am black; the sun has discolored me."

Now the Ethiopic language which comes to us through the Holy Scriptures, about the Fourth Century, is known as the Ethiopic version. It is indeed a classic, yet unstudied. Tradition assigns it to Abba Salama, first bishop of Abbyssinia. The great scholar Dillmann praises the version for its fidelity and general smoothness and much of it was used by Tischendorf.

NOV 7 1940

I have heard an interesting lecture on the Ethiopic people and their language by an Abbyssinian priest of the Coptic Church.

While at Harvard University Divinity School, Dean Fenn sent us to Prof. George F. Moore, who said there are two available grammars of the language, both of them in German, namely, A. Dillmann, "Aethiopische Grammatik," and Praetorius Aethiopische Grammatik." the latter in the series "Porta Linguarum Orientalium" is the smaller of the two and has the advantage of containing some extracts for reading, and a glossary.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE FARMERS' CONGRESS

(CONTRIBUTED)

SEP 28 1940

THE fifteenth annual conference of the South African Native Farmers' Congress will be held at the School of Agriculture, Flagstaff, East Pondoland.

Bantu Opinion

(2) DATE. The conference will start its proceedings on Wednesday morning, New Years day 1st January, 1941 at 9 a.m. and terminate at 6 p.m. the same day. Although this is a somewhat awkward day it happens to be the most convenient day after Christmas for those coming from long distances because Flagstaff is very difficult to reach.

(3) **TRAVEL.** The traveller will, for example, start from King William's Town in the 1.30 p.m. midday train Sunday 29th December (or at 2 p.m. East London the same day), to reach Umtata by Monday morning 30th December at 7 a.m., transferring immediately into the Kokstad bus at 7.45 a.m. to reach Kokstad at 4.15 p.m (bus fare 12/3). The bus then leaves Kokstad on Tuesday morning 31st December at 8 30 a.m. reaching the Flagstaff Bunga Farm (46 miles) at about 11.30 a.m' (The bus fare from Kokstad is 5/-). Write to the station master five days ahead of time asking him to reserve you a seat, otherwise you will be crowded out. Please note that you must alight at the stop called "Bunga Farm," NOT at Flagstaff itself which is four miles further away.

King Williams Town

(4) DELEGATES. All associations are hereby requested to choose their delegates as soon as possible, so that these may have plenty of time to buy their railway time-tables (6d) and to prepare for the long but interesting journey.

South Africa

(5) AGENDA. Motions for discussion should be posted to me not later than the 10th November next, postage being a penny and half penny for all letters after the 16th September.

Remember that the Minutes of the last conference are printed in full the April issue of the Um Cebisi wom Limi nom Fuyi (price 1/- from the Editor, P.O. Box 61, Umtata,) and each delegate must come armed with this booklet because the Minutes will be taken as read, and sed in guiding the meeting.

(6) *FEES*. The affiliation fee of 10/- must be posted in a registered letter to me in October without fail.

SEP 28 1940

(7) LOCAL FARMERS All intelligent farmers who live in and round Flagstaff will be welcome as listeners, along with their wives and other women folk interested in the Zenzele and other women's agricultural organisations, especially because the Secretary has a pleasant message for them.

IGHT-SEEING Inasmuch return journey to Kokstad s at 1 p.m. Thursday 2nd Jan- y, all visitors will have a good e seeing the attractive new agricultural school (as well as Flagstaff, Esiphaqeni) with its splendid outlook, its lay-out, its gardens, its live-stock, and its fertility that has made Pondoland so romantic a district in South Africa; and they may be sure of the kindness of the school staff members who will gladly arrange to have them shown round.

"Imbila yaswela umsila ngokuyalezela." D. D. T. Jabavu.

African Soldiers Forget Tribal Distinctions

OCT 5 1940

THE following interesting extract is from a letter by a European officer in the Southern Rhodesian African Rifles, which has a large number of northern tribesmen in its ranks.

Umteteli wa Bantu

"It is an interesting life. The keenness of the African in his military life and the rapid progress he is making in absorbing instruction in such a bewilderment of new things is both encouraging and surprising.

Johannesburg,

"One of the most gratifying aspects of this African military life is the absence of inter-tribal and inter-racial dissension. Matabele and Vazezuru sleep side by side; an Achawa helps a Murozwe to fit his equipment correctly; a Mahlanga corporal commands prompt obedience from a Platoon composed of men of six or seven different tribes. The language problem is a large one for the white instructors."

South Africa

RACE PROBLEM
AFRICA 1940

Committee Of Enquiry On Co-operative Organisations For The Native People, Rural And Urban.

Ilanga Lase Natal
5-25-40. Durban Natal

As a result of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Native Representative Council held at Pretoria during November-December, 1939, the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs has appointed the following Committee to enquire into the possibilities of co-operative organisations for the advancement of the social and economic welfare of the Native people, rural and urban:-

R. Fyfe King, Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories, Chairman.

MEMBERS.

Chief Victor Poto, R. V. Selope Thema, B. B. Xiniwe, C. Sakwe, Dr. J. L. Dube.

I. J. Venter, Secretary.

The Committee will visit the following centres on the dates specified:-

Native Commissioner's Office, Pretoria: 7th-8th and 10th-11th June.

Native Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg: 12th - 15th- 17th-18th June.

Magistrate's Office. Bloemfontein: 20th—22nd June.

Assistant Native Commissioner's Office, 265 Victoria Road, Salt River, Cape: 26th—28th June.

Native Commissioner's Office, Port Elizabeth: 1st—2nd July.

Native Commissioner's Office, Kingwilliamstown: 4th—6th July.

Native Commissioner's Office: East London: 8th—9th July.

Native Commissioner's Umtata: 12—13th July.

Native Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg: 16th--17th July.

Native Commissioner's Office, Durban: 18th—19th July.

Any persons desirous of giving evidence should communicate with the Secretary of the Committee whose address is as follows:-

The Secretary to the Committee on Co-operative Organisations for the Native people, Chief Magistrate's Office, Umtata.

165/3260.

Fair Treatment For Natives.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(The Natal Sun)
5-25-40

Fair treatment to employees is a thing much to be desired, and it is agreed by the Natives working on the Mines that they get it there. By "fair treatment" is meant in this instance reasonable consideration, as good working conditions as can possibly and humanly be made, nourishing food and drink, and comfortable quarters.

Durban, Natal

But the treatment which Natives receive on the Mines does not stop there. They can listen to music in off-duty hours; they have a free bioscope entertainment every week; and they have a chance of taking part in healthy games. In this they are encouraged. Good games help to keep workers in good health.

X X X

Now there are thousands and thousands of Natives working on the Mines, and the best evidence that they receive fair treatment is to be found in the fact that so very many of them, after they have had their well-earned holiday keep on going back to work on the Mines. If they were not satisfied with the conditions and the rate of pay, they would not keep on going back, would they?

You will remember reading not long ago that 88 out of every 100 Natives who go to work on the Mines have been there before.

X X X

Natives who work on the Mines have the opportunity of gaining useful knowledge. The other week we mentioned in particular that, being naturally observant, they can see how much work is done, and done well, simply through Orderliness, that is, the habit of doing things in an orderly way. And there is another thing which Natives can take an interest in, indeed they have shown aptitude for it and willingness to learn all they can of it—and that is First Aid. The knowledge they acquire in First Aid will be used to them as long as they live. They have good teachers on the Mines to train them in First Aid.

And yet another thing can be mentioned. The Natives are taught Safety First. The teachings of Safety First have had a wonderfully good effect and have helped to make Mining safer for the workers.

21/40.

AFRICAN POLICE

DO THEY KNOW THEIR DUTY?

Sir,

The other day I was a visitor in Sophiatown, Johannesburg and was hardly hundred yards from where I got off the bus when a group of Malaita boys attacked me their motive being presumably robbery. During the "melee" that followed I lost the following articles: A black Battersby hat, a Roamer No. 120 wristlet watch, a wallet containing an amount of 35s. and two valuable books—one Latin the other a Jutas History by Dodds.

Escaping from those robbers without the above mentioned articles I encountered an African constable at the corner of Good Street and related my predicament to him and implored him to give me some assistance and round up the gangsters. The reply was "Hamba ufune abeLungu abahamba nge 'Pick-up', yibo abanevolovolo." On further pleading he insultingly said, "Hamba udakiwe." Greatly disappointed I left him and encountered another African Policeman who, to my despair also treated me in the same manner as did the other man.

Now, is it not the duty of the police to help protect the public from the violence of hooligans? Otherwise what is the object of contributing part of our tax for the maintainance of a force that is so indifferent about our safety? It is very disturbing to be left at the mercy of outlaws by people for whom we are forced to provide, and be told of "volovolo" when they can harass us day and night for triffling things like passes without taking such precautions.

VIVIAN B. J. MHLABA.

Battle For Britain

EVENTS of the past week along the fighting front have shown certain amount of surprise, even though the light on the horizon is still clearly visible. Perhaps the most important of all these events is the attempt of the French Government to sue for peace. This week has seen the culmination of the Battle for France and the beginning of the Battle for Britain. Yes, it is a determined battle in which the whole Empire throws itself heart and soul in the struggle for decency and honour.

Britain, and, for that matter, the Empire, is determined to wage this war "if necessary for years, if necessary alone." This decision, in the light of the thought of the ordinary man-in-the-street, may sound preposterous and vain, in that, Germany, with the whole of France under yoke, will have a more effective striking power to hit the core of Britain's glory. Fortunately, that line of thought, though possible, does not apply in this instance. Apart from the fact that the battle front has been considerably reduced, thus affording a stronger protection for the island mother country, Great Britain has the power, resources and finance to prosecute this war to the very end.

Read this portion of the Prime Minister's statement in the Commons on the question: "The invasion of Britain would require transport across the sea (over 100 miles of wide ocean at least Ed.) of hostile armies upon a very large scale. After transport, they would have to be continually maintained with all the munitions and supplies they would require for a continuous battle, and a continuous battle it would be. After all, we have a Navy. Our Navy has never pretended to be able to prevent raids by bodies of five to ten thousand men flung across the sea during a dark night or on foggy mornings. Even five divisions, very lightly equipped, would require from 200 to 250 ships and with modern air reconnaissance and photography it would not be easy to equip such an armada, marshall it, and take it across the sea with no powerful naval force to escort it. It would be intercepted long before it reached the coast."

Now, taking all these facts into consideration, then, is there any reason why Britain, with an Empire over which the sun never sets, should sit down complacently when her very existence is threatened by a ruthless force? Unless there are any new methods possessed by Germany by which it is possible to controvert these arguments, it is doubtful whether, with such hopeless economic balance sheet, Germany could stand the strain of a long war with a foe as powerful and potential as the British Empire. It is true "the battle of Britain is about to begin and upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization."

Gold Mining in Kenya

KENYA PRODUCED GOLD valued at £608,000 during last year, an increase of more than £100,000 over the value for 1938. The result was to bring the mining industry to the second highest place in value in the Colony's exports. The gold output was some 8,000 oz. higher at 77,000 oz.

These facts are recorded in the annual report of the Mining and Geological Department, which notes that developments on the property of Kenya's largest producer, the Rosterman gold mine, proves that there is rich gold at depth.

During the year £479,004 was expended on prospecting, development, mining and milling in the Colony the salaries and wages paid to 265 Europeans employed in the industry totalled £89,221, to 141 Asians £19,594, and to 10,777 Natives £73,409; and general expenditure by the mining companies from 1934 to 1939 was calculated to have aggregated £3,324,766.

Gold thefts are increasing, writes the Commissioner. The first step to counter this increase was by amendment to the Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance, 1933, whereby police officers were empowered to make the immediate arrest without warrant of a suspected person and search him for illicitly possessed metal. The increase of the penalty for a first offence under this ordinance is receiving attention.

Much of the prevalence of gold thieving by Native employees is due to the benign trustfulness of the operators themselves, continues the writer, since so much of the milling work is left to Natives. Unfortunately, this is inevitable when one or two white men perform all the duties of mining and reduction work. It is believed that losses could be mitigated by the abandonment of amalgam plates, reliance being placed on recovery by corduroy and barrel amalgamation. This has been the experience of the Rand, where plate amalgamation has been entirely eliminated for the past 20 years.

JAN. H. HOFMEYR SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

FOR THE TRAINING OF SOCIAL WORKERS AMONG THE NON-EUROPEANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

OBJECT:

The object of the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work is to train workers for service in three general fields:

1. *Recreational and Community Organisation.* Organisers of recreational and leisure-time activities in Muncipal and Mine Locations and Compounds; Boys' and Girls' Clubs; Pathfinder Scouts and Wayfarers; Rural Community Organisations. 2 *Welfare Workers*; Reformatory Assistants; Probation Officers; Children's Aid and Child Welfare Investigators; Workers in Lads' and Girls' Hostels, Detention Homes, and other institutions. 3. *Secretaries of Y.M.C.A's, Y.W.C.A's., Social Centres and Sports Clubs.*

The Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work is sponsored by the South African National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations which has formed a strong National Committee to set up the school. The President of the National Council, the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., is deeply interested and has allowed his name to be used.

In Johannesbgurg, using rooms at the Bantu Men's Social Centre and elsewhere until suitable quarters can be provided.

The teaching staff will be made up as follows: Professors of the University of the Witwatersrand; Graduates of overseas Schools of Social Work; heads of correctional and welfare institutions; Municipal, Governmental and Social Welfare officials; and specialists in various arts and crafts. The Director of the School will be Dr. Ray E. Phillips, whose American Board Mission has seconded him for this work.

COURSES

Regular attendance at a full two-year course of intensive training will be required of all students. Classroom instruction for the first year will include the following:

REQUIRED OF ALL:

1. Social Teachings of the Bible, and Biblical Introduction. 2. Introneuency and Crime; Social Proban and Rural Communities; Delingquency and Crime; Social Problems of the Family. 3. Social Work: Careers; History and Philosophy of Social Work; The Social Worker and the Community; Social Agencies, Data and Records. 4. Health and Hygiene: Physiology and Diet; Personal and Community Health.

GROUP SEMINARS:

1. Recreational and Community Organisation: The Play and Recreation Movement; Planning Group Organisations and Activities; Children's Organisations.

2. Welfare Workers: Elementary Penology; The Delinquent

3. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Secretaryship; History and Purpose; Methods of Work.

From the outset of the course, all students will do practical work in one or more of the following fields: Municipal and Mine Locations and Compounds; Probation Offices and Juvenile Courts; Reformatories and other corrective institutions, and in rural communities near Johannesburg.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The minimum entrance requirement will be the Junior Certificate or its equivalent. Evidence will also be required that the applicant is a person of exemplary character, and has demonstrated his or her interest in the social problems of people by attempting some definite voluntary service to the local community. Special consideration will be given to the application of married couples. Except under special circumstances no student will be received under the age of twenty.

Fees will be £15 per annum, payable on the first day of the school year. These fees will cover the tuition and the provision of a mid-day meal on class days. Students will make their own arrangements for accommodation, subject to the approval of the Director.

The Committee hopes to have at its disposal a limited number of scholarships and bursary loans to assist approved students.

DIPLOMA

On the atisfactory completion of the two years' course of study and practical field work, the School will grant a Diploma which will be recognised as the standard in this field, as are diplomas of similar schools overseas.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

WISDOM OF THE BANTU THROUGH THE AGES

SEP 21 1940

LIBERIA has failed as a Negro haven, and there is no likelihood of the Negro Race achieving its aim of political independence, economic security and racial integrity in that land, states "The Forum." The Government of Liberia, according to President Barclay, would welcome additional Negroes from America provided they brought sufficient capital to maintain themselves and were professional men or trained tradesmen.

On the other hand, Senator T. G. Bilbo (U.S.A.), who is the prime mover in the scheme to repatriate Negroes to Africa, says it would be "better sense, better judgment, and better business for the Government of the United States to pay for their transportation and upkeep until they are well on their way to being established in their new home."

Umteteli

"It would certainly be cheaper and better to care for them in that way than to let them stay in the United States and keep them indefinitely on the relief roles."

FREE HOME FOR NEGROES

wa

In 1822 Liberia was given by America as a free home for Negroes, and a large number of American Negroes crossed the Atlantic to return and settle in Africa. In 1847 a "Declaration of Independence" was signed, and the American who had acted as Governor of Liberia sailed away.

Bantu

"American Negroes going to Liberia to-day would find themselves thrust into a society which does not permit a civilised man to keep caste and work with his hands," adds "The Forum." "They would have little prospect of employment even if they sought it, for labour is paid ninepence a day. Americans of colour cannot live on those wages, so they would be automatically excluded from jobs on the rubber plantations which have the only sizeable payroll in Liberia."

Johannesburg

Such settlers would have little chance of establishing themselves in agriculture. They could not turn to trading as this is monopolised by Europeans and Syrians. Professional men might fare better . . . "There is not a single Negro medical doctor in this Negro Republic."

South Africa

WISDOM THROUGH THE AGES

HE following Bantu sayings are culled from a recent article by Napier Devitt, and some of them are taken from the writings of the Rev. Mr. Wessmann, Dudley Kidd Theal, and Henri Junod, by the same author.

" 'Does the moon laugh at the sun and say 'You are white!' The English equivalent for this is 'The pot does not call the kettle black.' "

" 'Two dogs will not let a jackal escape.' Otherwise 'Unity is strength.' "

" 'A dog that eats another never grows fat,' they say, meaning 'Ill-gotten gains never prosper.' "

" 'A bitter fruit comes from a trunk,' 'Caution follows a wound in the head.' 'If a great one is lame, his subjects limp' are Bavenda sayings, sayings which express themselves."

" 'The prettiest girl often gets the ugliest man,' may, perhaps be interpreted as meaning 'There is no accounting for tastes.' "

"A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK"

"FOR the familiar saying 'A chip of the old block' we get 'A calf of the old cow.' "

" 'The well ahead is unreliable' means, doubtless, 'A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.' "

"It is said of a shiftless, roaming fellow that he is 'a buck of an endless forest,' while one who is insincere is said to 'weep with one eye.' "

" 'Seeing is believing' has its counterpart in 'I shall believe they are zebras when I see their stripes.' "

" 'Cast thy bread upon the waters . . .' the well-known biblical phrase is perpetuated by the Bechuanas, who have a saying 'To give (food) is to put by for yourself,' and 'The lent knife never returns alone.' "

"Then again we find the text from Ecclesiastes reproduced in almost identical words. 'The race is not to the swift, but to the enduring,' is the Sechuana saying—the Biblical one being 'The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.' "

"The same people have a saying 'To gaze long hinders,' equivalent to 'Procrastination is the thief of time.' "

" 'A brand burns him who stirs it up,' is another way of expressing 'Let sleeping dogs lie.' "

" 'Pots are made while the clay is in good condition,' say the Ama-Xosa. The White man says 'Make hay while the sun shines.' "

"THE COW EATS ITS MILKER"

"ANOTHER favourite expression of theirs is 'The cow licks the one which licks her,' meaning either that 'Kindness brings its own reward,' or more likely perhaps, 'One good turn deserves another,' or even 'Do unto others as thou wouldst . . .' "

"Another rather obscure saying of the same race is 'The cow eats its milker.' This may refer to creatures such as snakes, which are known to steal milk from a cow's udder. It may perhaps mean 'Be sure your sin will find you out.' "

" 'The milker drinks the milk of the second milking.' This is a Sechuana saying which may mean that 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' In other words, as the first milk of the cow is unsuitable to drink as milk, the experienced person waits."

" 'God is generally on the side of the chief' rather reminds one of the saying: 'God is on the side of the big battalion.' "

"A STICK HAS NO KRAAL"

" 'A stick has no kraal' is rather a quaint saying. It simply means that an irritable man, one who is addicted to the use of the stick upon others, has difficulty in obtaining or keeping a wife."

"The Zulus say: 'The sun never sets without fresh news,' and the Bechuanas, 'News does not spend a night on the way,' meaning that news travels fast."

"Of a pretentious person the Amatonga say 'He who swallows a large stone has confidence in the size of his throat.' Another quaint saying of theirs is 'One must not choose the male of the guinea fowl.' 'Do not point to one,' they remark, 'and say that bird is a male, for you may be laughed at.' All guinea fowl are alike, except in mating season, when the male bird shows a heavier red on his neck than the female. The proverb 'Do not count your chickens before they are hatched, would appear to be the European equivalent."

"THE STRENGTH OF THE CROCODILE . . ."

"WHEN a dispute between persons of importance has taken place, the Pondo say: 'The walls have collided.'

" 'The strength of the crocodile is water,) say the Amatonga. They mean 'Do not aspire to anything outside your element.' Probably the European equivalent is the well-known 'Every shoemaker to his last.' "

WHAT OUR READERS THINK

SEP 21 1940

While I regret to say this, still I must say it, as it applies very forcibly to the question. The Government seems to be very linient on the question which might rightly be termed "African Murders" that is Africans murdered. It tends to take very strict and severe measures when it is the blood of a White man that has been shared by a Non-European.

Umteteli Wa

I have known of African boys dying from stick-fights, but the penalty suffered by the victor is just a fine of say £7. This is absurd. It would be quite incredible to a foreigner. But it is no less true. It is selling "life," the "soul," the most beautiful, precious and wonderful part of creation.

Bantu

The Psychologists or doctors argue that many a murder, is committed because the perpetrator is quite out of self control. Hence the leniency of the Government on the question of crimes. This is quite true but I think if the doctrine of " an eye for an eye " would be kept in operation, people would avoid looking at the wine when it is red. They would conduct themselves better.

Johannesburg

So, leaders of the Africans, I call upon you to see that we have no cities which might be quite described as cities of crimes. It is high time we learned to fear destroying life, God's finest piece of work. Quarrels must be ended without the loss of any lives.

South Africa

Emperor Dreams Of A New Day For Ethiopia

NOV 8 1940

LONDON — Somewhere in the Sudan, Haile Selassie is dreaming of another opportunity to ascend the throne of Ethiopia. Out of the Italo-Grecian war, the deposed ruler believes that somewhere, somehow things will take a turn for the best.

The Plaindealer

When the former Ethiopian Emperor came to England seeking and receiving asylum from Mussolini's hordes whose action savored of the famous banditti of Sicily. American and West Indian Negroes were justly bitter at the failure of the defunct League of Nations to act and see justice done a member nation.

Kansas City

To England came many disciples and missionaries bringing encouragement to the "descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba". but both Dr. P. M. H. Savory and Prof. Willis N .Huggins of New York should be willing to testify that Haile was so placed that Negroes from the islands and the United States found it hard to get close enough to the Emperor to convey condolences, sympathy, and encouragement. White men in the official life of Britain saw to that.

Kansas

The debacle attendant upon the visit of many so-called representatives of the Emperor to the United States did not add to the enthusiasm of Negroes, and those still in England will readily draw geographical and racial lines to prove that the task facing the Emperor in any cherished dream is of herculean proportions.

The Greeks. they argue, with the assistance of the British and maybe the Turks, must decisively defeat Italy before the well-meaning but misguided Emperor can make his dash to Addis Ababa.

It is only those few Negroes that came here to bask in the reflected glory of Selassie who returned with tales of their enthusiastic support of the Ethiopian, but those who came with better intent will affirm their disillusionment and utter lack of a knowledge of world politics which made Selassie's retinue of Europ snicker.

One gentleman went so far as to make the mistake of putting in a word for H. Fauntleroy Julian, erstwhile "Black Eagle" who dropped in Flushing Bay some years ago on his first (and apparently his last) attempt to make a non-stop flight to some undesignated place in Africa.

This gentleman "from the states" was "stared down" by the Emperor and heaved a sigh of relief when he ing to Paris to "forget it all."

Any wild rumors of Selassie leading his troops against Italy in the near future must be accepted with the proverbial "grain of salt". and one must not forget that propaganda is as necessary in Africa today as in any other place.

Even with the assistance of Britain none would dare prognosticate on the possibility of an early return of Selassie to his old capital, at least none with a fair knowledge of the drama taking place over on this side at the present time and in Asia and Africa.

Unless reasonably certain that a clear path awaits his attempt to retrieve his lost throne, Haile Selassie can only engage in "wishful thinking" until the fates decree otherwise.

Italy, the country of the world's worst army and navy is only playing for a chance to get at the Greeks because of the assurance that the Germans will come to her aid at the psychological time.

Having a comparatively small army, all that Britain can hope for in this impending new move on the part of the Axis nations is that the Greeks can hold out until she can effectively chase the Italians away and again settle down to fighting the Germans on all fronts.

African National Business Association

Economic And Political Conference

SEP 28 1940

MR. I. B. MARKS, vice secretary A.N.B.A., P.O. Box 30, Berg[illegible], writes as follows:

Umteteli Wa

Bantu

The Native peoples of the Union of South Africa have for years been subjected to political and economic discrimination and repression. Yet despite all these artificial obstacles they have been able to forge ahead. In the domain of commerce they have set up shops in which they trade in various kinds of commodities. In the field of politics they have kept on hammering at the door of the authorities that be, and as result thereof they have been granted the Native Representative Council which is the highest form of direct Native representation of the day. Present day restrictions are retarding, but cannot render the progress of the African Traders and people stagnant.

Johannesburg

South Africa

The growing consciousness of the African peoples have made them to realise that they no longer can isolate their economic struggles from their political struggles. Hence the African National Business Association extends a cordial invitation to all African organisations, and individuals interested in the economic welfare of the Nation to send delegates to a conference of the African National Business Association to be held at Springs Location on Saturday and Sunday October 12 and 13.

All wishing to attend this conference must immediately communicate with Mr. Nyakale, No. 662 Springs Location who will arrange for the boarding and lodging of delegates and members.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

AFRICAN COLONIES AND BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Defender
3-23-40
Chicago Ill.

Although the war on the Western Front has hardly begun, political leaders in England are discussing the future of Africa. Generally speaking, there are two points of view: (1) Colonies should not be returned to Germany and (2) territories in Africa not yet fit for self-government should be placed under an international mandate system thereby giving equal access to raw materials and markets to all European powers. The latter point of view is that of the British Labor party, embodied in its "War and Peace Aims."

The Tories and other imperialists however are opposed to this scheme and consider the present system of Crown Colony and Indirect Native rule the best form of colonial administration.

Recently Sir George Maxwell, the British representative on the League of Nations slavery committee, criticized Major Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Commons, for advocating collective control of Africa. Sir George said:

"In his recent broadcast, Mr. Attlee said that 'Britain must be prepared to bring all our colonial territories under the mandatory principles, and to extend the scope of international control.' Perhaps he does not mean what he says. Does he include the European colonies of Gibraltar, and Malta for instance? If not, can he give any reason for favorable treatment to Europeans? Are the Asiatic colonies, Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong to be included? Is there any conceivable reason for putting the West Indian colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and the Bahamas under a mandate, or extending international control to the islands of the Pacific such a Fiji? Mr. Attlee, as an honest man, will almost certainly have to confess that, though he has talked of all our colonial territories, he was in fact only thinking of our African territories. Subconsciously he feels that an African need not be treated in quite the same way as a European or an Asiatic."

It is quite obvious that Mr. Attlee has conjured up in his mind a picture of Africa as a land of perpetual slavery, and in which he regards the Africans as chattels. Therefore, he finds it easy to contemplate bartering their countries in an exchange market. This is a very common frame of mind, Sir George exclaimed, but it is rather sad to find it in the leader of the Labor party.

Major Attlee, who is busy mobilizing his followers to fight Hitlerism so that the new Germany may once more return to Africa after the war, has not found it expedient to reply to the criticisms levelled against him on a subject of much discussion among the Africans in London.

Tims Weekly Edition
11-15-39 London
England

SOUTH AFRICA: A Xosa boy from Tembuland, a Transkei territory.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE AND THE WAR.

Sierra Leone Weekly News
6-8-40
Freetown

There is no other Nation in the world whose responsibilities in regard to the protection and training of subject Races of which Africans form a large and conspicuous part, as the British Nation. The vast Colonial Empire of this privileged Nation has been no inconsiderable cause for the envy and jealousy of other Nations, particularly so on account of the unrestrained loyalty and sincere desire to reciprocate by genuine services the goodwill shown to them. Speaking for the West African Section of this vast Empire nothing in regard to the relation of subject peoples to their rulers can outbid the extreme loyalty and gratitude which these Colonies have cherished towards the British Nation. The enjoyment of what is known as British Justice—justice admistered to each and all alike, the conservation of the rights and liberties of every one however high or however low, are some of the outstanding principles which have rivetted the attachment of the people to their Paternal Government. There is no question, no two opinions as to the settled decisions of the people to be under the fostering care of such a benign and humane Government. We are proud to be called citizens of the British Empire and are willing and ready to undertake our natural share in promoting its welfare, in every respect, in peace time or in war, as it becomes every member of a free community to do. It is therefore a matter of great mortification and disappointment that there has been manifested in the policy of Government in the matter of protection and guarding the interest of the Colonies as well as the Empire in general, a degree of limitation, by which the literate and intelligent class of Africans have been ruled out and proscribed from any active share of the defence of the Empire; and consequently there has been such waste of man-power by the failure to use these valuable resources which the great Republic of France have put to so great advantage in the past, and even in the present war. We can never be happy under the spell of suspicion, such display of restricted confidence dictated by the impulse of narrow scepticism and nervous suspicion of what the African might do if taught the use of arms. No right-minded people could be content or happy to be in such a position, confident that they could have been able to take up their own share in this world struggle for life and liberty. In Nigeria, it is reported an African lady expressed the wish to join the R.A.F., so that she might be in the position to let Hitler and his Huns sample same of their own pie. At the beginning of the war a great effort was made to get some Negroes removed from the bar of ostracism by being granted the liberty of joining the British Army. Now that there seems to be a better feeling coming over the British people in this matter, it is to be hoped that the war may, at least, bring about such a transformation that colour and race distinction no longer play the havoc done in the past, but the Negro will be allowed to take his share in all that constitutes the rights and privilege of British Citizens under one Crown and over whom a godly Monarch reigns, to fight for the honour and defence of the British Flag.

6-8-40

Selassie In Sudan

Age
9-21-40
New York, N.Y.

CAIRO, Egypt — Transformed from the status of a lonely civilian exile into the uniformed fighting chieftan of his conquered county, Haile Selassie flew to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to direct the fight for his country. Great satisfaction was felt here among the Coptic worshippers who have been encouraged by the British Government's avowal that Selassie will be restored to his throne. Selassie is reported waiting to lead an attack against the Italians.

Carolina News

Bantu World
6-22-40
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was filled to capacity at a social gathering organised by the School and residents of the location to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Linsley—Noakes, who are leaving for New Castle.

The Rev. Malan, the minister of the D.R. Church, was in the chair in his opening address remarked that Mr. Noakes had endeared himself to the hearts of all the people—Black and White, at Carolina. The Major, Mr. Potgieter, paid tribute to Mr. Noakes's great work and sympathy for all sections of the community. Mr. Grobler, the Magistrate, speaking in English, told the gathering that Mr. Noakes's principles were honesty, sympathy and understading at all times.

Mr. van Heerden, the town-clerk, said that there had always been between the African residents and the Municipality, good relations and that he hoped to receive the same consideration and respect from the Native people, in his temporary capacity as Superintendent, as they always had for Mr. Noakes.

Mr. J. Mogotlane, Principal of the school, talking on behalf of the School said, among other things, Mr. Noakes was always sympathetic towards the school and that his love, sympathy and understanding would be keenly missed Mr. Mogotlane then presented, on behalf of the School, to Mr. and Mrs. Noakes an expensive tea-cloth a leather key-holder and a grass basket and mats.

Mr. Maseko, on behalf of the residents of the location, said that the Africans always regard departure as death in a diminitive scale. Then Mr. Mahlangu read the address from the location residents after which address, Mr. Maseko presented a leather suit-case to Mr. Noakes and clay-pot, to Mrs. Noakes. There were some money presents as well which amounted to 15s.

Mr. Noakes in reply said he would always value and appreciate the love and loyalty he had received from Carolina and that he had learnt a great lesson from Jesus' teachings—to learn to look at things on the other man's view point. He further, exhorted the Africans to remain calm during these days of war, and that God would always be on their side.

The gathering, was entertained by music given by the Senior choir under the baton of Mr Ndhlandhla.

The social came to an end at 9.45 p.m. after singing "Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika.'"

SAB. MAG

AFRICANS AND MILITARY TRAINING

Native Opinion

DESPITE the fact that the Union Prime Minister (also Minister of Defence) had, without equivocation, ruled that he was not prepared to introduce the system of military training of Africans in the Union of South Africa, black public opinion in many parts of the country is insistent on this privilege being granted. Foremost among the reasons proffered by General Smuts was the state of European public opinion in South Africa, which in its opposition reflected the cision of the white races.

Africans who are millitary minded, determinedly argue that they ought to be granted an opportunity of sharing in the defence of their property and children in all capacities. Their enlistment into certain permanent regiments, they state, would conveniently absorb certain African elements in useful occupation.

During the last session of the Natives Representative Council at Pretoria a motion was narrowly passed which discountenanced the training of Union Africans as soldiers for the present, as such a step would embarrass the Government in its prosecution of the war. To prove just how the Government would have been badly discomfited, a statement issued by the Information Officer, Pretoria last week exposes German propaganda towards South Africa in this connection. The Officer observes:

"Judging from German radio propaganda directed towards South Africa, Berlin is to day greatly perturbed at the use of French Coloured troops in Europe. On the one hand, Berlin professes concern as to whether or not these troops are adequately trained. On the other hand. Berlin complains that these troops fight too fiercely. The plain fact is that Germany has not had the opportunity to train Native troops since the last war, and so to-day she tries to make propaganda in Africa because one of the nations with which she is at war is allowing her African troops to serve.

On ethical or moral grounds it would be difficult to see any difference between the German conscription of Native troops for use against white troops in Africa during the Great War, and the French system by which Native troops are allowed to volunteer for service in Europe.

French colonial troops are all volunteers. The point is made because German propaganda to South Africa tries to suggest that these men are coerced into fighting, but have no real interest in the conflict, or, indeed, in anything outside their own villages.

There is no military conscription among Natives in French-African colonies. There is no need for conscription among them. At the outbreak of war there was such a rush of Native volunteers in France's colonial possessions that it became necessary to restrict the number of volunteers who could be accepted in each village.

The French colonial troops serving in France are not mere cannon fodder, as German propaganda would like us to believe, but are thoroughly trained in modern warfare and perfectly disciplined. And they serve under European officers.

Kenya has her Askaris who under white officers, are maintained in the defence of the colony. India has her Indian soldiers serving in the regular army—and in India, as in the French African possessions, the rush of Indian volunteers at the outbreak of war was so great that recruiting had to be restricted. In this war some Indian soldiers have been employed in non belligerent capacities in France.

In the last war Germany used her Native troops to fight white South African forces. The same Germany to-day professes the greatest indignation at the employment of French colonial troops.

"Germany," cries Zeesen, "is determined to end this menace to white civilisation."

And how has Germany set about removing any menace there may be to white civilisation in Europe? By bombing and machine-gunning white women and children as they fled from their homes in Holland and Belgium pursued by the relentless bombers of the so-called super white race."

LIABILITIES OF NATIVE CHIEFS

Native Opinion

A case recently came to the notice of the Native Affairs Department in which a Native chief purchased a motor car, notwithstanding the refusal of the Native Commissioner of the district to give his consent in terms of Section 1 (c) of Government Notice No. 1498, dated 18th November, 1932. The chief became involved in heavy financial liabilities, and, to pay an instalment on the purchase price of the car, borrowed the money on a promissory note signed jointly by himself and two of his followers. On this occasion, too, the consent of the Native Commissioner was not obtained. We are informed that the Native Affairs Department considers that these transactions fall within the restrictions imposed by the Government Notice mentioned above and should thus have been regarded as null and void in so far as the chief was concerned. Judgment was, however, given against him and the proceedings culminated in a decree of civil imprisonment being granted and the chief was committed to gaol.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Readers' Forum

BANTU LANGUAGES
EDITORIAL DISCUSSED

NOV 30 1940

Sir,

In its Editorial columns, "The Bantu World" of November 9, 1940 raises a question on Bantu languages which should arouse the enthusiasm of all those who are ingenuously philanthropic in outlook.

If the African people must be united, all the agencies that devolve on the removal of their deep-seated differences will have to be employed. In its apparent importance, the gradual combination of Bantu languages is a proposition that seems to be above all the other measures that have been put to the test in the attempt to establish racial unity.

The foundation stones on which this combination of languages should find stable ground for erection are steadily being laid by Divine Providence. Examples that sustain this truth are found in the spread of mineral, industrial, and commercial centres, where thousands of African families from far and near, have temporally or permanently to live and work side by side, in the many fields of organised labour. Eventually, the different Bantu languages get easily circulated among the members of these families. To this is added the current marriage relationship, that are fast developing in the ranks of the young Africans, who are beginning guileslessly to outlive the tribal and racial distinctions that were so closely observed in the past.

the tribal and racial distinctions that were so closely observed in the past.

Evidently, the Bantu language are derived from a single source. This statement is supported firstly by the tradition that, at one time the African aborigines lived together and secondly, by the wide circulation of countless words that are almost similarly represented in a good number of Bantu dialects. Here are a few examples chosen at random: "Umuntu, umntu, motho, munu," "umntwana, ngoana, nwana, ingane;" "intsimbi, insimbhi, tsipi isimbi;" "imvu, nku, nyamopfu, "imbhuzi, mboti, pudi;" "umvundla, mmutla, mpfunhla;" "inja, mpya, mbyana;" "inkukhu, kgogo, huku."

It will be noticed that these names refer to persons, animals, and objects that commonly existed, or were in mediocre use right from the very early days. So that at least, it can be said that there was a high degree of purity in the Bantu languages during the days of our ancestors. But no sooner had their tribal battles divided them into groups that were scattered over a greater portion of the then Dark Continent, than dissimilarities in speech were widely manifest. In the end, this unfortunate turn of events rent the social fabric of the African people into antagonistic tribes. Divided as the people were, they now became a prey to bitter occurances which drove them from pillar to post, introduced the general employment of the many Bantu dialects, and rendered the gulf of disunity more extensive. Thus, to ask for purity of languages in the face of all the long time drastic changes, alas; have continually been aggravated by the various perplexing disabilities that are the lot of the African, would be like looking for faultlessness in a world of imperfect perfections

Ed. N. N. MSUTHWANA.
Delmas.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

AFRICAN ART AND CULTURE

NOV 23 1940

NEED OF A THEATRE

Sir,

In our struggle for the upliftment of aboriginal Africa to a place of glory, honour and prestige we must face the realities of life, we have to face the great issues of the day; and put aside the minor question for a future date.

There is only one main road through which our race can travel to the land of freedom.

I do not propose just now to discuss the main road but one of its avenues "Art and culture."

When one spares time to attend African functions in this city of Johannesburg one often wonders whether the African does not deserve a theatre.

Our artists have proved to us now and again that they are worth and deserve a theatre. They are coming up the ladder and must be helped and pulled up.

Our literature and musical compositions suffer a great set back because they have no place in the world market, and the way to make it through will be our theatres. The artistic talent of the Bantu needs encouragement in a more vigorous scale than it is to-day.

I would urge that a company or companies similar to those that govern American theatres be formed, and theatres be established throughout the principal cities of the Union, and that our artists be trained for professional careers in the theatric art.

ARMSTRONG M. MOQELEPO
Brakpan.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

REVIEWS AND COMMENTS ON CITY'S ACTIVITIES

NOV 30 1940

BY WALTER M.B. NHLAPO

PRESENT DELINQUENCY

The Assocition for the Prevention of Delinquency among Non-European girls held its annual meeting at the Talitha Home on the afternoon of November 14. Mrs. Ray E. Phillips presided.

PROGRAMME

The meeting was opened with prayers by the Rev. H. Nawa of the American Board Church, Doornfontein. Mrs. Phillips, the President of Talitha Home welcomed the guests and expressed regret for the absence of Mrs. C. Bridgman, "whose life is very much interwoven with the Home." She said the aims of the Home are (1) Maintain the Home; (2) Maintain the Detention or House of Safety; (3) Investigate cases brought forward by the court; (4) To promote schemes to counteract against delinquency. She pointed out that there was a regular school and some girls were sitting for standard VI examinations. She outlined the aims and objects of Talitha Home in full and revealed its work amongst Bantu people. She remarked that its growth can be justly attributed to the co-operation between the City Fathers and the Home.

The Mayor-Elect, Mr. T. P. Gray, J.P.,M.P.C. registered his pleasure at being present and appreciation for the fine work executed by the Home and the sympathetic attitude shown by the City Council whenever Mrs. Bridgman pleaded help for the Home.

Major Cook endorsed the minutes. In his stirring address he launched a great attack on white people. He said it is a commonplace to denounce the increasing delinquency among Bantu children. The fault is with the whiteman and his prescribed remedy. The basis of the policy towards Bantu must be raised and also the economic status as well as social. He remaked that the habitation of Bantu servents is poor and deplorable (applause). He showed that little or no organisation of spare time is one of the factors causing delinquency and immorality.

Mrs. C. G. Sharp, Hon. Treasurer read the financial report and Dr. Lennox endorsed it.

Dr. J. Taylor moved the return of all officials and Mr. G. R. Kuzwayo seconded.

Dr. Eislen, Chief Inspector of Native education in this province said he came for the glory of the occasion not to speak. He requested the authorities to register the school.

Miss Weir, Organiser of Welfare Work reported on the work of her department and cited examples of how Bantu and Europeans are factors to crime manufacturing amongst Bantu girls.

Miss Walrond, Matron of the Home rendered her appreciation for the work done by the staff and especially Miss Nettie Nkosi who "has set her whole energy on the work." She remarked about the education directed, and religious and social activities of the Home.

Mr. Louw, the Chief Native Commissioner and Labour Director for the Witwatersrand pointed out the complexity of the delinquent problem in Urban Areas. He said the moral environment of the country fails in town. "Poverty," he said, "lack of education and ignorance cause delinquency."

Mr. J. M. Brink passed a vote of thanks.

NOV 30 1940

IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR COAN

That the Bantu are going through the same mill as did the South American Negro; and the effect of that mill which is still moving but with less force has improved the Negro life, paving the way to recognition, was one of the conclusions arrived at by Professor J. R. Coan, M.A.,B.D., Head of the Department of Theology, Wilberforce Institute, when he addressed the Eastern Native Township Gamma Sigma Club on November 13, on the subject of "The South African Bantu And The American Negro—Comparisons And Contrasts."

His thoughtful and stimulating address was followed with keen interest by an attentive audience. Mr. J. C. P. Mavimbela presided.

NEGROES COMPARED

A study of the Negro, his comparison and contrast against South African Blackman is intelligible only in the light of past events, and for this reason compared the North and South American Negroes.

DIFFERENT CULTURES

According to Professor Coan, the North and South American Negroes have had different cultures. The North for long has been the haven of rest for Negroes, whereas in the South there has been for years some oppression, colour-bar, "Jim Crowism." The conditions in the South improve yearly and the Negro advance educationally and economically.

BALLAD MONGERING

What is the use of having a group of promising singers if, for the greater part of the programme you hear good old songs that have been plucked off the soul by good, bad and indifferent troupes?

The United Band Artists did this grievous error to the disappointment of many fans.

In the North Negroes advanced leisurely; life is free with happiness, and this happiness has harnessed the Northern Negroes to a near point of stagnation.

The repressive laws and segregative in the South have been intrumental in Negroes attaining a culture that has subjected Negroes to some grave illustrious harvest of oppression.

a l nc ilmi-

NOV 30 1940

UNITED BANTU ARTISTS SHOW

To a terrific reception, the United Bantu Artists, made their premier appearance at the Ritz Hall on November 14 and at the B.M.S.C. on November 15. The entertainment offered nothing new and special, but it was good.

PROGRAMME

Of outstanding interest was the great success of the tapping of 'school-boy' Khumalo who introduced stunts unfamiliar on the stage except on the screen.

Top of the Town was a smashing item—the tapping: not the singing.

Another highspot was Swing For Sale to which the artists especially China Russon and Julius Malie did justice by good imitation of the Mills Brothers.

Mother Dear is a lilting harmonious song and was well rendered as a duet. The song is sad and its recitation could not be without real pathos and haunting sadness in keeping with the time but Paddy Bhengu failed dramatically to bring out the wealth of feeling. He should have made the house weep as he recited of a gone mother and a son entreating her to keep a place for him, but some were silent and others unattentive and giggling.

The vaudeville stage has not produced a more dramatical reciter as Moses Ramailane when the Darktown Strutters were in the height of their career. If you met him then and heard him recite King For A Day, Snowy Boy or When I Passed The Old Church Door and other sentimental pieces you could weep.

Comedy was well to the fore with China and School-Boy, and fun reached its peak in "Mkize Inyanga Zintatu." This number finished amid a riot of laughter.

The Chorus Girls were really satisfactory.

All in all, most satisfactory show for an "opening."

The Merry Blackbirds Band played for dance.

NOV 30 194(

FOLLIES AT PERCY HALL

The Pitch Black are booked to appear at the Percy Hall, City Deep on December 7. For dance, the e'll be the Rhythm Hot Shots.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines.

BOOTS ARE WORTH TAKING CARE OF.

NOV 23 1940

When one has a pair of good boots they are worth taking care of. It pays. By giving a few minutes' attention to them, the African miner can make his boots even more comfortable to wear, and the result of giving this careful attention to them makes the boots last longer.

—: oo :—

On the Mines the workers should take advantage of the facilities that are provided for them to brush their boots; and here are a few hints: Be sure to brush all mud and dust from the boots, because if mud and dust are not removed, the leather will, of course, become hard and dry, which is not good for boots; indeed, if neglected they then perish quickly. When the dirt has been removed, a little oil or grease should be brushed over them. Only a small quantity of oil or grease is required *and it should be well rubbed in.*

—: oo :—

Another thing to remember is —never put boots in front of the fire or in a hot sun. Why? Because, either way, the boots become dry and brittle, and then they are hard and uncomfortable to wear.

The correct thing, when leather boots have to be dried, is to put them in a cool spot where there is moving air; then they dry thoroughly and evenly with no harmful effects to the leather.

—: oo :—

A useful proverb says that a stitch in time saves nine. This proverb has run through the ages, and it applies to boots probably more than other things. So when an African miner's boots require repairing he knows he can take them to the experienced repairer in the compound. This repairer knows how to make a good job of boots needing repair. He returns them fit for wear again.

—: oo :—

If these directions are carried out carefully by the African miner, he will find that his boots will last many months longer, will save him money, and his boots all the time will be more comfortable to wear.

These things are worth knowing and the Officials who run the Mines like the Africans to be aware of them.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Development In Bantu Reserves

NOV 23 1940

In his weekly contribution under the heading: The Native Scene in the Mercury of the 15th instant, Nota Bene had occasion to point out a situation which calls for attention and adjustment. He suggests that those of the Bantu who have had training should no longer be debarred from enjoying positions in their areas carrying with them good emoluments. He cited the position of dipping supervisors which he is sure can be creditably and economically held by Bantu officials. We think very few would disagree with his suggestion as this has been awaited for a long time. The idea that in this country all comfortable and well-paid positions should be reserved for the white man is an unfair one, and more particularly so in purely Bantu areas.

The duties connected with the dipping supervising have been successfully carried out by many of our people with credit to themselves and their race, so that there should not be any need for the contributor, Nota Bene, to draw the attention of the officials of the Native Affairs Dept. to this. When General Hertzog steered his well-known Bills through Parliament as well as before the public, he openly set it out as the new policy of his administration that the Bantu shall be free to develop themselvas in their areas as the Europeans are in the rest of the country.

But nowadays the policy strongly advocated is that the Bantu areas are destined to be a preserve of those members of the white race who cannot find a niche among their people by reason of lack of qualifications and temperament that will assure them comfort and competence. This is not as it should be. The Bantu should be given an open door to well-paid positions in their Locations and Reserves and the higher officials who are Europeans to exercise the prerogative of supervision and direction of affairs in general while the middle positions should be open for the educated members of the Bantu race.

Another position which should have been left open for the educated Bantu is that of court interpreter. While there have been a good number of good European interpreters in Zulu, it now seems that their number is fast dwindling, viewed from the days of the old court interpreters like Messrs. S. O. Samuelson, John Shepstone and later of Mr. Fitzgerald known as Nkomozabantu among the Bantu. There may be others who were as efficient as these men but, as we suggest, they are getting fewer and fewer.

It is therefore to the good that provision is being made at Fort Hare for Bantu young men to qualify for interpretership in the courts of the country.

Some European interpreters have the training but their demeanour towards the accused often exasperates the prisoner or Muntu witness so that justice is not done and he is judged as guilty by reason of impatient and unsympathetic interpretation.

While on this subject we observe that the Bantu Departments under certain Municipalities are not as open for Bantu educated employers as they are for Europeans and even Indians. This discrimination could never be tolerated were the position reversed. Are there no Bantu drivers who can fill the position now a preserve of Indians?

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

NOV 2 3 1940

MUSICAL TALKS.

BY "AUREOLE".

Africans and Western Music.

The way in which Bantu musicians and those engaged in anything that partains to music ignore the shouts of those who keep on saying that the Bantu should concentrate their attention exclusively on Bantu music (whatever they mean precisely by this) is admirable for in spite of these cries the Bantu progress by attempting whatever they can in music—see the present number of struggling choirs, singers, instrumentalists (band or individual) conductors and composers.

If music is an international language that knows no colour or race, that speaks to all human beings alike, why should there be people put aside from the rest and barred from expressing themselves in their language ? Some of the reasons advanced are Our own music is so individual and rare and interesting that it would suffer if it were affected by the other kinds of music. It is also said that we do not do justice to Western music. As to the first reason we may assure any one that we are quite aware of the singular beauties in our indigenous and folk songs and wish to preserve these in their original form and also in other settings, but we do not mean to confine ourselves only to them. The second "reason" is easy to answer also for if there are those who do not perform Western music with justice it is because they have not had the necessary training in the art of performance and in the scientific study of music and that is not because they are not capable of understanding and fully appreciating it when taught to do the correct thing This is true of anyone else even of those of the West.

STUDY THE ART.

All that we have to do to advance in music is to study the art, for we are sure that we as human beings are are quite capable of 'speaking' this language of human beings if we but study. We shall not allow anything to keep us from what we can get at will and what shall enrich our cultural standard.

Adams College has realised the great importance of music in the life of a people and as a result of this realisation a beautiful and large building has been put up for the purpose of educating Africans in music—with distinguished African musicians as instructors.

There are many people of African origin who have distinguished themselves in the musical-world—whose names are known the world over some as composers, singers, instrumentalists and conductors.

The now popular modern musical form--Jazz has its origin in Africa (with all that is said about Jazz it is an art form. As art has been said to reflect life it also reflects modern life and one cannot blame the form for what it reflects as one who looks at his reflection on the mirror cannot blame the mirror for the ugliness of the face that appears there.)

So, to take what is known as something we are incapable of appreciating and contributing to shows a particularly strange narrownes of mind.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

* DEC 2 1940 * DEC 2

Medical Course for non-Europeans.

A noteworthy step in Medical Education is being taken by the University of the Witwatersrand which from 1941 is prepared to receive a limited number of non-European medical students with an undertaking to carry them to the final year of their course. Hitherto non-Europeans have been debarred from proceeding further than the third year of the six year course. This development is welcomed because it will obviate the necessity for non-European students to proceed overseas for medical training, a course which is in any case at the present time impossible. The tuition fees payable by non-European students are to be the same as those payable by others, and this will naturally restrict the numbers of non-Europeans able to avail themselves of the opportunity. The Transkeian Territories General Council, however, which for a number of years has supported a limited number of medical students at overseas universities, has agreed to make its scholarships tenable at the Witwatersrand, and no doubt other Native administrations will in time afford similar help. The Transkeian scholarships will only be awarded to students who have successfully completed at Fort Hare the first year of the course, i.e., only to those who, among other things, have passed the first year B.Sc. examination in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, and have obtained 50 per cent. of the possible marks in each subject. This latter condition is required to satisfy a regulation which has been recently introduced by the South African Medical Council. All medical students are also required by the Medical Council to include a pass in Mathematics in their Matriculation Certificate. The tuition fees for the complete medical course are heavy, and including books and necessary equipment, amount for the five years at the Witwatersrand to approximately £450 : if the premedical science year at Fort Hare be added the minimum cost may be taken as £500. Towards meeting this expense the Transkei proposes to award scholarships covering the tuition costs and including the necessary equipment. Provision must, however, be made for maintenance of the student at Johannesburg and for travel to and from there. The cost of this at the lowest estimate may be anything from £50 to £80 per annum. While rejoicing in this opportunity of non-Europeans obtaining the full medical qualification in this country, we would advise all who have children able to profit from this instruction to count the cost well before embarking on it, because if the training for any reason is not completed, no use can be made of partial training in the practice of Medicine.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Doing Business With Yourself

Co-Ops Take Over Business Failures And March Ahead

Southern News Almanac

DEC 2 6 1940

PRIVATE business failures have provided plants and opportunities for successful cooperative enterprises in many parts of the country, reported John Carson, Washington representative of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

B'ham, Ala.

Talking to newspapermen in New York recently upon his return from a trip through the midwest and central states, Carson said he was impressed to find flourishing cooperatives in areas where he had looked for poverty and hardship.

CO-OP MORTUARY

"Out in the town of Virginia, Minn." Carson said, "there is a fine little cooperative mortuary and chapel that provides funerals with bronze coffins at $360—as compared with $500 and up charged by commercial firms. Last month they buried 19 people and there will be patronage dividends for the members. The mortuary was formrely operated by a private concern that failed.

"In Superior, the finest business building in the city is owned by the cooperative wholesale, which is doing a $4,000,000 annual business. I learned that the building was erected by a private wholesale grocer who failed. If it hadn't been taken over by the cooperatives, it would have become a ghost structure.

TAKE OVER PLANT

"In Kansas City, the Consumers Cooperative Association started in 1929 with $3,000 capital and headquarters in a 2-car garage. They wanted to buy oil from the Pennsylvania Petroleum Corporation there, but the company said the account would be too small to bother with. Five years later they took over the same company's plant."

One reason for the growth of C. C. A., Carson said, was the widespread response from sympathetic cooperators everywhere. The association had to raise $500,000 for the construction of its $900,000 oil refinery and pipeline. Although dividends on the shares were limited to 4 per cent, orders poured in.

"A man from South Dakota brought in 1,000 pennies saved by his three children," Carson related. "That was enough for a $10 share, and the C. C. A. office staff chipped in with $20 more so that each youngster could have a share."

LABOR INTERESTED

Carson reported increased evidence of cooperation between organized labor and cooperativegroups. He said that labor papers are giving more space to cooperative news, and that labor speakers are being constantly heard at co-op meetings.

DEC 2 6 1940

"In the end," he said, "the cooperatives provide the most effective weapon for saving democracy. In cooperative study groups, education begins at the grass roots. When the Cooperative League established its office in Washington recently, it was the first organization to do so without a selfish purpose in mind."

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES OF A COUNTRY?

Umteteli Wa Bantu

Johannesburg South Africa

"(BY MODI)"

NOV 1 6 1940

NOV 1 6 1940

FOUR African Conferences and Conventions,—the African National Congress, the All African Convention, the South African Advisory Boards Congress and the Native Representative Council (convened by the Government)—have been summoned to hold their respective conferences during the next six weeks, the first meeting being on November 25. The main item before these conferences will be the War.

Through "Umteteli" I now place the African soldiers' point of view before the leaders of the conferences. While we do not *justify or condone the Union's* **discriminatory laws, our slogan is "CLEAR THE ENEMY FIRST."**

Differing African Points Of View

IN this article we shall not attempt to reply to those who are opposed to the Africans' full participation in this great struggle against Nazism and Fascism. A certain section of the White population who do not want us to fight for our country take up that attitude because they want to shake off the British connection while the British Government and Dominions are engaged in this life-and-death war. A Native section, on the other hand, think that they may successfully use Mussolini's threatening invasion from the North as a stepping stone to achieve full citizen rights in the Union. The Black soldier, however, knows what he is fighting for and what he expects to get after the War. We are fighting a war of democracy and justice against despotic dictatorship and totalitarian tyranny. No one disputes or tries to minimise the genuineness of the Africans' grievances against the rulers that be. One such instance is the loss sustained by the Cape by the abolition of the Native franchise in 1936. But we also know that the Northern provinces scored against the Government and as a result we have to-day a Native Representative Council in addition to the direct Representatives in both Houses of Parliament. The most important point of all, however, is that these struggles and controversies must be shelved until after the war.

Let us face facts, When a country is at war, the King, Kgosi, Morena or Nkosi of such a country and his councillors are entitled to all the resources of that country. By resources we mean everything which owes its life, growth or existence to that country—water, sand, stones, trees, grass, gold, silver, copper, grain, beast, and the whole manpower. Our Government have all these at their disposal except the last named—manpower. According to African tradition, the Government has the right to call all able-bodied men to arms and in about a week or two all would have reported to their respective commanders for service. There can be no excuse for failing to serve one's country. A nation of ten million people ought to raise at least a million men for active service. When are we going to reach that figure?

Umteteli Wa Bantu

Wanted—a Lead

We are looking forward to the meeting of the Native Representative Council in Pretoria this month, to the African National Congress, the All African Convention and the Native Advisory Board Congress, which all meet in December, to give the lead. Not only words but personal service. A good leader does not drive his men but leads them to war. Those who are working to produce essential resources, those engaged in the education of the future citizens of our country and the administrators of such services are, of course, doing as much as the man on active service. But it is cowardly to remain at home when wive's and children's lives are threatened by a foreign power. Politically it would be better to mark time under the Union Government hoping to achieve our objectives in the near future than to fall into German hands and have our privileges wiped off. I was in South West Africa with the late General Byron, C.M.G., D.S.O., and I know what I am talking about. We fight to prevent such an eventuality. The African is more likely to attain the privileges which we claim, and which we feel are right and consistent with our development, by now assisting the Government of the Union and thereby the British Commonwealth of Nations in their hour of need to the utmost. Bearing this in mind and while every soldier abides by the decisions of his commander, the African soldier, rather than be a member of any German unit would prefer to lay down his life in the field of battle according also to his tradition as a member of a fighting race.

What we Expect After the War

All fair-minded Africans would be ashamed to speak about rights or privileges after the War if the majorty of our healthy young men refuse or fail to do their share in the defence of this country. As one of them wrote and asked me, if we have any country to fight for and they leave the Whiteman to defend it alone, then he (the Whiteman) would have the right to eat the fruits of his sacrifices alone. The Africans will have set their own clock back and retarded their own advancement.

On the other hand, if all sections of the South African nation rise up and all do their duty, they would have the right to expect much improvement. I submit that the war will have been lost to the Allies if the principles of fairplay and justice for which the British Commonwealth and allied democracies are fighting, sacrificing lives and wealth, are not recovered and permanently established for all men irrespective of colour, race or religion.

Johannesburg South Africa

NOV 1 6 1940

Failure of Former Treaties

Treaties have baffled some of the world's best brains in the past. But we have consolation in the knowledge that there was an uncharted sea. We have unswerving confidence in the Winston Churchill combination, which must surely benefit by past experience and avoid the rocks which wrecked former plans.

Every Person Must Eat the Produce of the Country

The new world order must be such as will enable people of each country to have plenty of the food produced in their countries. Gaiety, brightness and the joy of life should be open to all the subjects of a State. The equal division of the necessities of life should be stopped. The child whose father dies or gets incapacitated in the defence of his country should not suffer poverty and hunger. Such children should be looked after by the State.

A nation, like a clock, consists of many intricate parts, some of which are very delicate but so inextricably interwoven and interdependent that the decay or suffering of any one part will affect the whole. Drought, hunger, disease, war and death have no respect for colour or nationality. If there is to be a new world reorganisation, it must be placed against the background of the universal brotherhood of man founded on the fundamental principles of Christianity as taught by Christ.

Our South Africa

South Africa, the gods have favoured you above all lands. Thou, the land of gold, diamond and minerals of all kir[illegible]. Thy sugar and fruits have fe[illegible]d nourished men and women of [illegible]er lands and

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Racial Freedom

NOV 2 1940

British Tradition and the Colour Bar

Herewith is the full text of a letter which was sent to "The Times," and which appeared in their issue of the 12th September, 1940.

The Weekly News

This letter was sponsored by the League of Coloured Peoples.

A people committed to a great struggle is led to consider more thoroughly than before the principles on which its own life is based. We recognise that in the Nazi creed of racial domination we are confronted with an evil doctrine that could only bring misery and injustice in its train. In repudiating it, we are following our own tradition; but it may be that we have not fully realised the quality of that tradition or what is involved by complete fidelity to it.

Freetown

Our tradition has, on several recent occasions, received authoritative statement. Thus, to give but one example, in the Statement of Policy on Colonial Development and Welfare issued in February, 1940, the following declaration occur:—

"His Majesty's Government are trustees for the well-being of the peoples of the Colonial Empire."

"The primary aim of Colonial policy is to protect and advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Colonies."

"The whole effort will be one of collaboration between the authorities in the Colonies and those at home; there must be ready recognition . . . that Colonial Governments, who best know the needs of their own territories, should enjoy a wide latitude in the initiative and execution of policies the primary purpose of which is to promote the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Colonial Empire. (Cmd. 6175, paras. 3 and 16.)

The serious purpose of His Majesty's Government is proved by the decision to spend fifty-five million pounds to improve the health education and economic condition of Colonial peoples.

The Weekly News

But the full value of this generous gesture will be realised only if the worth of the individual members of the Empire comes to be measured by personal character and ability rather than by the colour of their skins or the accidental circumstances of birth.

The tradition to which expression is given in the official declarations cited above is, in fact, the Christian tradition, and the prejudice which erects a colour bar or prompts racial exclusiveness is, in fact, a denial of Christian principles. Fundamental to any Christian view is the conviction that God is the Father of all men, and that Christ died for all. In the Christian fellowship all racial barriers are done away—Ye are all one in Christ Jesus." And this principle has necessary application not only to the life of the Church itself, but to the whole ordering of life so far as that aspires to be Christian,

To the British Empire which has increasingly affirmed this principle in official utterances these considerations are of vital importance. It is not sufficiently understood by British people how largely the British Empire is a coloured Empire; the unity necessary to its survival in the long run can be secured only if the principle of equality as between people of different race and colour is applied in methods of Government and in human relationships alike in Europe and in Asia or Africa.

Freetown

We therefore claim the help of all who value the principles on which our Empire has been built up:—

In a concentrated effort to remove the barriers of race and colour which exist to-day in British Colonies. The Royal Commission to the West Indies has just made the same appeal (Cmd. 6174, 30a) in these words:—

"That the active assistance of all persons of standing, and of all available means of publicity, such as broadcasting, should be enlisted in an organised attempt to prevent any further extension of colour prejudice".

To this end the greatest care needs to be exercised in the selection of those who go to the Colonies as our representatives, either in an administrative or commercial capacity, and in their preparation for the peculiar problems they will encounter.

In creating in this country an informed public opinion which will no longer tolerate passive acquiescence in the application of the colour bar in such practices as the following:—

(a) The practice of many hotel managements which still ask decent professional men and other coloured visitors to take their meals in their bedrooms and not to use the public lounges. In doing so, the management consider that they are interpreting the wishes of their English clients.

(b) The refusal of certain hospitals to admit girls of distinctive colour for training as probationer nurses or to give House Appointments to well qualified coloured applicants.

(c) The reluctance of works managers to engage coloured work men and of many British labourers to work side by side with them.

In extending the hospitality of English homes to coloured people in this country and in furthering by all available means the mutual understanding which will produce an educational and social programme for the Colonial peoples, calculated to remove the sense of inferiority and of unreasonable discrimination.

In this day of testing, when fundamental issues are made evident, let us be whole-hearted in loyalty to the best elements of our own tradition; and as we fight to preserve it and the instructions which embody it from the destruction which is threatened by an enemy pledged to a doctrine of race-superiority and race-domination let us rise to the full height of our calling as champions of human freedom and brotherhood.

NOV 2 1940

This document is signed by:—

Cosmo Cantuar.

William Ebor.

James R. Forgan (Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland).

Robert Bond (Moderator of the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches).

Walter H. Armstrong (President of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales).

This document also has the full support of:—

A. Cardinal Hinsley (Archbishop of Westminister.)

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

"Son" Of Haile Selassie Arrested In The Cape

Two Aricans have been arrested in the Cape Province on numerous allegations of theft and raud. The arrests are the result of what is alleged to be large-scale exploitation of hundreds of Africans by an African claiming to be the son of Haile Selassie, the former Emperor of Abyssinia. Working on the war fears of the Aricans, and promising them a refuge in Abyssinia, he has succeeded during the few months, it is alleged, in extorting large sums of money from them.

Bantu World

Advance agents were sent out to inform the Africans that Haile Selassie's son was coming. These men showed the Africans photographs supposed to be of himself standing among uniformed soldiers wearing gas masks during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia.

6-1-40

Using as an example this invasion and pointing out that the League of Nations had done nothing to help the black people of Abyssinia, these men pesuaded the Africans that the Europeans would not help them if they were attacked. They would be helpless from gas and air attacks and the country was no longer safe for any of them.

Johannesburg

They would have to leave for Abyssinia, now the only place of safety from gas attacks. Each was to pay £4. 10s. and join the movement, and all would receive gas masks similar to those in the photographs.

Payment of about £3 each would get them uniforms.

Blankets to distinguish them were also sold at exorbitant prices because a lion was illustrated in the corners. These were ordinary blankets, and large orders for them were placed by the ringleaders with local traders.

To buy land for them to settle in Abyssinia, the Africans were ordered to sell all their property and stock and to hand over the money to the movement for deposit in a mythical Bantu bank in Johannesburg.

A great many Africans joined the movement and began to sell their property and stock not caring how little they received for them. Fowls were sold for 3d. each.

Men who were known to have possessions amounting in value to hundreds of pounds suddenly became destitute and could not pay their taxes. Two men state that they handed to the movement £176 and £141 respectively.

To satisfy those paying money to the movement, Africans were given receipts, but the leaders managed in every case to get another initiate to sign receipts for them.

For example, two Africans would pay their money to an agent who would persuade each to sign the receipts for the other.

A motor car was bought for the movement, and the members were told that e bus would come to take them to Abyssinia after the land had been purchased. For this reason everyone was to maintin the strictest secrecy. No one was to go far from his home in case the bus left without him.

AWAITED PLANES

One day, at a place some miles, from a village, a large number of Africans gathered to await the arrival of of planes from Abyssinia which, they were told, would come to fetch them.

They awaited the whole day and still the planes did not come. This caused suspicion and the matter was reported.

Colour Prejudice Condemned

Comet
5-25-40
Lagos, Nigeria

The intolerance and prejudice of a certain section of the people in South Africa towards the coloured people was referred to by Captain F. A. Joubert, Administrator of the Cape, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wesley Training College, Salt River.

"We must realise," he said, "that the people of this country have to march on as a united body. If we are going to try as Europeans to move on and leave behind the vast bulk of the people we cannot go forward."

He greatly appreciated the work the Methodist Church had done in establishing the college where they educated the young coloured men and women to be the torchbearers of education of their own people.

After his visits to two other coloured schools in the Peninsula during the last few days, he realised that the coloured people were moving forward.

In the Cape they would do all they could to assist in the education of the coloured people.

Dr W. de Vos Malan, the Superintendent-General of Education, addressing the pupils, paid tribute to the past and present managers and teachers of the school, and praised the work of the Methodist Church in the field of education. It was now responsible for the management of twenty-two coloured schools in the Peninsula, he pointed out, with a total enrolment of about 4,500 pupils. In the Province there were 10,643 coloured pupils in the Methodist schools.—"African World."

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Knowledge is Power.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal

All Natives entering the employment of the Mines have the chance of learning things which will be of interest, and probably of use to them all their lives. They get paid for their mine services of course, but it is not just the £. s. d, that we are referring to now. It is, rather, knowledge and helpfulness in the conduct and management of one's own life, the inward possession of healthy information that makes a man somehow feel stronger, more competent, more sure of himself. "Knowledge itself is power," said Lord Bacon, one of the greatest philosophers of his day, and it is true to day. And learning need never stop. Natives keep on observing, for instance, what is done through Orderliness on the Mines, which you will remember reading about a few weeks ago.

5-18-40
Durban Natal

X X X

In the matter of health—good health—Natives working on the Mines learn much. The teaching of First Aid, for instance, to those who are willing to be trained in it is a splendid thing. It costs the Natives not a penny; the teaching is given free. But there has of course to be a willingness to learn. Knowledge does not come to anybody in the way that a reach-me-down suit can be picked out by an assistant in the store. It has to be worked for, that is, every man must give his mind to it if he wants to learn. And then the results are something of which to be proud. Besides, there is material reward The Mines have a system by which Natives, when they have acquired a fixed stage of proficiency in First Aid, are paid a little more per shift.

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THE BANTU AND HITLERISM—PRESS NOTICE.

Bantu World
6-1-40
Johannesburg
[illegible]

There are some Africans who favour and pray for the triumph of Hitlerism. Some of them are ignorant to how harsh a treatment the Germans can mete out to their subject peoples. Others of course know, but are just being spitefully stubborn maintaining that there is no other iron-heel of oppression than that of the Union Government. These people fail to see or rather intentionally close their eyes to the German's barbarous subjucation of other European races. Surely these Africans should realise that woe betide them from such a nation that treats its kindred races as Nazi Germany does. That nation knows no human code.

D. BAVU.

Umtata.

ALL AFRICAN BROTHERHOOD

Bantu World
6-1-40
Johannesburg
[illegible]

—The Africans from beyond the borders of the Union of South Africa are manifestly adopting an attitude of segregation during the time they are among us in the Union. They will not attend our mass-meetings.

Will they please understand that we expect them, as our brothers, to make a common cause with us and take a bit more concern in our affairs. In fact, they stand to lose more by their non-committal attitude than by active participation. I would quote them Mr. C. Kadalie as an example of what is expected of them.

W. B. MKASIBE.

Cleveland.

Cocoa Conrtrol.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

It has already been made clear in previous announcements regarding the purchase of West African cocoa by His Majesty's Government that, owing to the large stocks of cocoa already held by manufacturers at the beginning of this season and to the restriction of the available markets as a result of the war, it was feared that there would be considerable difficulty in disposing of the current year's crop. These fears have unfortunately been realised and His Majesty's Government recently informed the Governments of the Gold Coast and Nigeria that, in view of the difficulty of selling and shipping the current crop, there is no prospect of moving the whole of their purchases within the normal period. The advice of the Nigerian and Gold Coast Governments was sought as to how to dispose of the surplus in the light of the storage space available and of other considerations.

The Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast advised that, as the accommodation suitable for long storage was inadequate to house the anticipated surplus and to provide the minimum space necessary for handling next season's crop, there appeared to be no alternative but to destroy a certain quantity of cocoa and that, in order to save unnecessary storage expense and to prevent the contamination of the better grade cocoa in stock, it was desirable to begin the destruction of inferior cocoa immediately.

The Governments concerned have accordingly been authorised to arrange for the destruction of inferior cocoa and propose as a beginning to destroy the light crop cocoa as it is purchased. Destruction of other inferior cocoa will be carried out later as conditions require. The destruction of cocoa will be carried out under the general direction of the Cocoa Controller who will be assisted by the Chief Inspector of Produce and his staff. The methods of destruction will vary in accordance with local conditions. The public will appreciate that, apart from the actual cost of the cocoa itself, the destruction of a considerable quantity of cocoa will be expensive and the determining factors in deciding the method of destruction in each locality will be cheapness and effectiveness. The main methods to be used will be dumping in the sea, in large rivers or in swamps; other methods such as burning, burying or rotting will also be employed. The cost of destruction will be borne by His Majesty's Government.

Light crop cocoa will be purchased by the authorised shippers by exactly the same method as was used in the case of the main crop and shippers will, when required, hand over their cocoa as directed by the provincial authority who will normally be an Inspector of Produce. Detailed instructions regarding handing over will be issued to the shippers concerned

From the foregoing the public will understand that although His Majesty's Government will purchase the light crop they will be unable to take delivery and dispose of it; in spite of this fact however and with the sole object of preventing hardship to West African cocoa producers. His Majesty's Government propose to purchase the whole light crop and to spend further money on its destruction. But for this action there can be no doubt that cocoa farmers would have been left with a considerable quantity of unmarketable cocoa on their hands, and the Nigerian Government feels sure that the generosity of His Majesty's Government will be fully appreciated by all concerned in the cocoa industry.

The price to be paid for light crop cocoa will be a flat rate of £10 per ton for both Grade I and Grade II at all buying stations. Grade III cocoa will not be purchased. The price is inclusive of 7/6 per ton for brokerage.

As indicated above His Majesty's Government will continue to utilise as agents the Group A and Group B shippers who will purchase the crop within the limits of their quotas. The schedules of marketing expenses which will be reimbursed to shippers are as follows:—

	A. Shippers.	*B. Shippers*
Cost of cocoa per ton	£10. 0. 0	£10. 0. 0
Service bags	2. 0	2. 0
Depreciation of new bags	5. 0	5 0
Cost of remittances	1. 4	--
Coast overheads	15. 6	7. 0
Head office overheads	2. 6	--
Interest	--	1. 1
Loss in weight (1/2 o/o)	1. 2	7. 1
Total expenses per ton of cocoa	£11. 7. 6	£10 15. 2
Remuneration	--	5. 7
Total	£11. 7. 6	£11. 1. 9

Considerable reductions in the coast and head office overheads of the A shippers have been effected and they have entirely foregone remuneration. B shippers on the other hand will continue to receive remuneration of 2½%.

Reimbursement of A shippers will be effected in the United Kingdom. B shippers should notify the Cocoa Controller when their purchases of light crop are available for handing over. The Cocoa Controller will issue intructions to them and make the necessary payments.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO DESTITUTE

GRANTS TO CHILDREN

Bantu Opinion
King Williams Town
Nov 7-13.40

THE question of making grants-in-aid for the maintenance of African children in need of care under section [illegible] (1) (e) of the Children's Act of 1937 has received the further consideration of the Government Departments concerned. Children of African families who are under 14 years old will be assisted by their Native Commissioner to whom they should apply for help. The action he will take is defined in a circular issued by the Department of Social Welfare with the agreement of the Department of Native Affairs.

When an application for assistance is made to the Native Commissioner, he will investigate the case to find out if assistance is needed. Then, if the children have relatives in the country who are willing and able to support them, assistance will be given to the children to go to these relatives, if they wish to go, where they can be brought up as is the custom among the African people.

If the mother is able to work, the Native Commissioner may arrange for the child to be cared for at a creche during the day while the mother is at work. Then she can work during the day knowing that her child is being properly looked after and in the evening when she returns from work she fetches her child from the creche.

If the Native Commissioner is satisfied that other assistance is necessary he can either arrange to grant an order for food for the children on the scale provided for indigent persons, to which milk may, where necessary, be added, the cost of such food to be charged to the South African Native Trust; or he can apply to the Department of Social Welfare for the payment of a cash grant.

These cash grants are only to be given where the Native Commissioner is satisfied that no other help will meet the case as it is feared that payment of these grants may cause African women to flock to the towns and thus make worse the bad overcrowding that is seen in most urban areas.

This assistance does not apply to children who live in rural areas as the Department feels that under Native law it is the duty of the kraal-head to support his dependants and it is feared that any help would lead him to evade his responsibilities. In addition the Government is spending large sums of money on improving conditions in Native areas and it is felt that this money will help Africans to support their children.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

The Week's African Doings in Parliament

Umteteli 5-18-40

Poor African Mothers—Mine Labour—Coloured People's Rights

BY MRS. MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.

PARLIAMENT is pursuing its course under the shadow of momentous events in Europe. Hitherto, there has been very little evidence of that shadow. In fact, it has been difficult to realise in the House, at times, that a major war really is in progress. The announcement of the invasion of Holland and Belgium, however, has undoubtedly brought a change in the atmosphere. The Government's supporters naturally feel a great sense of responsibility; but the members of the Opposition are obviously also sobered. Although there is an attempt still on the part of the more rabid anti-British section to dismiss this tragic event with the comment, "Britian is responsible for it all", those whose connections with Holland are still comparatively fresh are quite clearly perturbed and anxious about the whole situation. They are beginning to wonder where their duty lies; whether they are justified not only in opposing the Government's war policy but in obstructing the course of its business as a protest against that policy as they have been doing

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS FOR SESSION TO END

Johannesburg

South Africa

FOR some time past, the Government has been trying to keep its own supporters quiet in the hope of getting the business of the session finished so that it may return to Pretoria and the work of organising for our own war effort. In the circumstances we have found it wiser to raise outside the House with the Ministers directly concerned matters affecting Africans in connection with which we have hoped to get some positive concession, except where we have felt it important to remind the House in its deliberations of the existence and claims of the African people or to oppose attempts to sway the House on Colour issues.

WAGES, AND MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Mr. Molteno urged the new Minister of Labour, Mr. Madeley, to encourage and hasten the work of the Wage Board, particularly in smaller towns like Kimberley. He also reminded the Minister of his past support of efforts to abolish the practice of hiring out Native convicts and expressed the hope that, now that he is in the position to act in this matter, he will do so.

On the Social Welfare Vote, in reply to a protest from Mr. Fagan, ex-Minister of Native Affairs, against the decision of the Department to re-institute grants under the Childrens' Act, to indigent African mothers for the maintenance of their children, Mr. Molteno stressed the folly of attempting to throw back on the people of the reserves the burden of supporting the children of those Africans who had gone to the towns and had there failed to make a living Quoting from answers to a questionnaire sent out by Tiger Kloof to the Bechuana reserves in the Vryburg district, he stressed the poverty of many of the reserves and the inability of their inhabitants to carry more burdens than they now do.

MORE LABOUR FOR THE MINES

On the Mines vote, Mr. Hemming expressed concern at the announcement that 20,000 more Native labourers are to be imported from Mozambique lest this should mean less work for Union Natives. The Minister assured him that this would not be the case.

SENATORS DEFEND COLOURED RIGHTS

During the first part of the week the Senate leaped into unusual prominence through the attempt of the Senators representing the Natives to prevent the final passage of regulations designed to curtail the rights of coloured people on the foreshores of our coastal towns. This matter was raised by way of recommendations from the Select Committee on Lands to endorse regulations framed under the Sea Shore Act of 1935 in accordance with which the public authorities of Fishhoek and the Strand proposed to set aside certain defined stretches of their foreshore for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively. These recommendations slipped through the House of Assembly without any of those members who usually attempt to oppose threats to the rights of the coloured people being aware of their full significane, whereupon this attempt was organised to hold the matter up in the Senate.

The attempt began by a wel reasoned and forceful request from Senator Brookes for the ruling o the President of the Senate as to whether the Governor General, with the support merely of resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament, could make what amounted to laws discriminating against European and non-European. After hearing an afternoon's discussion on this point, the President announced that the Governor General has this power under this Act and that the only question that could be debated was whether the facilities afforded to both sections under the regulations are equal and adequate. Senator Jones then led the attack along these lines, maintaining that, in the cases under discussion, the facilities offered are not equal.

After a good fight, the case was lost, the four elected Senators being in a minority of six, with Senators Stubbs (Dominion) and Smith (Labour) supporting them, while the United Party and Nationalist Senators stood together in favour of the separation provided for in each case. The Nationalist Party is extremely gratified at what they regard as a triumph for the principle of segregation.

Wage Scales Needed.

Mr. D. J. Hartmann urged the Farmers' Unions should be strong enough to dictate to members, and bring about uniformity satisfactory to farmers and Natives.

Mochochonono (The Comet)

5-18-40

Speaking at a public meeting of farmers, held under the auspices of the East London West Districts Farmers Association at Sunny Grove recently, Mr. D. J. Hartmann, Native Commissioner said that the farmers should organise completely and then draw up a scale of wages and working conditions for Natives. Under the present system no recognition was given for past service, a boy with a few days' service getting the same wages as one with years of service. A boy who had been serving a farmer for a considerable period was surely worth more than the boy who had been taken on only that morning.

Maseru Basutoland

He did not agree that Natives were not well treated on farms, but he had urged the farmers' union should be strong enough to dictate to members, and bring about uniformity satisfactory to farmers and Natives. Natives complained to him that they had no security of tenures, as they were liable to dismissal at any time at the whim of the farmer. The matter was entirely in the hands of the farmer to provide more satisfactory conditions. Farmers, if well organised could work out the scheme incorporating a sliding scale of pay and satisfactory working conditions, which would place the Department of Native Affairs in the position of recommending good positions to Natives seeking employment. Under such a system there would be little likelihood of farmers losing labour.

Second element in the potential industrial man-power.

Mochochonono - (The Comet)
5-11-40 Maseru, Basutoland

Labour cannot be taken away from the mines to create problamatical industries.

A second element in the potential industrial man-power comprise the Malay, Cape Coloured and the Indian section of the population, writes a correspondent of the Commercial opinion. These sections are already industrialised to a certain extent. Some of the secondary industries of the country are based on their labour; but there is some reason to think that with some encouragement and better education they could provide a larger and more efficient semi-skilled labour force and an increasing supply of skilled workers.

There remains the third element comprising the Native races mostly Bantu to whom the idea of continuous labour is new and to whom also the reward in the shape of purchasing power to meet new needs is almost as much as of a novelty.

The industrialisation of the Bantu people within a very few generations, has made such progress that it ranks as perhaps the most significant fact in history of South Africa during this century. The present prosperity of the gold mining industry is built wholly on Bantu labour. It has drawn into its service the greater part of the Bantu man-hood of the country and the proportion cannot be appreciably increased without hastening the detribalisation of the Natives in a measure for which the country is not prepared socially or politically.

In respect of Native Labour as of white artisans, the number of those employable in other industries will be greatly increased if ever the day comes when world conditions justify South Africa in dispensing with its uneconomic agricultural industries; but the prospect of that is too uncertain to justify serious consideration at the present time.

The purely [illegible] thinker [illegible] use for [illegible] he contributions of the Native population to the economic productivity of the country will diminish in proportion as the surplus white population of the rural areas is drawn into industrial employment. That again, however w[illegible] take time, and will not come as a result of the temporary conditions created by the war.

We must keep our faith in South Africa's industrial future, for an industrial future is the only hope for our country when gold ceases to be a paying product, as sooner or later it must; but we cannot afford to jeopardise the immediate prospects for the sake of the more people. Labour cannot be taken away from the mines to create problamatical industries. Nor in actual conditions can it be taken for the farms.

On the other hand, our white labour, even the most inefficient demands (and in the economic conditions of the country is compelled to demand) high wage rates. This is the dilemna with which industries are faced. There is no simple cut short methods of meeting it. In the main experience must show the way, though some broad conclusions can be drawn.

THOSE PROCLAMATION ENTANGLEMENTS

Native Opinion
King Williams Town
South Africa
7-6-40

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 1023 published in the Union Gazette dated 21 June, 1940, under heading "Native Affairs" notifies for general information that the Governor General as Trustee of the S.A. Native Trust has delegated his powers, in terms of sub-section (3) of section ten of Proclamation No 43 of 1940 to the Chief Native Commissioner, Cape.

On making reference to Proclamation 43/40 powers are bestowed to the Chief Native Commissioner with regard to the control of land and administration of local affairs in Glen Grey, and such powers are bolstered up by Section 25 of the Native Administration Act, 38 of 1927 to include the authority of the Commissioner to operate Section 48 of the Native Trust and Land Act 1936.

Now Section 48 of the Native Trust and Land Act contains exceedingly far reaching authority over the land occupied by Natives as only Parliament exercises over European-owned land. Under it, the Governor-General may make regulations:— (a, as to the regulation and conduct of the business of the Trust, and other activities laid out in twenty-three additional sub-sections which embrace every conceivable phase of what is known as the Native Trust.

The difficulty of tracing the law as contained in Proclamations has been stressed in the Senate by the representatives of Africans in the Upper House. They also suggested that these be printed in book form and in two or three Bantu languages. Far from matters being simplified, the English version of Proclamations is increasingly growing into a mathematical problem, through its failure to provide direct reference, except by a cumbersome method of consulting a bookshelf of gazettes.

In the midst of all these entanglements it is to be hoped that the Department of Native Affairs will satisfy the request made at the last session of the Natives Representative Council, that all proclamations intended for Native administration should first go through this body for consultation. There is ever so much more need for this precaution when the legislative functions entrusted by Parliament with the Governor-General in the Trust has assumed the flexibility of being delegated to Chief Native Commissioners.

Football in Basutoland.

Comet
Maseru, Basutoland
31

ALTHOUGH beaten by 4 goals to 2 by Bantu in a cup soccer fixture here on Saturday 25th May, N.R.C. showed surprising improvement in their game. After having the game in their hands they were beaten. At one stage the N.R.C. were leading by two clear goals and they seemed to sit back and take things easy. That gave Bantu their chance; In their turn they took control and although the N.R.C. made attempts to recover their fortunes it was too late, the men from Mafeteng held fast. Many of the spectators left the ground with a feeling of general disappointment. Certainly it was disappointing to see the home side go down after leading by what seemed a, safe score. The home side too, did not take advantage of Bantu's difficulties in the early stages of the game when the visitors were finding the hard ground strange to them.

The Mafeteng defence was strong and Makhema in the goals did all that was expected of him. Monaheng played a sound game and he saved many hot shots which were fired in at all angles

MATLAMA VS PATRIOTS.

The eagerly awaited fixture match between Patriots and Matlama opened at a terrific pace before a large and enthusiastic crowd at Ashton Flats on Saturday afternoon. The score a draw of three goals each was unimportant.

The Matlama half back line struck perfect understanding for the greater part of the first half, and naturally enough the Patriots team were forced to remain on the defensive.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Times 3-13-40 London, England

SUDAN: This lute player makes his living as an itinerant musician. He is accompanied by a drummer who beats with his drumsticks on a stick of wood.

Diamonds in Tanganyika

DIAMONDS have been worked in Tanganyika Territory since 1922, the peak production years being between 1926 and 1930. In 1928 stones weighing 24,680¾ carats, valued at £99,208, were won; in the previous year the 18,766¼ carats fetched £101,480. The price per carat, which had been 112s. in 1926, fell to 20s. in 1931, but rose to 31s. in 1937. The largest stone found was in 1930 at Kisumbi, and weighed 92½ carats; the most valuable weighed 37¾ carats and was priced at £1,699. The pipe at Mabuki, the first found, gave and still gives the best yields.

East African and Rhodesian

In order to place on record a study of the Tanganyika diamond fields as a whole and to draw conclusions that may assist in the search for the precious stones both in the known fields and elsewhere, the Geological Division has issued a bulletin (No. 12) by Dr. G. J. Williams, entitled "The Kimberlite Province and Associated Diamond Deposits of Tanganyika Territory" (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, 3s.). With its full account—the first comprehensive one—of the industry and its maps and illustrations, the bulletin will be of great value to any prospector.

2-29-40
London, England

"The prospection of the areas suggested," writes the author, "is likely to reveal other kimberlite bodies. There is no geological reason why kimberlite should be not found anywhere in Tanganyika where rocks older than the Tertiary are exposed."

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

Wonders Of Wireless.

2-17-40

King William's Town South Africa

THANKS to wonderful organisation, what is known as Wireless (broadcasting) has been introduced on most of the Gold Mines. It is yet another "benefit" in which the Natives can and do participate. They love to listen to this Wireless.

And in the Mines there is also what is called a loud-speaker. An official speaks into an instrument termed the microphone ("the mike" is a short name for it) and his voice is clear, so that everybody who listens can hear what he is saying.

Natives are naturally interested in any system of communicating information or news-because their own methods of conveying messages from their people from hill to hill are so good. The White man has often wondered how Natives manage to pass news from one to another on the veld so quickly and so accurately.

But there is no mystery about the loud-speaker. An official speaks into an instrument specially constructed for the purpose—and placed in a suitable position—and his voice travels through the air, the waves of sound carrying it along.

On the Mines this loud-speaker is extremely useful. Wise men can tell Natives in clear, simple language about Mining, what to do and what not to do. They tell the Natives about things of interest and helpfulness to them.

In many ways the loud-speaker is an advantage to any mine. For instance if a Native is required at the Compound Manager's office all that needs to be done is for word to be sent by the loud-speaker to where the Native is. Time is thus saved, and it all makes for efficiency.

Another advantage that Natives working on the Mines have through the Wireless (broadcast) is that they hear bright music when they are off-shift. Wireless is one of the wonders of the age, and it almost may be said that Natives have "music wherever they go" on most of the Mines.

No. 34.

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

THE Transvaal Chamber of Mines has always been an important organisation—ever since the Mining Industry on the Witwatersrand began to grow—and the Chamber has steadily developed it efficiency. It is in this manner that the Mines have come to look so well after the Natives in their employment.

2-16-40

As mentioned in last week's article, since 1901 and up to 31st. December, 1938, the Mines have recruited a total of four-and-a-half million Natives. That is a very big number, isn't it? It proves how popular the Mines are.

King William's Town South Africa

The Natives are well looked after. They are paid regularly for their work; they are encourage to save up for their earnings; they have good nourishing food. and plenty of it; they have comfortable sleeping quarters; and when their shifts are done they have the chance of games. Beyond all this, there are opportunities for dancing and music—and from time to time the W.N.L.A. Prass Band comes to play to them. Nor must it be forgotten that the free weekly bioscope entertainment on the Mines is a joy to the Natives.

It is by counting up and remembering these advantages that the Natives come to feel glad that they are working on the Mines and have the opportunity of saving up their money.

Native Loyalty

Natives in the Mzimba district of Nyasaland have subscribed 26 head of cattle and £8 5s. towards the cost of the war. The cattle were afterwards sold for £40. Messengers of the Covenant African Church of Chipangano have sent £3, and in another district a number of Africans each offered to give a tin of ghee.

Native employers on the Shabanie mine, Southern Rhodesia, have asked the Government of Southern Rhodesia to transmit to the King the sum of £5 which they had collected as a testimony of their loyalty.

East Africa and Rhodesia
3-7-40
London England

League of Coloured Peoples

STRONG OPPOSITION to all proposals for the internationalisation of British Colonies after the war, or even to an extension of the Mandates system, was expressed last week at the annual meeting in London of the League of Coloured Peoples.

Any idea that Colonies should be handed over to Germany was out of the question, said Mr. C. E. Collet, of the Seychelles, for Germany had said plainly that she thought of Africans as "semi-apes." Under internationalism the Natives might be plundered, or made guinea-pigs for experiments in government and even in religion. Why, he asked, should an international Civil Service be inflicted on the Colonies when brilliant men born in the Colonies sought employment suited to their qualifications?

There was a much better chance of Colonies becoming independent under British rule than under any Mandate. A mandatory authority was judge in its own causes and of its own acts. There was no higher power to which appeal could be made. As things now were, the Colonies could always appeal to Cæsar, the great heart of the British people, who loved freedom themselves and wished others to enjoy it also.

He suggested that after the war there should be a closer union between Great Britain and her Colonies, which should become independent but integral parts of the Empire, developing side by side with Britain without sacrificing regional interests or peculiarities. A step in that direction had now been taken, and for that they were very grateful.

He disagreed entirely with the programme of the Labour Party in regard to Colonies, and declared that positivist and other societies were worse; though talking of equal rights, they did not at all understand the views of the Colonies.

Dr. H. A. Moody, the President, testifying to the freedom enjoyed under British rule, said: "We should not be able to hold this meeting if we were under the Germans."

East Africa
3-21-40
London England

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East Africa and Rhodesia
3-21-40
London England

The End of Arab Slavery

Moir was soon active again, after a rest at Mandala, and went north with a new expedition, Captain (now Lord) Lugard in command. The attack on the Arab stockade failed, and the party returned to Karonga. An Armstrong seven-pounder gun arrived and further attacks were made, none very successful; and the Karonga war dragged on with varying fortunes—and conducted almost entirely at the company's expense—until with the coming of Consul H. H. Johnston peace was concluded on the terms laid down by the company. The struggle had lasted two years and three months, and it spelt the end of Arab slavery on Lake Nyasa.

John Moir went home to Scotland but returned to Nyasaland to take up planting in the Shiré Highlands, receiving a considerable grant of land from the company in recognition of his valuable services. Later he became, and remained until his death, a director of the African Lakes Corporation. He was decorated with the C.M.G. in the Coronation Honours List in 1937—at the age of eighty-six, and fifty years after his great work in Africa had been completed! It was intended that John Moir should represent Nyasaland at the Coronation celebrations, but ill-health prevented him from accepting the invitation.

East Africa and Rhodesia
3-21-40
London England

4,000 AFRICANS WANTED

THE Government has decided to recruit 4,000 Natives to assist the European personnel in guarding vital points.

The following official statement was issued today: Since the declaration of war the Government has received much encouragement in the task of preparation for defence of this country against aggresion, and the maintenance of order within its orders from numerous persons and constant offers of help from the Natives of the Union. The unanimity which has been a feature of these offers is the more remarkable when it is realised that they have been made in spite of continuous subversive efforts to seduce the Natives from their allegiance to the Union and its constitutional Government.

These efforts have been opposed by the Natives under their own leaders by the exhibition of steady and unvarying patriotism and a sense of duty which has already served the country well in troublous events.

The time is ripe for a practical acknowledgment of these offers of service, and circumstances now make it possible to make that acknowledgment. This is a beginning and will be followed by further steps as and when deemed advisable.

There is need for a considerable strengthening of the personnel employed in the protection of vital spots and the essential services within the Union. The duties connected with this protection are at present being carried out by personnel which can to some extent be made available for more active military work, and unless additional strength is to be found from some source other than that which hitherto existed, further inroads must be made into personnel which should be disposable in the field.

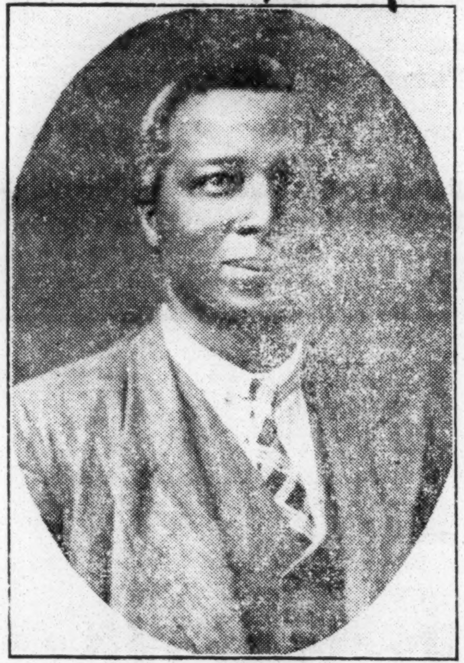
Native Opinion
[illegible]
3-7-40

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

The members of the Natives Representative Council (including Dr. Dube of Natal) whose photographs are published hereunder have had the signal honour of being the first to represent Africans in a Union wide official Committee of investigation into Bantu problems.

Imvo Zabantsundu 5-11-40
(Native Opinion)
Kingwilliamstown, South Africa

CHIEF POTO



B. B. XINIWE.

R. S. THEMA.

C. K. SAKWE

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

Natives Observe the Orderliness on the Mines

6-1-40
King William Town
South Africa

NATIVES working on the Mines today are quick to see how much is done by careful planning, by doing things in an orderly way.

For instance, turn a tap and water flows ; press a button, light appears.

These are mechanical triumphs, common now throughout the land, but brains and devotion to duty are required to keep all the processes going properly. And remember there are thousands and thousands of Natives now working on the Mines—more than ever before—and if water and light were not available for them it would be a sorry state of affairs. But the Mines see to it that, by careful and well-thought-out organisation, no hitch is likely to occur—and if it should, it would soon be put right.

★ ★ ★

Other things are wanted on the Mines besides water and light. Think, for instance, of the vast requirements in the way of food supplies. We have told you from time to time how good the food is and how the constituent parts make such nourishing fare because they are so well balanced, helping to keep the Natives in first-rate health.

Regularity of time in supplying meals is very important, and Mines are well aware of this fact. That is why they go to such trouble and take such care to have the right supplies of food always on hand—regularly. The result is that Natives never have to worry where and when the next meal is coming from. It is always there.

✶ ✶ ✶

Organisation — meaning orderliness, or in other words doing things in an orderly way—runs right through the Mines. When Native recruits begin their new work there they see the importance of this Orderliness, though in a measure they are prepared for it because of the system in all things that they observed at the time of their engagement ; they remember how things were explained to them (and in their own language) at the recruiting station and how smoothly and well the transport and all the other arrangements were carried out, right from the time that they left their home.

Thus recruits expect to see organisation on the Mines, to see things being done in an orderly manner and they are not disappointed.

African Loyalty

Bantu World
6-8-40
Johannesburg
South Africa

At a meeting of the chiefs and headmen of the Newcastle district, representing many thousands of Africans, the magistrate, Mr. A. H. Field, read a message from the Minister of Native Affairs concerning the war and explained the position, using a map. The Africans were warned against giving credence to any idle rumours they might hear and advised to get the truth from their Native Commissioner.

The Chiefs were much impressed and passed the following resolution:

"The Chiefs, on behalf of themselves and the Natives in Newcastle district, acknowledge with thanks the message of encouragement from the Minister of Native Affairs sent to them through the Native Commissioner. They further wish to convey through the Union Government their unswerving loyalty to the King and wish the Allies success in their great struggle to defend and consolidate democratic principles."

fire, as if from a petrol pump.

Other heavy bombers, returning from successful raids, carried out machine-gun attacks on enemy troop concerntrations located by parachute flares.

A long convoy of armoured vehicles near Aachen was heavily bombed and then machine-gunned. Heavy explosions continued some time after the attack as ammuni-

tion or petrol lorries in the wr
ed convoy were ignited by ince
ary bombs and blown up.

MISERY LIKES COMPANY

Bystander
7-25-40
Des Moines, Iowa

"Misery likes company" is true in international affairs and it was never better illustrated than by the treatment being given Emperor Hailie Selassie by England now. When the little emperor was having his troubles, his country being overrun by a more powerful nation, England stood by and allowed the wolf to devour the lamb even though she was obligated to do otherwise.

But now that England stands in immediate danger of sharing the same fate, the attitude changes and Selassie is able to get some help. Hypocrits? Sure That's just the part England and France have played since the world War and oh, but if they are not payng the price.

You just can't treat your neighbor wrong and continue to get by in safety yourself.

Open Letter To Bantu.

Need For Definite Fight Against Illiteracy.

SEP 21 1940

The Natal Sun
Durban

IN the following letter to educated Bantu, Nompilo a lady of European descent, who takes a keen interest in Bantu development puts forth a challenge every thinking African who ever attempts to find solutions to the many and pressing problems that beset his race can ill afford to ignore.

The time has come for the Africans of the south, the Bantu, to wake up. In other parts of the world progress of an amazing kind is being made by even the most backward races, people far below you in intelligence or social life.

You feel that far too little is being done for you, but the time has come for you to make such a grand effort for yourselves, that your race will be able to step forward so strongly that nothing can hold it back.

At present no big move can be made because the mass of your people are still unable to read. As far as progress is concerned, they are **blind, deaf, and dumb.** They cannot see the **light**, hear good advice, or express themselves.

WHAT USE......?

What use are health or other leaflets, war news etc., etc., to people who cannot read them? How can such people be awakened from their belief that things must always be as they are now?

Yet there are enough educated Bantu in town and country to teach all the rest to read and write, if they make up their minds to do so. Only sacrifice for each other will lift the Bantu.

When we lived in a backward country district with only one Government-aided school, I saw that every child must have a chance, so I persuaded men who could read to open little night-schools in their own houses, in each valley. There was soon no child in our area who could say, "I cannot learn."

The expense is small. No salary for the teacher, who works for love of the Bantu. The children buy spelling books and slates and give a few pence for paraffin. Soon each herd-boy and nurse-girl can read and write in the native tongue, and looks to the day-school.

MAP OUT DISTRICTS.

I suggest that all country evangelists and ministers **map out their districts** and start these schools. Let there be no thought of putting on clothes, or joining the Church. Let that come later. Those who can read soon turn to Christ. For once, let all rivalry between sects cease in this movement to raise the Bantu.

In the town, have a night-school in **every block of flats, barracks, factory quarters, each street.** Crowd out the schools already run by the missions, and they will form more for you.

Let us follow the example of wiser nations and **make a plan.** Here it is: that all Bantu between the ages of 8 and 40 shall know how to read by the year 1945.

If you do this for yourselves, then the light can flood through your race in that year 1945. Old, evil fears and superstitions will no longer bind you. You will be free to read, to listen, and to speak.

Let us have a slogan:

Books for all Bantu By 1945!

Wake up, Bantu, and act at once!

NOMPILO.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

"THE AFRICAN'S MONEY IS AS GOOD AS THE EUROPEAN'S— SAYS THE EQUITY BUILDING SOCIETY

NOV 2 1940

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Equity Building Society (Permanent) strives for equality of treatment to the African Depositor and borrower with that of all other classes of depositors and borrowers. In striving to reach this ideal the Equity has, within the past twelve months, done a great pioneering work. It has made it possible for the African to invest his savings with absolute security at 4% interest on the daily balance; at 5% on fixed deposit and 5% on permanent fully paid up shares, plus a bonus, and 5% on subscription shares. In addition to this a very large sum of money has been advanced to Africans on first mortgage on their homes. In making these advances the Society has charged no raising fees and has inspected their properties at a nominal fee.

In recognising the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Bantu people, the Society has opened for their sole convenience a branch office at 309, Main Road, Martindale. All classes of business can be transacted at this Branch Office at hours which are most convenient to the Bantu people themselves. **This important step was taken after consultation with and on the advice or prominent sympathisers of the Bantu people.... It is clear that the Equity has the interests of the African at heart. In supporting the Equity you are supporting yourselves.**

Let your money earn more money for you! Your security is fully guaranteed by reason of the fact that the Equity Building Society (Permanent) is registered with the Government of the Union of South Africa and functions strictly subject to the terms and provisions of the Union Act of Parliament relating to Building Societies.

NOV 2 1940

Don't delay! Start that Savings or Share Account now and so take the first step toward financial security and independence! Join the happy throng now of future owners of happy homes free of debt! If you apply either in person or by letter at our Head Office at 99 Fox Street, Johannesburg, or at our Branch Office, 309, Main Road, Martindale, full advice and information will be given you in your own language.

BELITTLING OF THE BANTU

NOV 2 1940

BY CHEAP PSEUDONYMS

NOV 2 1940

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Sir,

The time is ripe when some of the old habits such as calling any Bantu person "Jim, Anny, Boy or Kaffir" had died out. These names are some of the relics of the cynic consideration Europeans had when they first came into this land, some of whom defined a native of South Africa as a "fearful giant as of fairy tales".

In trains, in workshops and hotels these pseudo-names are commonly used. Apparently, the kind of people who use them are those who side with the white man who scolded his kitchen boy for using an handkerchief for cleaning his nose despite that this is a decent and hygienic habit.

Whatever the pleasure is to those who call Natives thus it is not for the Bantu to tolerate, nor to labour its meaning, for any respectable European hardly uses such offending names. It is evident that these people are representatives of those homes where the Bantu are commonly called Jim etc in front of the children. Shutting the gate behind him a Bantu hears numerous "hey Jim!" from the children in the yard. But can Bantu respect be questioned?

His respect is as deep as that of some of the philosophers of old one of whom always took off his hat when meeting even little children "for", he said, "one of them will be my Governor or Secretary of State"; another spoke to birds and gave them food until they came down to him very often when hungry. A big Bantu girl or boy, undoubtedly having out-grown the stage of nursing babies at her own home, politely accepts the cradle and carries the baby on her back or pushes it in its cart in public. All this is done with all the dignity and pride in her work. Other non-Europeans avoid it, but their number is encouragingly small. Still some Europeans will go out of their way and scold a Bantu person with an "Heyi Jim, d— fool" when finding him or her in a passenger train second class corridor on account of no space in third class inside and in the corridors. But does the Bantu, even if angry, use an insinuating name for a white man?

The force of his anger only causes him to resort to his own way of showing rage. Instead he uses a diminutive. This is a common feature in Bantu languages. Any person or thing going out of the general behaviour of society is called by his national name in the dimunitive. So a Boer or Briton becomes "Ibunywana" or "Umlungwana" to prove that the wrong done does not only belittle him but his nationality as well, and not all the other members of his race will be called in this manner. That all the Bantu should be called Jim etc. as on 'April fool' when even clever people are labelled behind with "Kick me, I am a fool" any person white or black fails to understand.

No ancestors of any Bantu ever went by these names, nor were there any such as pet names in Bantu life. Reason and common sense shall have fled to animals then if such nonsensical 'Jims etc' will be dear to them. These 'nonsensicals' do not only offend but merit "blue eyeing" to them who say them. They do not only lower the dignity of their respectable white neighbours but the much vaunted Western Civilisation for which the Bantu respect the Europeans. Could it be that one of the best qualities of yore is to respect at all costs, all colours, all treatments with hearty smiles?

GIDEON M. MTHEMBU,
Chieveley, Natal.

"BANTU LANGUAGES"

The Editor, "Umteteli." NOV 16 1940

Umteteli
Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

MR. J. J. G. MOILOA, Thaba 'Nchu, writes: Sir, — Mr. Mohlamme, says, "away with Bantu languages; let's make Esperanto." I wonder what thinking men say of this. I think it a colossal error. On the contrary I say away with such a baseless artificial language as his. I fail to understand Mr. Mohlamme's point of view in saying that Mr. Monaheng's warning is of no value. It is of no value to him of course yes, but not to me, and not to the Africans as a whole.

I wonder if Mr. Mohlamme i for the distruction or the construc tion of African race conscientiousness and national solidarity, fo this Esperanto in my opinio means nothing more than the disintegration or breaking down of tribal forms and traditions. There was nothing of use that I could read from Mr. Mohlamme's arguments; but merely questions and questions full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

It is clear that a nation without a cultural background of its own is no nation, and without building ourselves on the fundamental principles laid down by our ancestors we cannot hope to make our progress, or is Mr. Mohlamme of the opinion that there is something that can be built out of nothing? If he has any hope of doing it, let him give suggestions how to go about it and see whether his scheme will function; for this appears to me at present merely building castles in the air.

I wonder if Mr. Mohlamme really appreciates the Africans' common culture and their social heritage, if he really feels proud of his language, his traditions and customs left for him by our ancestors. I wonder if he really looks upon our ancestors' heritage with sweet memories.

We cannot deny the fact that what binds men together, in spite of social stratification, among other things, is their common culture, the recognition, of their major merits, and their social heritage, as Mr. Monaheng has already pointed out.

Roosevelt Wins Great Election

More U.S.A. Help For Britain Now Certain

Umteteli
Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

NOV 9 1940

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has defeated his opponent, Mr Wendell Willkie by a substanti majority in the election for Presidency of the United States.

Thus Roosevelt is the only President to be given a third term of office in the United States.

Though both the President and Mr. Wendell Willkie are whole-hearted friends of Britain, it is felt that President Roosevelt is the right man to lead the nation in the critical days before it: and it is certain that not only will the President push on with the rearming of the United States and the building of a magnificent navy for that country, but that he will also carry out his pledged word to Britain to afford her all material aid short of war.

This, of course, will help to check Nazi war aims, and will make an ultimate British victory the more certain.

NO VOTES FOR AFRICAN WOMEN

NOV 16 1940

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

"The development of the Native people has generally not proceeded far enough to justify the extension of the privilege of the franchise to women," says the Secretary for Native Affairs in replying to the Springs Town Council in regard to the question of registered occupiers or their wives voting at the Advisory Council Elections in the Payneville Township.

Some time ago the Springs Town Council approved of an amendment to Location Regulations relating to Advisory Boards. Under the proposed new section not only registered occupiers but the wives of registered occupiers would be entitled to vote at any election of Advisory Board members.

The proposed amendment was forwarded for the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs.

"Such a step," the letter continues, "would not only fail to find support among the great majority of Natives, but would be deeply resented by them. It is felt that to admit women voters, apart from other qualifications, at Springs, would lead to similar claims in respect of other Native Advisory Boards and Native Local Government bodies and give rise to possibly grave dissension among the Native people."

The Department has now advised he Council to rescind their amendment giving the women the vote. The Council has accepted the Department's advice and withdrawn their resolution.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Natives' Representative Council

DEC 7 1940

COMMENTS BY

Senator Rheinallt Jones

DEC 7 1940

The fourth session of the Natives' Representative Council, opened in Pretoria on November 25, and, at the time of the writing of these notes, the discussions are in full swing. When the session closes, it will be possible to review the achievements of the Council during the three years of its existence.

But certain matters of importance should be discussed in these columns now.

To begin with, it is a great pity that the Minister for Native Affairs has not visited the Council. He was in England on war business when the Council met last year, soon after his appointment as Minister of Native Affairs. Members of the Council have not, therefore, met Col. Reitz as Minister of Native Affairs. Nor has Colonel Reitz seen the Council at work. The Council and the Minister suffer by this. The Minister should be the spokesman of the African people in the Cabinet. How can he speak with authority if he is a stranger to these elected leaders of the people? I still hope that he will spare some time from his war duties to visit the Council and to meet the Councillors. Col. Reitz has a warm heart, and I am sure that the Councillors would quickly like him. I am also sure that he would understand better what the Council stands for to-day.

The Council is not proving to be a "rubber stamp", to endorse all that the Government does. Nor are the Councillors willing to carry on the old way of praising the White Man to his face and criticising him behind his back. The key-note of the Council was struck at the opening session by Councillors Godlo and Thema, when they replied to the written address of the Minister of Native Affairs, which was read to the Council. These speakers were properly courteous in their references to the Minister, but they did not hesitate to speak the truth about the feelings of the people. Councillor Thema said "We are loyal, but we are unhappy." This is the truth and he was right in warning the Government and the European people against thinking that the African people's intense loyalty to King George aroused by the war, has wiped out the sore and bitter feelings against unjust laws and unfair treatment.

This plain speaking is evidently disturbing to one or two of the official members of the Council. One of these complained of the "ingratitude" of Councillors who had objected to Europeans occupying all the senior posts in the Bhunga, and other services for the African people. But Councillor Thema again expressed the position well: "If we have the right to appreciate, we have also the right to criticise." This is a truth that every one of us who serves the African people should take to his own heart.

And now for appreciation. The abolition of school fees will surely bring forth loud praises from the people of the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State. The Secretary for Native Affairs announced that from April 1st, 1941, there will be no school fees in registered primary schools. I do not know of any decision of the Government which will mean such direct relief to the people. We shall now see how this will affect the enrolment of children in schools. There will now be no excuse for the careless parents who do not send their children to school —unless children will pour into schools so that many are turned away. Few parents will be glad to pay fees in an unregistered school when they see the children in registered schools being taught free. Anyway, the abolition of school fees in primary schools will relieve teachers of troublesome duties and remove one of the main causes of friction between the people and missionaries. Let us sing the praises of the Native Affairs Department in this matter.

I must stop here and leave for another week an account of the resolutions passed, and of the discussions. For the moment, I can assure the people that their councillors are rigorous in presenting the difficulties and the needs of the African people.

[illegible] should be induced to flow separately as as possible. The Bantu should be organised as a separate voting community, and, so far as that is possible. as a separate economic community. Some supporters of this view would accept the motto of the old Transvaal Republic, "No equality between White and Black in Church or State." Others would not accept that motto: they would say that there is no reason why, within a system of segregation, the Bantu should not rise to equal status with Europeans. But in fact, those who hold segregationist views very rarely do go as far as complete equality. There must be separate representation in Parliament, but the number of Bantu representatives

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King Edward VIII. Hospital Nurses--- in Humorous Mood.

OCT 26 1940

The first batch of Bantu Nurses who had been admitted for training at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban have now gone through their Surgical and Medical course and are about to commence training as Midwives. They have completed writing their final General Nursing examinations and in November they will commence training as Midwives. This course will take six months to complete and by April next year Congella Hospital will send out her first batch of qualified Bantu Nurses. This announcement was made in an address by Nurse Delia Masinda who presided at the reception in honour of the Nurses who were abou to take Midwifery.

The Natal Sun

The programme for the evening was interspersed with talks solos, group songs, sketches from Hospital life and a variety of piano selections by Nurse Chrissie Marongo and Mr. B. Nduli.

Soloists included Nurse L. Keswa with the familiar hymn "Eternal Father" and Miss F. Caluza in "Memories of you" and "Hurt". Miss Caluza was in "good form" and sang with rare grace and conscientiousness which were rewarded with repeated encores and much applause from the audience.

Durban

Talks on "Vitamins" and on "Cirrhosis of the Liver," which verged slightly on the technical for popular digestion, were given by Nurses B. Radebe and Winnifred Jojo respectively.

IN HUMOROUS VEIN.

Three sketches from life provided very humorous entertainment. The first was a theatre scene—more educative than merely entertaining or humorous—showing what happens when a case has to undergo operation.

The second of these was a satire of Separatist clerical ignorance and was performed in quite humorous vein. The chief character being a Separatist Clergyman who administered his domestic affairs with such exactitude as to direct even the very preparation of meals in his house! One Sunday he forgot to leave instructions for the evening meal, and when he was in the midst of a spirited sermon his daughter came in for culinary instructions. The father must have been quite astute even for a clergyman for he rhymed in song his instructions to his intelligent daughter. This sketch closed with a 'defiant' prayer by a certain Mesese Msebe to the spirit that dwells in the deep to restore to health the Pastor's child.

OCT 26 1940

DOCTOR.....GIVE.....WIFE ?

The last, which evoked frequent outbursts of mirth and prolonged laughter from the audience depicted a scene in the Out-patients Department where the leading characters were an illiterate Indian gentleman who brings his illiterate wife in a bad condition. The wife is brought in for examination and she experiences great difficulty in saying 'Ninety-nine' to facilitate stethoscopic examination, but at last she is persuaded to say 'Nanty-nye'. The examining doctor diagnoses her case as Empyema and recommends an operation. To this suggestion the illiterate husband—who is much attached to his wife—is violently averse. "What ? Kill my wife ? My wife he die where I get nalla one ? Doctor he no give nalla wife! What I do?"

The Natal Sun

Durban

Despite his adamant attitude mild persuasion soon convinces him that he will not lose his wife.

In this sketch Nurses Kmelo and L. Keswa exhibited credittable and humorous acting.

Refreshments were served and after a few words of encouragement to the completing Nurses and and expression of appreciation by Mr J. K. Ngubane the function came to a close.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Legal Office Helps Africans

NOV 30 1940

NEARLY 120 Africans are being helped every month with free legal advise by the Legal Aid Bureau, which was established several years ago by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This was recently mentioned in the columns of Umteteli. Until a few months ago, the activities of the Bureau were confined mainly to giving assistance in criminal matters, attorneys being provided free of charge to advice Africans and others brought before the courts on the Reef.

For some time past it has been felt that there were other directions in which advice and legal assistance were required. Since the beginning of the present year a fully qualified woman has been devoting all her time to giving free advice to people who cannot afford the services of attorneys. Among the problems dealt with are hire purchase agreements and the difficulties of purchasers who are unable to meet their commitments in this respect; disputes between landlords and tenants, and the difficulties arising out of the pass laws.

Where possible, disputes are settled by interview or letter, but if it is necessary for a matter to be taken to court, the services of an attorney are provided free of all costs, except such incidental expenses as stamps on documents.

In addition to civil work, the Bureau is still undertaking criminal defences in the courts, in which connection nearly 70 requests for assistance receive attention every month.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

African Child Welfare's Progress at P.E.

NOV 30 1940

(BY MAN-ON-THE-SPOT)

ON November 13, the annual meeting of the African Child Welfare Society was held in the Moravian Schoolroom, Mount Road, Port Elizabeth, and it was largely attended, about 200 people and supporters of the movement being present. Rev. D. Joorst presided, and with him on the platform were the senior officers of the movement, among whom were Mrs. J. B. Wright, Messrs J. Neil Boss, A. S. Anderson, W. W. Jabavu, E. N. Duna, Mesdames E. Teka, Thaele (the organising secretary) and Revs. W. C. Teka and Molefe.

The organising secretary, in her report, stated that they were closing a year of good progress and satisfactory achievements. They had aroused the interest of the African people in the organisation of social welfare. They established the Neil Boss Creche (Schauder-township), Korsten, and the Senator Malcomess Creche at New Brighton. The report added that an anonymous donor had provided the society with offices, rent free. The secretary thanked Dr. Ferguson, M.O.H., Mr. J. Neil Boss, Senator Malcomess and Mrs. Wright for their invaluable assistance and visualised a great future for the society.

In the unavoidable absence of the Society's treasurer, Mr. D. R. Samuel, Mr. W. W. Jabavu read the treasurer's annual report and balance sheet which showed that the Society had handled £378-2-7 and was carrying a credit balance of 96-14-1 into the accounts of the ensuing year. The provisions of the Society's draft constitution were taken seriatim and approved, after which new officers of the society were elected as follows: Hon. President, Mr. J. Neil Boss; chairman of the general committee, Rev. D. Joorst; vice-chairman, K. Thaele; gen. secretary, Mr. Thaele; and six committee members: D. Dingaan, Skrikker, T. Zini, A. S. Anderson, Baadjies and Mrs. T. Mati. The four trustees are Messr. J. Neil Boss, D. R. Samuel, Norvas Brown and Mrs. Wright. The foll lowing are Creche Committee: Mrs- J. B. Wright, Mesdames Stuurman, Ellen Teka, the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Baadjies and a nurse.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU CUSTOMS

NOV 30 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. M. J. KOTSI, Windfield O.F.S., writes: Sir,—I feel my blood boil to find some of our Bantu people looking upon our Bantu customs as a draw-back to civilization and Christianity. Why do they say it? "Does the moon laugh at the sun and say you are White?" Let us remember another Bantu saying:—"A dog that eats another never grows fat."

It is wonderful, because they want to follow the customs of people looking down upon us as inferiors. Let us remember the old Bantu saying: "The cow licks the one who licks her." Why don't we do the same? Instead of abolishing our customs we had better develop somehow. Let us take good ones; customs have nothing to do with christianity and civilization.

I have never had any reason to believe in some of these customs for example: witchcraft, initiation schools, where boys are initiated into responsibilities of manhood. But I am not so foolish as to disbelieve people who believe in them. I might as well say that there is no such place as India just because I have never seen it. Everyone has his own reasons for believing or disbelieving in a thing.

Africans, it is high time now that we should know ourselves and be ourselves. We are having a work to do as Africans, work that White man can do. "Birds of a feather flock together." Why does that saying not function amongst us! Africans don't we remember the Israelites were led out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage by an Israelite leader by the name of Moses? We are also like the Israelites in Egypt, and God is now about to take us out from slavery. Let's not forget "Black to Black."

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

AFRICANS LACK CO-OPERATION

NOV 30 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JEREMIAH N. KA SIQWANA, 449 Bosch Street, No. 2 Location, Kimberley, writes: Sir,—Co-operation is the only weapon whereby one can strengthen our nation. This is better than permitting our leaders the access of disintegrating us one from the other, for instance, a Xhosa manager declaring that a Motswana teacher, efficient in teaching Xhosa, and who has written his examinations in Xhosa, should be debarred from obtaining a position in a Xhosa area due to the fact that he is not a Xhosa by birth.

What has that to do with education? Do we require an inefficient Xhosa or Motswana pedagogue? Do we need one who is capable of imparting one's Sixhosa or Sets'wana knowledge thoroughly? Anyway, we want a proficient teacher, notwithstanding one's nationality.

Such-and-such sayings jeopardize our future as a united nation; they foster one section to despise the other.

The Xhosas maintain to be nobler than a Mots'wana and so on; yet virtually, it is not true.

Only with co operation will your conditions improve. Without co-operation deterioration will result.

Down with segregation among yourselves; ignore the watering of its seeds. Be as game as a cockerel, leave chicken-heartedness aside; adhere to each other, and root it out, so that one day, your efforts will be rewarded.

The fundamental principles of a nation in order to be recognised are through the maintenance of co-operation.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

DEC 19 1940

The Battle For Africa.

THE BATTLE FOR AFRICA, which the whole world expected Italy to begin, has been brilliantly opened by the British under the command of Sir Archibald Wavell. Baffled three months ago in his plans for the invasion of Great Britain, Hitler determined upon a winter campaign in Africa, using Graziani's large and well-equipped forces for the eastern thrust against Egypt, the almost equally numerous Italian armies in East Africa for a simultaneous onslaught on the Sudan, and a mixture of bribery and threats to induce General Franco either to join the Axis and share actively in an attack upon Gibraltar, or at any rate to participate passively by permitting the passage of German troops through Spain for that purpose. So cocksure were the braggarts to whom Germany and Italy have entrusted their destinies that when France collapsed the Nazi and Fascist newspapers, which publish only what they are ordered to do, wrote openly of these plans, gleefully emphasising that the one point at issue was that of the day on which it would please the Dictators to occupy Egypt and the Sudan, as a first stage to the establishment of " the new order " in Africa.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 28, 1940

Nigerian Prince Sees Great Opportunities For American Negroes In His Native Land

By Overton Jones

A 21-year-old African prince who one day will become the ruler of 500,000 persons and a leading figure in the 4,000,000-member Ibo Tribe of Nigeria was in Richmond yesterday painting a glowing picture of opportunities awaiting American Negroes with vision enough to begin a new life in that land of milk and honey across the wide Atlantic.

He is Prince Akweke Abyssinia Orizu, who came to Richmond accompanied by Mazi Mbonu Ojike, a 25-year-old Ibo whose ambition is to play a part in developing the commerce and industry of his native land. The two Nigerians were here as guests of Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Sevier Cox, globe-trotter and staunch leader in the movement to repatriate American Negroes on their native continent.

Prince Akweke and Ojike are students at Ohio State University, where the prince is a junior and his friend a sophomore. Before coming to this country, the Prince studied at Oxford and Ojike at Cambridge.

If he so desired, the prince could be back in Nigeria, dwelling in the luxury accorded a man of his position and having the honor of ruling his people. But, said the prince yesterday, that will have to wait until he has fully prepared himself for the one great dream he has in mind—the unification of the 11 Nigerian tribes into one United States of Nigeria.

Ojike, far darker in complexion than his brown-skinned peer, did most of the talking while the two were here yesterday. He explained that when the prince's father, His Highness Ezecigbonyamba I, the OBI of Nnewi, died several years ago, Prince Akweke was picked to take up the rule of the city of Nnewi, a community of 500,000 souls. (Akweke, the fourth of his father's sons, was picked as the best one for the job, seniority not the vital factor, according to Ibo custom.)

But Prince Akweke was a youth of vision, and he realized he should receive further education before assuming such an important task. Thus, over the protests of his family, he set out for England, the country which holds Nigeria as a protectorate, to further his education. He directed his oldest brother to serve during his absence.

A Law Student

At Ohio State, the Ibo prince is studying law, believing such training will be of the greatest help to him when he returns to help with the movement to unite all Nigeria. Ojike is a student of business administration, and when he returns home, he may have some part in the operation of a gold mine owned by a millionaire cousin.

When the prince and Ojike could be drawn away from their conversation about such serious matters as the unification of Nigeria, they told some interesting facts about the personal side of life in the Ibo Tribe.

The Prince, for instance, let drop the fact that his father had 178 wives, and that he (the Prince) has 27 brothers and 31 sisters. In Nigeria, it was explained, polygamy is part of the culture just as monogamy is in the United States. The number of wives a man has is a pretty good indication of his economic standing, said Mr. Ojike.

No. of Wives Undetermined

Neither Ojike nor the Prince are married as yet. The Prince explained that he is a Christian but that this would not keep him from following the custom of his people and marrying many wives if he so desired. He didn't know, he said, whether he would have just one wife or many, explaining that it all depended on which he finds help him to best accomplish his ends in Nigeria.

Ojike turned the conversation for a moment into a philosophical discussion of various cultures, pointing out that Americans sometimes are apt to think that the customs they follow are the only right ones and that anybody else who does anything different is all wrong. He called attention to the fact that the customs and traditions of his people date back for thousands of years, as compared to the few hundred years the white man has been on this continent.

The Prince revealed that divorce among his people was practically unknown up to a few years ago.

"If a man married one woman or many, he stayed married," he said.

Divorces on Increase

But then came the Europeans and divorces became popular and are on the increase, he added. Ojike said Christian missionaries preach against polygamy, whereupon Colonel Cox remarked that Christians believe in having only one wife—at a time.

The Prince said he had never seen an American wife any happier than a Nigerian wife, even if she were one of many.

Pointing out that Nigeria could adequately provide for a population three times larger than its present 33,000,000, the two visitors here declared that Africa is not a land of cannibals, reptiles, disease-bearing insects and other pests, but a place where modern civilization is striding forward and where great opportunities await settlers. Expressing the highest regard for American Negroes, Ojike said he regretted that they apparently do not have the necessary vision and spirit of adventure to go to Nigeria to live.

Skilled Workers Needed

"Africa," he said, "is the only continent which has more food than its people need. You can get 60 oranges for a penny, and 10 cents for a chicken is a high price." He said Nigeria needs trained mechanics and machinists.

Prince Akweke said he found life in America very enjoyable—except the food. He said that since eating American food, even the best, his weight has dropped down to 175 pounds. He's six feet tall.

Whether he will return to Nigeria immediately upon completing his law studies at Ohio State is not certain, the Prince said yesterday. He may take graduate work here.

"It all depends on when my people need me," he explained.

Disturbed About Picture

The Prince was happy to talk about his dreams for his native land, but he was not so happy about having his picture taken wearing a plain American business suit. However, his native dress was not available, and he agreed to pose in the less colorful suit he had on. It was explained that in Nigeria, members of the royal families wear elaborate hand-woven costumes.

Mr. Cox, who has traveled extensively in Africa and who has made a study of race relations, told Prince Akweke that he hoped he (the Prince) would make every effort to get white colonists out of Nigeria. Africa, he said, should be a country for the black man and the black man only. The Nigerian visitors agreed.

Before they left the city, Mr. Cox took his visitors to see St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry made his immortal "Liberty or Death" speech.

"Patrick Henry," explained the Prince, "is my idol."

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

"We Want No Rule But British"

Dr. Harold Moody on Coloured Peoples' Aim

IN a New Year's message to "The British Subject," Dr. Harold A. Moody, Founder-President of the League of Coloured Peoples, London, says: "I maintain I am speaking for my people when I say that we do not want any other rule over us than British; nor do we want an international mandate or any other similar scheme. Our aim is self-government within the British Commonwealth."

Dr. Moody quotes the British Prime Minister's words, broadcast following the declaration of war against Nazi Germany on September 3rd last year: "It is the evil things that we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution."

So much, says Dr. Moody, for that which we seek to destroy. Great living, however, is never achieved merely by fighting against evil things. "I could spend all day fighting against the evil things within me and at the end of that time be nothing better, but in fact considerably worse. No, we must also have some positive objective."

Scope for Objectivity

The further extension of democratic rights to the Colonies, and the further raising of the status of their peoples should, he considers, be vital positive objectives of the British Empire in the present war.

Whatever the solution of present ills, he is convinced that it must be based on the essential importance and value of the individual, and a recognition of

political leaders, military castes, police functionaries, armies of officeholders, diplomats, the props and supports of the ruling dynasties. Replacing them came, along with the new States, new political organizations employing new methods to realize new social theories. In Russia a briliant group of social theorists under Lenin struggled with rival theoricians. Tsarist generals, Allied intervention, for control of the

"This is the freedom which I believe must some day dawn upon this troubled world of ours and indeed is perhaps even now dawning.

This Big Idea

"Here is an idea big enough to capture any man or woman," states Dr. Moody, "It is a common fallacy that we make use of ideas. The fact of the matter is that ideas really make use of us. Ideas can only live in so far as they find an embodiment in individuals. What you and I have to decide is the kind of ideas we propose to allow to use us—the ideas which we deem worthy to transmit through ourselves to the next generation.

"Here I venture to suggest one—the great idea of banishing from the world

his claims on society for the ordinary decencies of life and for the opportunity to develop the best within him.

Dr. Moody declares: "Let us espouse freedom with all our might. I believe that upon this fact hangs the whole future of man. Freedom is man's inalienable right.

"We must, however, understand clearly what he means by freedom. We do not mean merely freedom from restraint and compulsion. We do not mean merely freedom to do as we like, irrespective of what it is that we like. We do not mean freedom that can be enjoyed by one man or one set of men at the cost of a loss of freedom to others When we speak of freedom as something to be highly prized, we mean a positive power or capacity of doing or enjoying something worth doing or enjoying, and that, too, something that we do or enjoy in common with others. We mean by it power that each man exercises through the help or security given by his fellow men, and which he in turn helps to secure for them.

"When we measure the progress of a society by its growth of freedom, we measure it by the increasing development and exercise of the whole of those powers of contributing to social good with which we believe the members of society to be endowed; in short, by the greater power on the part of the citizens as a body to make the most and best of themselves.

Decline In Bantu Physique.

8-24-40

Durban

The necessity for attacking tuberculosis at the source was stressed by Dr. Roseberry Bokwe a Bantu Medical practitioner and district surgeon of Middle Drift. Speaking at the first anniversary of the Eastern Province Nurses' Society, Dr. Bokwe said that during the few years he had practised at Middle Drift, he had observed a decline of Bantu physique due to unhygienic conditions and superstition. The greatest factor of all was poverty. At Middle Drift they had a population of 40,000 [illegible] one doctor.

The Natal Sun

Tuberculosis was [illegible] formidable scourge, said Dr. Bokwe and treatment was unsatisfactory since it depended not only on constitution but on good housing and vitamins. Ninety per cent of the families in his district did not have milk during nine months of the year.

Unfortunately the Bantu believe that certain greens should never be eaten by men, while eggs should never be taken by young women. The Government had recently established tuberculosis hospitals in the country, for which they were very grateful, but they had started at the wrong end. Poverty and superstition should be first attacked. Dr. Bokwe added that venereal diseases were regarded as town diseases, but they were spreading like wildfire through the country.

"Sunday Times"

Bantu Markets.

This suggestion of open markets for the Bantu is evidently one that is approved and one that has come to stay.

AUG 17 1940

It is difficult to understand why we did not think of this long ago, for it is done among many other African races and has many obvious advantages.

The one started at Mapumulo eighteen months ago still flourishes and is most popular. Over seventy names are on the list of people who are registered sellers, and paid 1/6 (a year) for the privilege.

The Natal Sun

It is now held twice a week and offers a cheerful social occasion for many scores of people and is as well patronised by "ababhincayo" as by the "dressed" people.

Another market started about four months ago at Otimati (7 miles away) is proving equally popular. Thirty people have "joined" here, and their subscriptions are buying tables for the display of vegetables, fruits and other goods.

A third began last month at Esidumbini and gives good promise of success.

The lead given by Mapumulo is being followed by other Native centres; Eshowe and Imbumbulu have started market halls; reports say that Inanda and Ifafa are moving in the same direction, and this is all to the good.

Durban

But there is great scope for such a movement in many other places. Any one who has an interest in Native welfare, whether teacher, minister, storekeeper, missionary, doctor, or other person, and lives in a Native community, should seriously consider ways and means of starting such a market.

AUG 17 1940

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

It is easily run, there are practically no rules, and the results are excellent. Home industry is stimulated; intensive soil cultivation is promoted; the use and distribution of protective foods are encouraged; money is put into circulation; funds are found for school fees, books and other needs; people are taught to sell to one another; competition raises the standard of material grown; methods of agriculture are improved and the whole district is helped in other less obvious ways.

An annual show provides a valuable stimulus to a neighbourhood, but a weekly or bi-weekly market is still more efficacious, especially as a constructive move towards the prevention of malnutrition.

The local storekeeper should welcome such a market near his store. It brings in additional trade, and in other ways is beneficial.

There is no modern movement in Bantu welfare that produces such results or holds out such excellent promise of increasing benefits.

L. E. HERTSLET.

THE WAR AND THE WORKER

JUN 1 5 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

A FEELING is growing among patriotic Africans which ought not to be neglected or overlooked. It is to the effect that some small bodies of patriotic Africans should be trained for some forms of non-combatant war service, air raid precautions, transport or something of that kind: but that they should not be entirely overlooked.

It is well known, of course, that labour is wanted on the farms and the mines: and it is common cause that the farms must be kept going for the food they produce and the mines must be enabled to produce every ounce of gold possible.

But granted all that, African patriotism would still have enough volunteers, even though they represent but a small token force to receive and give part time instruction in air raid precautions, and to help with certain work with the forces. This would take away men without proper work from the locations and would train them in the useful measures to be taken in the event of certain eventualities. Such air raids might perhaps conceivably take place although we certainly do not anticipate them.

But it is always a sound thing to form units of workers who could be trained to teach larger bodies as to the measures to be taken in the event of anything of that kind happening.

Such unlikely contingencies must not be overlooked. Some outlet, whether on the farms, the mines or locations must be found for African patriotism, which, is indeed a most valuable sentiment in our country to-day. Precisely how that sentiment could be utilised without interfering with the needs of the country, we cannot say.

Councillors R. V. Selope-Thema, Chief George Makapan, T. Mapikela and R.

Enlisting Among Africans.

8-24-40

The Natal Sun

Durban

We learn that the number of Africans who have so far enlisted is by no means equal to that of Indians in spite of the fact that representations had come from the Africans that they were eager to do their bit for their King and country so that this latter reluctance to join the other recruits already enrolled must be accounted for as due to some cause. As is well known, Africans are a brave race and the only business of men was the defence and protection of their homes and hearths. Why should there appear now this strange apathy?

No single reason or cause may be given, but we presume there must be some cause of which we are ignorant. It is the duty of

all menfolk to fight for their country against any invading army and the present situation before the country is that the country is being threatened by the strongest armed force ever known in history. The plight of Britain is unprecedented. She has been deprived of the friendship and co-operation of her former ally, Italy and the United States of America, the former because of her alliance with Germany and the latter by reason of the present conditions of that Government preventing the immediate entry into the war until such a position is brought about by some occurrence hitherto non-existent. But it is well-known that ninety-per cent of the citizens of the United States are whole heartedly sympathetic to Britain and would take the first occasion to offer military assistance.

Now as for the help required of Africans we suspect that the apparent uneagerness to enlist is attributable to the disappointment caused by the fact that they may not bear arms as European soldiers. There has come a feeling that joining under those conditions means that they will be exposed to the fire-arms of the enemy while in the most defenceless position. There are also those who instil into the possible recruits, ideas that their efforts in a European war were tantamount to a wild goose chase as they will, after the war, revert to their former state of subjecthood and not be citizens

The existing Government of the Union may be agreeable to cede rights to Africans but that move may be construed at the next election to be contributory to its downfall as being guilty of elevating black subjects to the status of citizens, a very unpopular suggestion in this country at present.

But we are sure that the confidence imposed on Native Commissioners will make them effective

ly instil into their wards that this form of recruitment is the best one under the circumstances before the country and that a few decades may bring about such liberal conditions in the country as will be far advanced above the present prejudices to grant them the freedom of liberal institutions.

Nigerian Women Control Food And Thereby Control Menfolks

DEC 2 6 1940

Montgomery Advertiser

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 25.—(U.P.)—Woman's age-old responsibility for feeding her family has been turned into a weapon of authority in one of Africa's largest tribes, according to Dr. Jack Harris, sociology instructor at Ohio State University.

Dr. Harris recently returned from a 14-month study of the Ibo Tribe in Nigeria, West Africa, with its population of 4,000,000.

He found that the men wear the crowns and pass laws but the women—by their control of the food supply—exercise supreme veto power. When a husband proves recalcitrant, his food supply is cut in half. Mr. Ibo usually surrenders when the first hunger pangs begin; otherwise he arranges to buy his food from some other woman in the tribe.

Experts At Ridicule

The tribal women have other ways of gaining their ends—including ridicule, strikes, boycotts and curses.

One incident reported by Dr. Harris happened when the women found a rule adopted by the men not to their liking. The entire feminine population left the village, taking all the children, with the exception of babies in the nursing stage.

For a day and a half the men fed the crying infants, cooked, carried water, brought in firewood and performed the other tasks usually allocated to women, before being brought to their knees.

To the victors they gave goats as peace offerings, and formal and informal apologies.

Dr. Harris witnessed a quaint custom known as "sitting upon a man." If a man offends a group of women they march in a body to his compound and remain to sing songs of ridicule until he apologizes.

Must Pay For Wives

The Iboes, reported Dr. Harris, use a variation of the modern installment plan in their match-making. Girls are promised in marriage while still infants and the contract is fulfilled when the final installment is paid.

Montgomery, Ala.

The men contract to pay anywhere from $10 to $50 for a wife. Because a husband is unwilling to lose his investment, he tries hard to please his wife or wives (some men have as many as 14). Wives who are displeased with their husbands leave and refuse to return, charging mistreatment.

Only if the wife marries again does the husband receive full repayment on his investment.

Dr. Harris, the only American ever to study the tribe, made a report of his studies entitled "The Position of Women in Nigerian Society" to the New York Academy of Science.

RACE PROBLEM 1940
AFRICA- -

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Educated Bantu In Reserves And Locations.

(By N. J. Ngcobo, Kranskop.)

NOV 30 1940

Dear Sir,
Would you kindly allow me space in you valuable journal to draw the attention of your readers to the crying need for educated Bantu in Mission Reserves and in Locations.

I should like to make myself clearly understood on this point because some people may misconstrue my intentions, and think that I say there are no educated Bantu particularly in the Mission Reserves, whereas I affirm that the Bantu as a community need to be strongly influenced by educated Bantu in all matters of importance pertaining to their common interests, and social welfare.

The Mission Reserves have produced many educated Bantu sons and daughters, some of whom are now crowded in towns having apparently deserted their places at home and their unfortunate parents, for no ostensible reason, other than town attractions. Coming in daily contact with town fellows, one is easily led to live either a decent or an immoral life, the latter which, in the long run, will naturally ruin the beauty of one's character, and finally lead one to paths of degradation!

Men are needed in the Reserves to improve agricultural sites, to develop the grazing pastures, to educate others by useful and practicable suggestions, by their influence based on lines of education, Christianity, and Civilization. The educated Bantu would play the most important part in every discussion on all tribal matters, because the Chiefs nowadays sorely need the views of educated men. Ever since I came here I have been realising that the educated African is much needed by his less educated fellowmen, to give them sound advice on how the Bantu as a community, live may comfortably like all commercial minded people.

It must be borne in mind, however, that even if educated Bantu may return to live in these Locations, they cannot definitely do anything in regard to solving the istablished Laws, which affect the interests of others, if Chiefs are not prepared to build Bantu Schools, where, all their wards will be compelled to send thier children to school.

What we need most nowadays is good education, and we feel that if compulsory education were advocated by Chiefs the Native Affairs Department would only be too pleased to make strong recommendations to the Government on the advisability of educating the Bantu.

I think this matter should be referred to the members of the Natives Representative Council for consideration and submission to the Secretary for Native Affairs, but first of all our Paramount Chief Mshiyeni ka Din'uzulu should be approached on this matter of national importance.

I was extremely pleased the other day when I noticed in the "Ilanga lase Natal," that at Mahashini a new Bantu Government School had been opened, and that it was especially built by the Paramount Chief. I am sure this is a new page of History in Bantu life, and a prediction of greater things yet to come on the lines of education. Every Chief should follow this wise step taken by Paramount Chief Mshiyeni, and build up a school in their areas.

Therefore I think, we Bantu people, should try to follow the Indians who are compelling all their children to go to school (Vernacular School for 2 years) and then take up lessons in English when the child is able to read and write mother's language very well, yet Indians have no Chiefs like the Zulu nation! See how far advanced Indians areas traders, and they are ahead of us practically in every thing! Our presence in towns, has given the European something to think and write about, insomuch that various enactments, such as "NATIVES URBAN ACT OF 1923 etc., have been made specially to restrict, and retard the progress and general improvement of the Black man.

I could refer to a most inspiring and surprising book on the "Bantu in the City" by Rev R.G. Phillips of the American Board Mission. I suggest that every educated Native should have a copy of this book which is obtainable from W. T. Griggs, and Shooter & Shuter Booksellers, Maritzburg at 11/6. We are needed in the Locations by our fathers and mothers to assist them in every possible way in which the guidance and advice of an educated man would be of great advantage to the Bantu Communities.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

SEGREGATION IN S. AFRICA

NOV 30 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. R. S. MFECANE, McNamee Village Port Elizabeth, writes: Sir,—Having decided to support the affirmative side in the question of International Segregation in South Africa, I shall be pleased if you will publish this letter.

Often have I heard discussions about Segregation from experienced people, and I felt it hard to sustain my inward feelings. Segregation is based on political matters, which governing system brings under control all other systems, such as religion, education, and finance. Though we find it a hard life when we look at things as they are, I suggest that we must bear whatever difficulties are found to be caused by segregation, and further that we should look not only at the disadvantages it causes, for there may be advantages of vital importance when righty used. Today most of the parents and the public complain of the habits of children or juveniles who, when time allows, "dissegregate."

Africans have neglected their customs, and "no nation no customs." If it could be enforced that people should "dissegregate" would it not mean the extinction of the Africans? Moreover, it would mean infringement of Nature, God's creation, for they would lose their colour and language. There are so many different nations differing in everything, colour, languages, habits, and customs.

Look back to pre-history. When the Israelites were in Egypt, they were kept as slaves, and segregation played the most successful side or part. Listen (Isaac to Jacob): "my son, thou shalt not take a wife of the Canaanites." Is that not the influence of segregation. Therefore I deem it natural and I think it against the will of God. If people change anything they strictly subject themselves to a curse, and if any one of the aspects is changed to destroy its segregational depression, the rest shall change simultaneously. Countrymen of South Africa be patriots, and be united for freedom and your land. Let that be your cry rather than "dissegregation." It relies not on man's power.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

CHOOSING RIGHT SIZE OF BOOTS.

DEC 7 1940

You will be quick to understand that when Africans working on the Mines wear boots for the first time it is so important that they have the right size. Otherwise they would be uncomfortable.

Now in order that the Africans shall have thoroughly comfortable boots, the Mines officials whose job it is to deal with this matter have perfected a system of measuring the feet of the Africans ; and the result is that it has become a simple thing to choose exactly the right size of boot for every African. There is no guess work about it, no carelessness such as handing out boots that "look like" being the right size. The Mines take trouble that the Africans shall be properly fitted with boots.

DEC 7 1940

At first—some years ago—there were a number of cases of what was known as "boot rub," that is, the feet of some of the Africans became sore when they were wearing boots for the first time. The experts resolved that this must be avoided, the Africans must be comfortable with their boots.

As you have read, the measurements of the Africans' feet are now carefully taken, and the Africans are encouraged to report at once if they feel any discomfort.

o o o

Here are, in short, the things that the Africans themselves can remember to see to, about their boots :

[1] Before leaving the Boot Store, they must be quite sure that their boots fit them.

(2) It is a mistake to want boots too big. That is as bad as having boots too small.

Boots which are too large for the feet will rub the skin off the heels. The wise plan is to have boots according to the careful measurements that the boot experts take of the Africans' feet.

(3) When Africans come off shifts they should clean and grease their boots, and wipe away any grit that may have got inside the boots.

DEC 7 1940

[4] As mentioned before, boots should not be put in hot sun or in front of a fire to dry, because either way makes the boots hard and uncomfortable to wear and may even damage the leather.

(5) If Africans should find their feet sore they should at once report for treatment.

o o o

If these hints are carefully attended to, Africans will find that their boots are comfortable to wear and will also last longer, and that means a saving of money for the Africans.

Remember, boots have to be worn by Africans when they are working underground on a Mine, and it is the desire of the Mines that the Africans should be thoroughly comfortable with the boots they are wearing.

The Africans appreciate this and it is one of the many reasons why they go to work on the Mines.

We want to tell you something about the "N.R.C. Boot" [a mark which is for mine workers' protection), but space has run out and so we will hold over till next week some interesting facts abou his N. R. C. Boot.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

IMPORTANCE OF FOOT COMFORT.

NOV 30 1940

When an African goes to work underground on a Mine he HAS to wear boots, as was mentioned in a former article, you will remember : and you will agree, from what you have already read, that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of his feet that he should then wear boots. Naturally, if he has never worn a pair of boots before, he will feel a bit awkward at first, but he soon becomes accustomed to them.

And here is good news. The Mines have officials who take an interest in Africans wearing boots for the first time.

X X X

During the past few years a very great deal has been done to provide FOOT COMFORT for the Africans. This is wise.

The Africans realise what trouble has been taken on their behalf in this matter of Boots. They are able to buy best quality at the lowest possible price.

If ever you should hear that Africans are "exploited" by the Mines over boots, you can laugh at the idea. It is simply not true.

The N. R. C., Boot is guaranteed and consequently is the best obtainable, irrespective of price.

When an African is wearing boots on the Mines for the first time in his life, if his feet at first should "vex" him—if for instance there should be any chafing of the skin, however slight—he can have his feet inspected and receive expert attention. This is not done to "fuss" him ; it is done so that his feet can be kept healthy, so that HE CAN BE COMFORTED.

If he does not ask to have his feet inspeacted and attended to—if he goes about suffering in silence—then it is, to put it bluntly—his own fault. NOV 30 1940

The shape of the "last" and the construction of the boot have gone a long way towards ensuring foot comfort, and after a few weeks the feet of the Africans have got accustomed to the constraint of wearing boots. Africans should suffer no inconvenience when wearing boots in future : in fact they soon realise that it is a pleasure to wear boots.

Readers have been so interested in this subject that more information will be given in next week's article.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

NON-EUROPEANS' WAGES

NOV 30 1940

MINIMUM WAGE RATE FOR EAST LONDON

The Building Workers' Union in East London has decided to ask that a minimum wage for non-Europeans of 1s. an hour be stipulated in the Industrial Conciliation agreement for this area when the agreement is renewed early in 1941.

This statement was made by Miss R. Behr, secretary of the East London Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, at a meeting addressed by Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P. representing the Natives of the Cape Eastern Circle, in the Peacock Hall, East Bank location.

The information was offered by Miss Behr after Dr. O. Wollheim had asked Mrs. Ballinger to press for a Wage Board determination for non-European workers in the building and allied trades in East London. Unskilled non-European labourers were being employed by building contractors, said Dr. Wollheim, at 5¼d. an hour. They were often unemployed for long periods and, as it was an hourly wage, they could be dismissed at an hour's notice. Their average rate of pay was 15s. a week, which was a disgraceful state of affairs.

VERY DIFFICULT

In reply to Dr. Wollheim, Mrs. Ballinger said that it was very difficult to do anything about the building trade, as it came under an industrial council, and not the Wage Board. The only way she could see was to get the wages raised in other trades which were regulated by the Wage Board. Then, if these trades paid high wages, the building industry could hardly continue to pay very low wages.

NOV 30 1940

She believed there would be a Wage Board inquiry into the position of wages of unskilled labourers in a number of trades in East London. In Port Elizabeth there had been an inquiry into the conditions in 27 trades and, as a result, wages in some trades had been raised as much as 2s. and 3s. a day. That was the sort of thing East London must try to get. Not only for their own sakes, but for Port Elizabeth's sake also they must try to get it. When employers in Port Elizabeth woke up to the fact that very much lower wages were being paid in other towns, they would say: "All our trade will go to East London because of the lower rates there." Then the wages would go down again in Port Elizabeth.

Mrs. Ballinger had had a discussion with the chairman of the Wage Board and he was very sympathetic, said Mrs. Ballinger. She begged of the non-European of East London to prepare their case as best they could if they got the inquiry.

WRITTEN TO MINISTER

Miss Behr told the meeting that the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans had written to the Minister of Labour asking for an inquiry into the conditions of the unskilled labourers in the building trade. In reply, the Minister had merely acknowledged her letter, so she had sent a copy of it to the Building Workers' Union. **The response was the decision to ask for a minimum wage of 1s. an hour for unskilled labourers.**

Mrs. Ballinger expressed the opinion that 1s. an hour was a rate that would never be agreed upon. Capetown, which paid the highest rate to unskilled labourers, paid 9d. an hour.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

SCHOOL FEES FOR AFRICANS ABOLISHED

DEC 7 1940

THE decision to abolish school fees for Africans in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal was announced recently by the Chairman of the Native Representative Council now in session at Pretoria. It was a most important contribution to the well-being of Africans in those provinces. The cost, £28,500, will be little, indeed, compared with the benefits to be conferred on the African children of those provinces. It will give direct relief not only to those who send their children to school, but also to those who have had to keep their children from school, because of the burden of school fees. It will be interesting to see what effect this abolition will have on the eagerness of parents to send their children to school, particularly in urban areas.

There is good reason to believe that a great many African children are not in school, not because their parents cannot pay their fees, but because the parents in some cases are entirely negligent of the children's interests.

The education question was raised at the Native Representative Council by Dr. Eiselen. He strongly emphasized the need for compulsory education in urban areas. He said that desirable as education was for children in rural areas, it was absolutely essential for every child in urban areas. They must go to school.

The abolition of school fees, therefore, was bringing to the fore the question as to whether the time had not come to prepare for compulsory education for Africans in urban areas.

This, of course, cannot be achieved in one stroke: but a beginning might be made in making education compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12. The age of 6 is suggested because the mothers of such young children often have to leave them to go out to work, and such children if left to the streets learn undesirable habits.

In the case of African children, there is, indeed, an overwhelming need for an educational start as early as possible. This should help to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

SIMPLE CHEMICAL FACTS HOW PLANTS GROW—SOME

DEC 21 1940

The source of all life on earth is the green plant. All our food comes directly or indirectly from plants. The cow eats grass, changes it into meat and milk, which we eat. A farmer is a grower of plants. We must understand how plants grow if we want to be good farmers. This question of plant growth is largely a question of chemistry. Now, dear reader, do not be frightened of the word "chemistry" or of the chemical words I am going to use in this article. You will not need to have a university degree or even the J.C. to understand what I am going to say. Chemistry is based on common sense and everyone who reads carefully will be able to learn enough chemistry to become a good farmer. I am only going to use half a dozen new words and I hope to make very clear to you what these words mean.

Let us consider what a plant needs in order to grow. Let us take a piece of plant, say a piece of wood, and find out what it is made of. To do this we shall burn the piece of wood. Burning has the effect of breaking it up into the parts of which it is made. When it begins to burn we notice that the wood turns black. This black stuff, which is the same as the black soot that collects in a chimney or on the glass of a smoky lamp, is called *carbon*.

Now if we let the wood go on burning we notice that the carbon disappears and all that is left in the end is a little white ash. What has happened to the carbon? It has changed into a gas and has gone into the air. Gases are very thin things. The air is a mixture of a number of different gases. Everything that burns gives off some of this carbon gas into the air and there is always some of it about however far you get away from towns and fires. The same gas is breathed out by human beings and other animals. The chemists call this gas *carbon dioxide*.

The carbon which is in the plant comes from the carbon dioxide of the air. It goes into the plant through little holes in the leaves. The plant is only able to take up carbon dioxide in the light. When it is in the plant the carbon unites with water and forms the sweet stuff which we call sugar. You know that sugar when it burns goes black, showing that it contains carbon. The sugar may change into other forms and make all the hard parts of the plant, the twigs and leaves and wood.

But in addition to carbon and water, other things are necessary for the life and growth onf plants, Perhaps you can guess where to look for these other things. They are found in that little bit of ash that is left when the rest of the plant is burned away.

We now know that a plant is made up of at least three things:

(1) carbon;
(2) water;
(3) ash (or the things that are found in ash).

Let us say something more about the ash; because, though there is very little of it, it is very important. The ash is made up of a number of *salts*. You already know that there are different kinds of salts. For instance there is *common salt* which we use in cooking. And there is Epsom salts, a medicine we can get from the chemist. Most salts look very much alike, and when they are mixed with water they usually disappear or "go into solution" as the chemists say. But we know we can get them back again if we boil all the water away. Of the salts which are found in the wood ash there are three which are of special importance to the plant. The first contains the substance *nitrogen*, the second the substance *potash*, and the third the substance *phosphorus*.

If there is no nitrogen, no potash and no phosphorus in a soil, plants will not be able to grow in that soil. We can easily prove this by means of an experiment. (To *experiment* means to *try*). If we take some very clean white sand from the river and wash it many times with clean water until we have washed all the salts out of it, and if we then plant a young mealie plant in this sand, the plant will not grow. It may live for a few days but in the end it will die.

Scientists have done many experiments like this. They have taken a number of flower-pots containing clean, washed sand, and put young plants in them. To some of the plants they just gave water, to others they gave only nitrogen salts and water, to some only potash salts and water, to some only phosphorus salts and water; and to some they gave a mixture of all three salts and water. Only the plants which were given all three salts as well as water grew in a healthy way.

Let us now say what things a plant must have in order to grow properly:

(1) Carbon dioxide;
(2) water;
(3) nitrogen, potash, phosphorus;
(4) light (because plants will not grow if kept always in the dark.)

The farmer has no need to worry about giving the plant carbon dioxide. There is plenty of it in the air—as much as the plant can use. Light he need not worry about either; it is given by the sun. Water the farmer may have to give if there is not enough rain. But the nitrogen, potash and phosphorus the plant gets out of the soil. In a virgin soil, one that has never yet been touched by men and cattle, there is usually enough of these salts. The plants take them out of the soil and they go into the stems and leaves. When the plant dies the stems and leaves fall down and decay or rot away and the salts go back into the soil. Or perhaps a wild animal eats the plants and some of the salts go into the body of the animal. But the animal drops its dung back on to the soil and when the animal dies its body also goes back to the soil. So the soil does not get poorer, for everything that is taken out of it goes back again.

That is how it is in nature. But now the farmer appears upon the scene. He ploughs up the virgin soil and plants his mealies. The soil is good, the mealies grow well and he is very pleased. He picks the mealies and takes them away. The salts that are in the mealies are lost to the land. After the harvest is gathered he lets the cattle in and they eat up the mealie stalks. At night the cattle are taken to the kraal and they drop their dung there. The farmer's wife uses it for smearing on the floors. Then she collects the dung that has been dropped on the fields and burns it in her fire. And she does not trouble to take the ash from the fire and put it back on the fields. So the valuable salts which are in the dung are wasted. This goes on year after year. The soil gets poorer and poorer. The plants have not enough food and the farmer begins to find that instead of getting a good harvest he only gets a few bags. He is himself to blame because he did not put the salts back into the soil.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

DEC 21 1940

HOW PLANTS GROW—SOME SIMPLE CHEMICAL FACT

DEC 21 1940

BY EDWARD ROUX, M.Sc. (Jhbg.), Ph D (Cantab

CHAPTER II

The source of all life on earth is the green plant. All our food comes directly or indirectly from plants. The cow eats grass, changes it into meat and milk, which we eat. A farmer is a grower of plants. We must understand how plants grow if we want to be good farmers. This question of plant growth is largely a question of chemistry. Now, dear reader, do not be frightened of the word "chemistry" or of the chemical words I am going to use in this article. You will not need to have a university degree or even the J.C. to understand what I am going to say. Chemistry is based on common sense and everyone who reads carefully will be able to learn enough chemistry to become a good farmer. I am only going to use half a dozen new words and I hope to make very clear to you what these words mean.

Let us consider what a plant needs in order to grow. Let us take a piece of plant, say a piece of wood, and find out what it is made of. To do this we shall burn the piece of wood. Burning has the effect of breaking it up into the parts of which it is made. When it begins to burn we notice that the wood turns black. This black stuff, which is the same as the black soot that collects in a chimney or on the glass of a smoky lamp, is called *carbon.*

Now if we let the wood go on burning we notice that the carbon disappears and all that is left in the end is a little white ash. What has happened to the carbon? It has changed into a gas and has gone into the air. Gases are very thin things. The air is a mixture of a number of different gases. Everything that burns gives off some of this carbon gas into the air and there is always some of it about however far you get away from towns and fires. The same gas is breathed out by human beings and other animals. The chemists call this gas *carbon dioxide.*

The carbon which is in the plant comes from the carbon dioxide of the air. It goes into the plant through little holes in the leaves. The plant is only able to take up carbon dioxide in the light. When it is in the plant the carbon unites with water and forms the sweet stuff which we call sugar. You know that sugar when it burns goes black, showing that it contains carbon. The sugar may change into other forms and make all the hard parts of the plant, the twigs and leaves and wood.

But in addition to carbon and water, other things are necessary for the life and growth onf plants, Perhaps you can guess where to look for these other things. They are found in that little bit of ash that is left when the rest of the plant is burned away.

We now know that a plant is made up of at least three things:

(1) carbon;
(2) water;
(3) ash (or the things that are found in ash).

Let us say something more about the ash; because, though there is very little of it, it is very important. The ash is made up of a number of *salts.* You already know that there are different kinds of salts. For instance there is *common salt* which we use in cooking. And there is Epsom salts, a medicine we can get from the chemist. Most salts look very much alike, and when they are mixed with water they usually disappear or "go into solution" as the chemists say. But we know we can get them back again if we boil all the water away. Of the salts which are found in the wood ash there are three which are of special importance to the plant. The first contains the substance *nitrogen,* the second the substance *potash,* and the third the substance *phosphorus.*

If there is no nitrogen, no potash and no phosphorus in a soil, plants will not be able to grow in that soil. We can easily prove this by means of an experiment. (To *experiment* means to *try*). If we take some very clean white sand from the river and wash it many times with clean water until we have washed all the salts out of it, and if we then plant a young mealie plant in this sand, the plant will not grow. It may live for a few days but in the end it will die.

Scientists have done many experiments like this. They have taken a number of flower-pots containing clean, washed sand, and put young plants in them. To some of the plants they just gave water, to others they gave only nitrogen salts and water, to some only potash salts and water, to some only phosphorus salts and water; and to some they gave a mixture of all three salts and water. Only the plants which were given all three salts as well as water grew in a healthy way.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

FULL MEDICAL AND DENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS

DEC 21 ~~1940~~

The following encouraging news is published from the December number of the "Race Relations News":

It has long been a standing grievance of the Non-European population in general, and of the Africans in particular, that Non-Europeans could attend only the first three years of the full medical course at a South African University, and that they had to go overseas for the three clinical years. Medical training is expensive at best: to have to go to Europe or U.S.A. for it, made it more expensive still. Some of the well-to-do Indian families have been able to afford it. But, the Coloured and African parents able to send a son or daughter have been few indeed.

This grievance has, at long last been removed by the decision of the University of the Witwatersrand to offer full clinical training to Non-European students in its Medical and Dental Schools.

The decision was made possible by the great expansion, in the last fifteen years, of hospitals for Non-European patients, which are now large enough to offer an adequate variety and number of medical, surgical and gynaecological cases for thorough clinical instruction. When the new hospital in Orlando has been built, the clinical facilities available for Non-European students will be even greater.

Similarly, the new Dental Clinic of the University for which the plans have been completed, will include the necessary accommodation for training Non-European dentists on Non-European patients. Until now, though there are about ten fully-qualified African medical men with overseas degrees practising in the Union, there has been no qualified African, or indeed Coloured or Indian, dentist in the Union. Thanks to the new policy of the University, there may be the first Non-European dentist in practice in about six years time: there certainly will be a steady, but not spectacular, increase of Non-European doctors.

Owing to the pressure on the laboratories and lecture-rooms of the Universtiy for the four Natural Sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology), which form the first year of the medical course, these courses will be taken at the Native College, Fort Hare. Successful students will then be admitted to Anatomy and Physiology, the subjects of the second year of study. Non-European students with a first-class matriculation record will be eligible for bursaries on the same terms as Europeans.

The fees for the course are heavy, amounting—apart from living expenses—to £60/0/0 per annum for each of the first three years, and £55/0/0 per annum for each of the last three years, or £345/0/0 in all. These fees, however, are inclusive, covering registration, S.R.C. fees, students' medical benefit society, etc. The dental course is one year shorter but a student may combine a medical and a dental degree in six years.

The University is being helped by grants from the Bantu Welfare Trust in meeting the expenses of appointing additional staff for the clinical instruction of Non-Europeans.

All concerned in this development are to be congratulated on opening completely a door hitherto half-closed to Non-European advancement. It is to be hoped that the candidates offering themselves for the course will be the very best that the Non-European communities can produce. For, only a man or woman of good character and good intelligence can become a good doctor or a good dentist. It will be a great day especially for the African peoples when the first African medical student comes up to be capped for his degree.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA
Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Readers' Forum

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS?"

THE WOULD BE PANDEMONIUM

NOV 23 1940

Sir,

The favourite party shibboleth of a good many political charlatans in Bantu circles, "AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS," makes me wonder what would happen if all of a sudden, and by the stroke of the pen, self-government was given to the Bantu peoples of South Africa overnight?

To a large section of Bantudom, this announcement would be met with great delight, and for a time there would be transported to their hearts a sigh of relief, as it would then be considered a very kindly gesture on the part of the white man to hand back Africa to its 'Aboriginal' inhabitants! To this section of Bantudom, temporary joy would fill their hearts, because such a step would mean emancipation for them from the pick-up van, the pass laws and from the whole gamut of laws which make life for them a perfect "Hell" in the land of their own origin(?)

To a certain extent, this emancipation may be true, but notwithstanding that, however, the question must be asked, "will the handing back of Africa to its aboriginal sons and daughters be for the good of the country, for the advantage of the Black man who will be left to run it as he wishes, or will this measure prove fateful for Africa, and thus even sound the death knell to the advancement of the Bantu?"

A glimpse at certain aspects focussing on the life of the Bantu peoples past and present will suggest an answer to all this. The Bantu race consists of many tribes, and these can conveniently be divided into three groups namely, the Xhosas, who are largely settled in the Cape Province, and who have given much trouble to the early settlers. Then there are Zulus who populate Zululand and Natal, the Basotho people who dwell in Basotho Land, and the Transvaal Bapedis.

These groups have much with which they differ, and racialism, which is a scourge from which emanates much ill-feeling of one tribe for another, has sown the seeds of disunity and discord among the Bantu peoples. That this feeling is not so easily discernable is largely through the firm hand of the white man who saves the Black man from the curse of racial wars of the past barbaric ages. Thus if the country goes back to the Bantu at this stage, one may well expect the return of the days of Chaka, Dingaan, Hintsa and Mzilikazi.

The Xhosas regard the other Black races as Philistines and their natural inferiors. They have an air of superiority over other Bantu tribes, and they consider themselves second only to the White man. They do not associate themselves freely with their "underlings" whom also they contemptuously refer to as "dogs". These sons of Gaika and Hintsa regard themselves as the "Ayrian" race of Bantudom. They have a marked dislike for their mortal foes, the Zulus, and this is attributable to the past barbaric exploits of Chaka, that cruel and ferocious Zulu chief, who, by his devastating blood-spilling wars, littered the country with innocent blood of the Xhosas who subsequently had to migrate, nay, flee southwards if only to escape the ruthlessness and callous butchery of mankind by this Black Napoleon, indeed, this Zulu herald of the Hitler regime and Nazi brutality!

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For the Bashoeshoe of Basotho land, the Xhosas have much despise. They regard the Basotho as cowards who went and perched themselves on a mountain top away from Chaka, and in typical Rumanian fashion played off the aggressors of the day with gifts of fattened cattle, the pick of the king's kraal.

The Zulus on the one hand still claim superiority over all other Bantu tribes, and in accordance with tradition, they see no way of sitting at court or government with lower breeds (Xhosas and Basothos) whom they would gladly dominate if only the hand of the White man was not in the way. They too despise the Basothos whom they call cowards of the first order who cringed under the Black dictators of the past. They also consider the Basotho people a decadent race.

The Basotho on the other hand take sides with neither of these formidable natural enemies of theirs. They hate the Xhosas, because they are an arrogant, uncompromising obstinate lot, whose one aim in life is to belittle the lot of others, and impose their superiority on all the Bantu tribes. Their hatred of the Zulus is even more pronounced since they, too, have been victims of the Chaka regime.

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In the face of these facts, Bantu unity and concord falls out of the question, and with the withdrawal of the last vestige of the White races, there would begin to arise the need for governing the country. Here then would certainly begin a series of commotions and clashes such as the struggle for racial superiority and the right to rule, which must lead or pave the way to the end of things. The sophisticated gentry, such as African Congress (the leading Bantu Political body), The All African Convention (also a strong Bantu Organisation) might try to seize the reigns of government and attempt to form some sort of government, but the chiefs who enjoy overwhelming support, would soon crush this movement, as it offers an immediate menace to their positions. That overcome, and some "compromise" government formed, the question of selecting or electing a figurehead of the government, that is, the virtual ruler of some seven million souls, would arise. The Xhosas will clamour for their man, and ditto the Zulus and the Basothos, and the result would be disintergration, the revival of racialism on a grand scale, the beginning of tribal quarrels and friction culminating in the declaration of war.

The Xhosas being the most active, the most obstinate, wayward and self-willed of the lot, would naturally be the agreessors. Their first objective would be the "invasion" of Basotho land, to seize its cattle and corn, to take hostages, to subdue the Basothos in preparation for a bigger battle against a much more formidable and war-like race than the Basothos, namely the Zulus. While or before this step is attempted, they will have to ensure that the Transvaal Bapedis and Venda peoples are rendered limpless to aid either the Zulus or the Basotho armies. In this respect, the Xhosa armies would offer or carry out a "blitz protection" of the Transvaal, and even extend this unwanted generosity to Swaziland, both of which centres would serve as excellent bases for carrying out operations against the Zulus.

It would be difficult to say what the outcome of all this strife might be, but assuming that the Xhosa armies eventually go under, this turbulent state of affairs would never cease, for, with the spirit of racialism so prevalent among the Bantu, war will always beget war, battle would be followed by battle, peace would be short lived, and there would be no rest until the struggle for racial superiority ceased. This, of course, would be a mere repetition of past history, which the "AFRICA TO AFRICANS" movement can only hope to gain.

BANTU X.Y.Z.,

Johannesburg.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BANTU WELFARE TRUST

A CHANCE FOR AFRICAN ARTISTS

DEC 21 1940

The Trustees of the Bantu Welfare Trust are offering a prize of £5-5-0 to the African designer of the best design for the medal to be awarded annually in connection with the "James Donaldson Award."

The medal will be bronze and will be awarded, together with the sum of £5-0-0 to one African man or woman who is deemed by the Trustees to have given long, consistent and honourable service to the community.

Designs for the medal should be simple and bold and avoid all unnecessary detail. They should be sent to:- The Secretary, Bantu Welfare Trust, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg before January 31, 1941.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

FROM OBSCURITY AND SLAVERY TO EMMINENCE THROUGH EDUCATION

NOV 30 1940

It appeared as though God had decreed that his race would for ever be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white race.

But he was mistaken. God had planned otherwise. He had allowed the Negro race to be enslaved for a purpose. It had to pass through the crucible of slavery and through terror to triumph. That is how God builds a race.

While little Booker was toiling hard in the cotton-fields, praying in his heart for the day when a Moses would arise among his people and lead them out of the House of Bondage, God was planning for the emancipation of the Negro people and through the liberal-minded white men—men who had too great a regard for human dignity to surrender their souls to the dictates of race and colour prejudice—He brought about their freedom. We do not propose here to deal with events that led up to the emancipation of the slaves. Suffice it to say there was a civil war in the United States, between those white men who thought that black men were entitled to freedom as other members of the human race and those who held that as descendants of Ham, black men were created merely for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the white race.

As the forces of righteousness will always triumph against those of evil, the civil war ended in favour of the emancipation of the slaves. So in 1862 Booker found himself and his mother freed from their master and thrown into a bewildering world of freedom, without any means of subsistance.

They were now free, but their difficulties were multiplied. In slavery they looked to their master for board and lodging; now they had to fend for themselves. Young Booker was compelled to work in a coal mine in order to find food and shelter for himself and his mother. He worked during the day and in the evening he attended school because he had discovered that knowledge was power. Eventually he heard of a school that had been established for the education of Negro boys and girls. He asked his mother's permission to go to this school which was hundreds of miles from his home.

Having obtained his mother's con sent, one day young Booker started on his long journey to Hampton College, in Virginia. He left home without money and with very little food which did not last long. He travelled through strange country and among strange people, and for days he had to go without food. In the city of Richmond, which he reached after a long journey. he reached after a long journey, he order to earn some money to enable him to continue his journey to Hampton College. Knowing nobody in the city, he looked for work during the day and slept in the gutter during the night.

All these hardships did not dissuade young Booker from fulfilling the purpose for which he had left his home, his mother and friends. He was determined to reach Hampton and he did, after an adventurous and tedious journey. When he saw the buildings of Hampton College, it was as though he had discovered a new world; and a new world it was! It was a world of learning that he had discovered. To him it was "a burning bush" that was destined to turn him into the Moses of his race, and like Moses he felt like taking off his shoes on approaching it. He must have lifted his face and hands towards heaven and thanked God for having protected him in his long journey against starvation, sickness, ferocious animals and strange people.

Poor Booker Washington! He did not know what was in store for him at Hampton. He imagined that he would easily be accepted as a student. But he was mistaken. He was emaciated and in rags and this made the authorities think he was not a fit and proper boy to be admitted into the fellowship of Hampton College. He was told there was no room for a boy like himself. This must have pierced Booker's heart like a dagger. He thought of the long journey, of the difficulties he encountered and the hardships he endured on the way and felt like saying: "Any way, we shall try you, footsteps, when he heard a voice saying: "Any way, we shall try you, come along with me." He followed the person who spoke into a large hall, and was given a broom and a duster and told to clean the place. Booker realised that it was a test and that his admission to the College would depend upon his passing it. He swept the hall five times and dusted it five times. and when the person who ordered him to clean it came to examine it, he found it as clean as he wanted it. He was satisfied that in spite of his rags Booker was a fit and proper boy for Hampton.

It is not necessary to trouble the reader with the story of this remarkable boy at College. Suffice it to say he eventually achieved the ambition of his life and became one of the most illustrious students of Hampton. When the people of Tuskegee, in Alabama, wired to General Armstrong, the then Principal of Hampton, and asked him to send them a teacher, he sent them Booker Washington.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

AFRICAN WINS APPEAL

Inspector's Action for Damages

Statement Made in Bunga

DEC 21 1940

An appeal from a decision of the Magistrate at Matatiele in an action for defamation brought by a stock inspector against a member of the Native Council was heard by Mr. Justice Lavis, sitting with Mr. Justice de Villiers in the Supreme Court.

In the lower court W. C. K. Keightley, a stock inspector in the Matatiele, claimed damages for the defendant, M. Ndaba, who was alleged to have said in the Bunga that Keightely was illegally fining natives for stock offences and collecting the money. The Magistrate found for Keightley in the sum of £50, and against this Ndaba appealed.

Mr. G. Duncan (instructed by Messrs Fairbridge, Ardene and Lawton) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. J. W. van Zyl instructed by Messrs Jan S. de Villiers and Son) for Keightley.

Mr. Justice Davis, in allowing the appeal and altering the Magistrate's judgement to absolution from the instance with costs, said a great deal of evidence on both sides went to show that there was widespread dissatisfaction amongst the natives about the fines of £1 imposed upon them by the inspector. It was not suggested that the inspector converted the money to his own use, the practice being for him to send the native to the police with a note showing the fine had been imposed.

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NO RIGHT TO FINE

The inspector had no right to fine these people and had no right to send them with a note to the police, or to write in their books a record of the fine.

Still less had he the right to threaten them that if they went to the magistrate's court worse would befall them.

If this was what was taking place in the district it was not surprising that there was a genuine grievance amongst the people.

The defendant went further in his statement to the Bunga because he said Keightely was actually receiving money tthough he was careful not to allege that the money was not being handed over to the police. It was clear that Ndaba had been asked by one of his compatriots to bring the matter before the council and there was a firm foundation for what he told the Bunga and what he honsstly believed.

In these circumstances the Magistrate was quite wrong to find that the defendant was reckless in what he said and could not honestly receiving money though he was

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The representative types which met at the cradle of Bethlehm were wise men and the shepherd to-day we should call them the educated men and the working men. In the centre of them was the Holy Family and at the heart was Holy Child. The great problems of our time as well as our primary comprehension are not going to be solved by a pleasant little application of sentiment once a year, but these same problems will be solved when the wise men and the working men gather around the Saviour of the world—vincit qui patitur. How badly we have missed our way! We have often tried to combine the world science and the world labours without going to Bethlehm spiritually, and it just cannot be done.

"God" says one, "has hung out many a star of hope for the wise men to follow which will lead them to Bethlehm." The pity is that we are occupied in our heart with grubbing about in earth's dirt so that we are missing the star of God which hang in the sky of our life.

Finally, to the country where the problems of various kinds seen in soluble, where life is fraught with so many difficulties there comes again the message of Christmas. If we respond—as we ought to do—, bring the gifts of our hearts, then Christmas celebration will not be merely a fantasy but a realism which will bring its deep joy, and Sublata causa tollitur effectus—that is effect ceases.

FRED S. MANDINDI

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO NATIONAL PROGRESS AND SALVATION

NOV 23 1940

There is one thing which we, as a people, must always keep in our minds and that is, the greatest nations of to-day rose from obscurity, passed through slavery and oppression and faced and surmounted all difficulties and hardships such as are confronting us to-day. In the school of tribulation, they learnt to work out their destiny. They did not allow their grievances and their disabilities to overshadow their opportunities. Theirs was not to resign themselves to the circumstances of their life, but to work ceaselessly for the removal of the difficulties and obstacles placed in their way. And so with this object in view, they decided upon securing that knowledge which had placed power in the hands of those who had made themselves the masters of their lives.

NOBLE EFFORTS

We, to-day, are passing through the same process and unless we equip ourselves with the power of knowledge we can never hope to fit oursives into the new life created by the coming of Europeans to Africa. European missionaries, following in the footsteps of the Great Master, are ceaselessly working for the emancipation of our race from ignorance and superstition. They are doing all in their power to provide facilities for the education of our children. They are establishing institutions and colleges in the various parts of the country in order to bring knowledge to our doors. And it is our bounden duty to see to it that these noble efforts are not made in vain; to see that these colleges are filled with boys and girls of our race.

CHANGING AFRICA

In this Europeanised and changing Africa, we cannot continue to live as our forefathers and hope to escape the fate of races that have become extinct as the result of their coming into contact with European civilisation. We must change and adapt ourselves to the new life. But we cannot do this unless we do what the rJapanese did over sixty years ago. When the Japanese discovered that the ancient life of their race was not suited for the conditions created by Western civilisation, they decided to westernise their way of life. They sent hundreds of young men and young women to centres of learning in Europe and America for the purpose of acquiring the wisdom of the West. These young men and women came back equipped with knowledge in all its branches and started imparting it to their fellow-country men until Japan rose from its obscure corner in the East and became a respectable nation in the world.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE

Another nation whose example we should copy is Turkey. The rebirth of Turkey is surely the most incredible achievement of this age, an astounding example of what may be done by a people determined to rise in the scale of civilisation. After the last war, there arose among the Turkish people a man who discovered that the Turkish people could not hold their own in the struggle for existence unless they become Westernised. He ordered the whole nation to abandon its old life and adapt itself to the new life which Western civilisation had brought into existence. He established schools and ordered men, women and children to learn the wisdom of the West. To-day Turkey has a respectable place among the nations of the world.

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT

What has been done by the Japanese and the Turks has also been done by men of our own colour and race. Over sixty years ago the Negroes in America were freed from the Chains of chattel slavery and ushered helpless into a strange world of freedom to fend for themselves. Faced with the difficulties of this new life, they decided that what they needed was education, not only for children but for every man and woman. With the help of liberal-minded white men, who established schools for them, they undertook the task of educating themselves. They discovered what we have not yet found out, that education was the foundation upon which to build their racial progress and stability. They realised that the arch-enemy of their existence was ignorance and superstition. So they inaugurated a crusade against it. Education with them became a national passion. Men and women attended evening schools in order to acquire the white man's knowledge. To-day, these children of the slaves, have secured for themselves a place of honour not only in the national life of America, but also in the world. They have produced great men in the field of art, literature and science.

In mentioning the achievements of the Japanese, the Turks and the Negroes, we wish to impress the African people with the fact that education is the key to progress and to salvation. The colleges advertised in "The Bantu World," if well supported, will enable us to achieve progress in every sphere of human activity and thus give us the respect to which we are entitled as human beings.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

The Pledge of the Good South African

NOV 1 1940

IN a remarkable pamphlet, *South Africa and the Crisis of Modern Civilisation*, Professor T. J. Haarhoff of the University of the Witwatersrand formulates a *Credo* of twelve points consisting of four main principles and eight subsidiary and supplementary pledges. They are these:

1. Believing that it is the destiny of the English- and Afrikaans-speaking elements to build a harmonious nation in South Africa, each through the medium of his own language, I pledge myself in thought, and word and deed to be true to South Africa Undivided.

2. Believing that the two main European groups have each a contribution to make, I pledge myself to foster the language and tradition of the other European element while I build up my own.

3. I pledge myself to be humane and just to the Bantu and Coloured groups, not hampering them in their legitimate development; learning to understand them and helping to develop their potentialities for the good of South Africa.

4. I pledge myself to South Africa first, but not to South Africa isolated; believing that true loyalty to the culture and tradition of South Africa demands also loyalty to the true European tradition of civilisation and a concern for the ultimate and fundamental unity of mankind.

These four principles I should supplement by the following suggestions. They are not mutually exclusive.

5. I will abstain from destructive racial generalizations.

6. I will abstain from all words or deeds that belittle or injure other groups in South Africa.

7. I will multiply understanding and remove misunderstanding by making friends in another group, sharing their thoughts, and speaking their language.

8. I will be positive and not negative in my attitude to other groups or races; I will not believe propaganda or theories about them until I have got to know them as persons; I will seek the positive qualities of helpfulness and creativeness and shun the negative qualities of suspicion and fear.

9. I will seek to proclaim what is good in people of another group. I will be honest in discussion with them and not accumulate grudges.

10. If I find bad things in them, I will examine myself to see how far I may be to blame or how far I may help.

11. Knowing that violence in word or deed brings a reaction to any temporary success it may attain, I pledge myself to try the method of conversion in dealing with my opponent; and that means being able to state my opponent's case as well as he does himself.

12. I will be patient in explaining my inherited sentiment to those who find it difficult to understand and will endeavour to understand the history and circumstances that led to a sentiment in others which is alien to me.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

1940

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

DEC 7 1940

WHEREUPON Lewis Anthony did as George Schuyler suggested, and called a few of his friends together for a year's study of co-operative principles. One member, a tailor, offered the back room of his shop. The room had nothing in it except a two-foot table and an old chair or two. Here a few boys and girls came once a week, and under Lewis Anthony's direction they settled down to real study of how to become co-operators. Eagerly they pored over the principles worked out by twenty-eight poor weavers of Rochdale, England, nearly one hundred years ago. They learned that every co operative buying or selling business which has followed the principles has succeeded, and that every one which has dropped even one of them has failed. They decided that they could not afford to neglect any of the following rules:

1. One vote for each member, no matter how many shares he may buy in the business.
2. Equal membership rights for men and women.
3. Cash sales at the prevailing local prices.
4. Profits distributed to members (after meeting all expenses) in proportion to purchases.
5. Interest on capital restricted to a fixed rate, usually five per cent or less, with the first claim on profits.
6. Regular and frequent meetings to discuss business and receive suggestions for improvement.
7. Accounts properly kept and audited, and balance sheets regularly presented to members.

The idea which Americans have added to these English discoveries has been the one of setting aside a certain amount of the profits in order to educate more people in the principles of co-operation. It would be several years, however, before Mr. Anthony's group got so far as having any profits at all. In the meantime they could see how the fairness of these principles to all concerned made this method a Christian way of doing business. That discovery took them one step beyond George Schuyler's appeal.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

PURITY OF LANGUAGES

NOV 30 1940

NOT A NEW REALISATION

Sir,

What is said in the 'Bantu World" leader of November 9, 1940 is exactly what I said for a number of years from 1921, in the now defunct "Abantu-Batho" Newspaper and in the 'Good Sherpherd" Magazine (still alive) and other papers.

In 1924 the "Abantu-Batho" accepted my ideas, proposed names of men to meet and make a start. Then some Teachers asked the A.—B. to leave the matter to the T.A.T.A. which would deal with it at its annual Conference then to meet at Hebron. But these men did not attend that Conference and so the matter was not discussed. I did not stop to discuss the matter in the Press. At the 1925 T.A.T.A. Conference, it was left to me to put the matter before the Teachers. My speech of explanations was received with great satisfaction and a Vernacular Committee was appointed of which I was made the Convener. The committe included also men than Teachers, such as Messrs S. M Makgotho and R. V. Selope-Thema. These men unfortunately were invited to the first meeting only, which they attended, thereafter the work was left in the hands of the T.A.T.A. only as it had always been the desire of the Teachers as a whole, (this was a mistake), and the Committee was inaugurated into a standing Committee of the T.A.T.A.

We were doing quite a good job, however, trying first to form one language of the Sesuto-Setswana dialects, until in 1932 when the T.A.T.A. gave way to the pressure and influence of European "experts" and left the work to them—to carry it in their own I retreated, too, because all my people had let me down.

One European "expert" had, at the very beginning, said to me "Your ideas are excellent, but your people will not understand you, you will not carry them with ou, why not abondon the thing, why worry?" When he saw my resolution he said: "If your people can follow you, all right, go on."

All the years I was trying to do this work and to explain it to my people, I got heavy bombs from my people—in the Press—as an enemy of "our dialects." I had really brought a hornet's nest about my ears; but I endured the stings. I knew my vision was right and that they were all wrong.

Since 1933, I have been rather quiet about the matter. Lately, I have seen a few articles about it, but I have refrained from coming out again. Today, the 'Bantu World' Editor has written so fully and strongly on the matter, the scars have itched, and I come out to support him to call on our people to awake and be up and doing in regard to this important matter which vitally concerns our unity. Here I am again to be used on this front. As I once said in the Press, that Black S. Africa is tired of words and now demands actions, I speak the same thing to-day. I wish we could, some how, form a Committee to tackle the matter. I believe that in these days of the "Bantu World" there are more understanding Bantu Africans than in the days of the "Abantu-Batho."

I realise that it is going to be much harder job to tackle to-day than it was, because we have given the enemy plenty of time to prepare against us. I hope that our people will have read well the leading, article cited above and will then read this one and then respond to the call to action.

(Rev.) H. M. MAIMANE.
Pretoria.

RACE PROBLEM,- 1940
AFRICA

The Rebirth Of Ethiopia

Guardian
Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria
6-18-40

THAT the prophecy of the resurrection of Ethiopia which was invaded by Italy and crucified by the League of Nations at Geneva is on the verge of fulfilment and that this prophecy is dependent upon the victory of the Allies over Nazism and Fascism, is the contention of this Editorial. As was published in our issue of yesterday, it is reported from Egypt that several of the Ethiopians who escaped from Abyssinia during the Italian invasion of their country are now returning to join arms with the British against their Italian invaders and the presence of Ras Bedu, the former Abyssian War Minister, is bound to serve as incentive to his gallant compatriots.

This section of the Ethiopians, while disproving the Italian allegation that the Ethiopians have pledged their loyalty to the King of Italy in the present hostilities, has confirmed the belief held by His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie, now in exile in England, that the resurrection of the Ethiopian Kingdom was inevitable. Now that the time has come, the challenge is thrown to the Ethiopian nation to play a part not as an auxiliary to the Allied war effort but as a worthy ally such as the Czechs and Poles now fighting on the Western Front.

True, the question of essential war materials might conjure some vexing problems but this, we submit, can easily be adjusted by the support of the great democratic powers now engaged in the fight against the dictators, such as was done in the case of Czech and Polish forces reformed in England and France. But the Abyssinians, like the Allies, must be prepared to fight not only for the liberation of their country but for freedom throughout the whole world. They must be prepared to fight on land, air and sea and if necessary in Europe or America until the forces that make for disharmony and anarchy in this physic earth are fully eradicated.

Till then, and not till then, will the fear of aggression cease and collective security, which forms but a paramount objective of the League of Nations, be realised. Otherwise, the rebirth of Ethiopia, though a feasibility, would be ephemeral and aggression will still survive.

Hawking Dog's Flesh

Eastern Nigeria Guardian
Port Harcourt
6-28-40

GRANTING that any tribe or nation and for that matter any individual, has the right to take for food any animal flesh as suits his or her particular taste or appetite, it would be admitted that to expose for public sale the flesh of an animal which is forbidden by a large section of a community without making it explicitly clear as to what type of flesh it is, is not only questionable but dangerous. We refer to the sale of dog flesh in the township. As it is known, few people, very few people, eat dog flesh and it is as such most inhuman to expose same for sale in the open market. The main difficulty is that dog flesh, when dressed up and skinned, cannot be distinguished from pig's flesh which is bought and eaten by a large majority of the populace.

6-28-40

But the most annoying part of the show is that people trading in such flesh do not tell purchasers who mistake them for pig's flesh of the fact, and several cases have been reported to us where people have been duped in this manner only to find their mistake later on. We understand that permission to sell dog flesh is obtained from the sanitary authorities and we feel it highly imperative, as such, to demand that people selling this type of flesh should be given a separate place in the market and be prevented from hawking in the streets of the township so as to avert embarrassment to people. If possible, they should have a notice in front of their stalls showing that they sell dog meat.

We trust we have made ourselves clear.

ETHIOPIA'S STATUS IS STILL UNSETTLED

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa

England Has Not Yet Recognized Abyssinian Government.

9-7-40

By GEORGE PADMORE
Foreign Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 5. (By Cable)—The Diplomatic and political status of Abyssinia is still unsettled!

Despite reports to the contrary, the British Government has not yet recognized the Ethiopian Government as an ally nor has she assured restoration of the black nation's independence after the war is ended.

Haile Selassie is merely serving as a liasion in the Sudan. Former Minister Warqueh Martin has departed with his family for India, (presumably to go into retirement). The Abyssinian Legation is closed.

Despite repeated requests, the British Broadcasting Company has declined to play the Abyssinian national anthem, insisting that this policy is guided by the Foreign Office and Ministry of Information, and they have their instructions.

Lord Davies proposes to ask the House of Lords to state definitely whether British war aims include restoration of Ethiopian freedom.

FACTS ABOUT NATIVE EDUCATION

JUL 27 1940

Imvo
Zabantsundu
King Williams
Town
South

THE Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for the year 1939 contains interesting and informative facts. Indeed much of the information sought after, and about which resolutions were passed by the Cape African Teachers' Congress at Umtata last month, is given in the S G.E's. report.

The various stages of the African teacher's career in the profession are dealt with as follows:

Secondary education for Natives is provided at three high schools, which offer full courses leading to the Junior and Senior Certificate examinations, and at 16 secondary schools providing courses leading to the Junior Certificate examination. Three of these are Board schools, all the other secondary institutions being denominational in character. In 1939, 281 Native pupils from these schools were successful in the Junior Certificate and 44 in the Senior Certificate examination. As denominational secondary schools are aided only on a two thirds basis so far as salaries of teachers and the cost of equipment are

Africa

concerned the Missions have to charge substantial fees for tuition, the usual rate being £8 per annum.

European teachers employed in Native schools (other than primary) are paid salaries at the same rates as would apply if they were doing work of the same grade in a European school, and they enjoy the same conditions of service in regard to pensions, leave, etc. as other European teachers in the service of the Department

Native assistant teachers in primary schools are paid a basic rates of from £54 to £6 per annum for women and £66 to £78 for men, according to qualifications Principal teachers receive additional allowances, and in urban and farm areas cost of-living allowances are also paid to all Native teachers. Further, any Native teacher, whether in a primary or a post-primary post, after five years of meritorious service may be granted an annual Good Service Allowance ranging from about twelve-and-a-half to sixteen-and-two-thirds per cent. of his salary.

No regular increments to salary are, however, paid to Native primary school teachers. Native teachers in post-primary posts are paid on fixed scales, the maximum salary for a professionally qualified Native graduate employed as an assistant teacher being £306 per annum Native graduates with professional qualifications employed as teachers under the Department number 25, of whom only one is a woman. Owing chiefly to the insufficient supply of Natives qualified to hold post-primary posts, the number of European teachers employed in Native post-primary schools is still considerable, the present total of such teachers being 184, or four per cent. of the whole teaching staff in all schools.

Imvo Zabantsundu
King Williams Town
South Africa

Any Native teacher may qualify for a pension if at the time of his retirement he is in receipt of Good Service Allowance; and some, though not very generous, provision is made for sick and other leave to such teachers.

JUL 27 1940

There are in the Province 18 centres at which industrial (vocational) training is provided for Natives. The trades taught include carpentry, masonry, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, leather-work, and printing (for men); and courses in domestic science, needlework, dress-making, spinning and weaving and basketry are offered for women. The courses extend over three to five years after standard VI. The number of students attending the industrial schools is 750 and a staff of 61 teachers paid by the Department is employed.

Specialised agricultural training for Natives, it is to be noted, is not undertaken by the Education Department, facilities for such training being provided at three Agricultural schools in the Transkei controlled and financed by the Transkeian General Council, and at one centre in the Ciskei controlled and financed by the Native Affairs Department.

As indicated in another chapter, vocational education for pupils other than Native was placed under the Union Education Department in 1925. The Native industrial schools and the vocational schools for agriculture are the only purely vocational schools controlled to-day by the Cape Education Department.

To assist the European Inspectors Native Departmental Visiting Teachers (male) who share in the work of inspection and general supervision of the Native schools. There is also a staff of 15 Female Visiting Teachers who are appointed after a period of successful teaching experience followed by a year of specialised training, to act as helpers and stimulators to the groups of schools—from 5 to 8 each—placed under their care. In addition to improving the school work and the general conditions at their schools these women are expected to organise outside activities among [illegible] improvements in the homes, health and living conditions of the Native people in their area.

Imvo Zabantsundu
JUL 27 1940
King Williams
Town
South Africa

AFRICANS AND POLITICS

AUG 1 1 1940

There is a growing belief which unless checked in time will sooner or later prove a stumbling block to our advancement, that what we need is leadership in the political field only. We have already, as a race, a host of politicians who are competing with one another for leadership, whose fight for positions has brought about disintegration of our organisations and whose multiplicity has made it difficult, if not impossible, for the people to see the wood for the trees.

The majority of these "politicians" are men without vision and without love for the race but who are actuated by selfish motives. They care very little for the unity and freedom of the people; what they want is to be known as leaders, even though they may be leading people astray. Their ambition is to play the leading part in the drama of our struggle for existence, even though they are incapable of doing so, and if they find the task difficult, they place obstacles in the way of those who are genuinely endeavouring to bring about the unity of our race, by creating divisions among the people.

Bantu World

It is our firm belief that the reason why there is confusion in our political life, it is because of the belief that it is only in the political field that one can become a great leader. And we are firmly convinced that if our educated men knew that as a people we need leadership in every walk of life, and that a man can become great in the religious, economic and educational fields, there would be less fighting for positions in the sphere of politics. But because some of us believe that no man is a leader who is not a politician, there is constant friction and misunderstanding with the result that no progress is made in our political organisations.

One thing which we as a people seem to ignore is the fact that no people can achieve freedom and progress only by means of their political activities. This fact was realised by Booker T. Washington, the great Negro educationalist, when he concentrated his efforts on the educational and economic advancement of his people. He realised that the foundation of a people's progress is knowledge and economic stability. So, instead of telling his people about their grievances and disabilities, he started a campaign against ignorance and poverty. He taught the Negroes how to use their heads and their hands; he taught them how to live decently and in healthy surroundings. He taught them the essence of self-help, self-reliance, honesty and self-respect.

Johannesburg,
South

While the politicians were hammering at the doors of the Capitol, demanding equal rights and the removal of all disabilities imposed upon the Negro race, he devoted his time and energy in combating ignorance and poverty and thus laid the foundations of that amazing progress of the Negro race in America which has hardly any parallel in the history of the human race.

Africa

It must be clearly understood that in writing in this strain we are not opposed to those men who are fighting for the political emancipation of our race. Their efforts are highly appreciated. But our purpose is to show that as a people we need leadership in matters of education, religion, business, health, social welfare and in other walks of life. We want; men and women who, while the politicians are knocking at the doors of Parliament demanding equal rights and the abolition of repressive legislation, will be laying the foundations of our progress in all the spheres of human activities. We want men and women who will go out into the wilds to bring our benighted brothers and sisters into the fold of Christian civilisation; we want men and women who will dedicate their lives for the emancipation of our race from the slavery of ignorance and superstition; we need men and women who will undertake to teach our race how to protect itself against the many diseases that are spreading like wild fire throughout the country; we need men and women who will teach our race how to extricate itself from poverty.

No sane man can deny that at this stage of our development we need leaders in every walk of life. That being the case, is there any reason why all our educated men should clamour for leadership in the political field? We can only answer this question by quoting someone who said: "There is a chaos in our ways because there is a chaos in our minds. There is disorder in our house of life because there is disorder in our souls. We can no more hope to shape a great destiny out of our present way of thinking than a child with spade and bucket can think to build a stone house out of sand. Our thoughts are our chastisement. If we let them, they will become our destruction"

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

4,000 Native Guards to be Appointed

Government Grateful for African Offers of Help

JUL 6 1940

HERE is a summary of a statement which the Government issued today on the recruitment of Natives for the protection of certain parts of the Union.

The Government records its appreciation of the many and constant offers which the Natives of the Union have made to help in the protection of the country against aggression.

The unanimity of these offers is all the more remarkable when we realise that continuous subversive efforts have been made to seduce the Natives from their allegiance to the Union and its constitutional Government.

Africans Display Great Patriotism

THESE subversive efforts have been opposed by the Natives under their own leaders. The Natives have exhibited a steady and unvarying patriotism and sense of duty, which has always served the country well in troublous times.

It has now become possible to acknowledge the Natives' offers of service. The personnel employed in the protection of vital spots and essential services within the Union requires considerable strengthening. At present the duties are being carried out by personnel which might to some extent be made available for more active military work. Unless the additional strength required is found from some new source, further inroads must be made into the active personnel of the Defence Force.

The official statement proceeds:—

"The Government has accordingly decided to recruit 4,000 Natives for the purposes of assisting in guarding such places in the Union as it is necessary to protect.

The recruiting, suitably distributed throughout the four Provinces, will be carried out by the Department of Native Affairs assisted by the chiefs and headmen to whose sane and level-headed action and control, the general support offered by the Natives and their readiness to give proof of their public spirit is very largely due.

"The details of the service now proposed will be communicated to all concerned in due course."

This is a beginning. It will be followed by other steps if they are deemed advisable.

And now here is an important passage in the statement:—

"In order to forestall misrepresentation and prevent possible misunderstanding, it is to be clearly understood that Natives will not be placed on guard over, or in charge of Europeans—enemy subjects or otherwise—nor will they be equipped with arms of precision. They will be under European officers and supported at their posts by armed European detachments to any necessary extent. Their arms will be those normally carried by Native police."

JUL 6 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu
Johannesburg

Race Relation

How It can be Fostered Among Africans

JUN 29 1940

Sir,

Any experiment aiming at better race relation deserves attention and, if successful, imitation.

Here is a striking example seen at the Bantu Men's Social Centre the other Friday evening when my friend and I had the pleasure to attend a concert organised by the Wilberforce Institute. The main object was to raise more funds for the erection of the new building at the Institute. Music was rendered by students from the Institute under the conductorship of Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa.

Coming to the point, as one who has stayed in this town for three and a half years, I have realised that among the African races, particularly in Johannesburg, there is much to be desired in the matter of better race relation. What I saw at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, I am sure, would be of great service to the Africans in this respect.

Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa, who conducted the students from the Wilberforce Institute, gave me a very striking example, and I will call it "a foundation stone" of the race relation's house. In the first place, the students were members of various races, and yet they sang in Xhosa as if they were Xhosas and in Zulu as if they were brought from Zululand! It is a pity that they did not sing in Sesotho.

In order to live side by side we must understand each other. We would be pleased if the various races in Southern Africa would take trouble to study South African languages in order to understand one another.

ALF. W. B. ZULU

Johannesburg.

JUN 29 1940

The Bantu World
Johannesburg

Two Africans Capture Bomber

THE Italian bomber, which was forced down in the desert 150 miles from Aden a fortnight ago, is now on view at Aden.

When it came down, its crew of five were made prisoners, and later the British pilot, who captured the machine, flew it back to Aden.

A second Italian bomber, which took part in the raid on Aden and was forced down in French Somaliland, was captured by two Somali militia-men who are, of course, North Africans.

In spite of fire from the machine guns of the plane, they crept towards it and forced the three surviving members of the Italian crew to surrender. One of the Somalis stayed to guard the aircraft while the other marched his prisoners to the nearest post.

Umteteli wa Bantu
Johannesburg

Opening Of Chiefs' Conference, Kaduna 1940.

Address by His Excellency.

Chiefs of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, I salute you and desire to say what a great pleasure it is to me to be able to be present with you today at this the opening of another annual Conference. As you aware Sir Bernard Bourdillon, your Governor, who is at present on leave in England not only takes the keenest interest in these Conferences but attaches the greatest importance to them. It is, therefore, a matter of regret to him as it must be to you, that he is unable to be present with you today. He asks me, however, to convey to you his warm greetings and best wishes for a successful Conference. He hopes to return to Nigeria early in July.

May I at the outset thank you for the very generous personal contributions you have made and are still making both to the War Relief Fund and to the Government, and also for the readiness with which you agreed to assistance being given by your Treasuries in this time of Financial need. It is this willingness to help, which has been shewn throughout the British Empire, that encourages us in our Fight against the evil power of Germany and makes us confident that the justice of our cause will, with God's help, bring us victory, however long the struggle may last. We know that war is an evil thing which brings no benefit to mankind but we are fighting to destroy a power which wants to dominate and ruin the whole world, so that, if God wills, we may restore peace, freedom and prosperity to the world.

I have just attended the Conference of the Chief of Yoruba land, who sent you their greetings, and I look forward to the day when perhaps all the Chiefs both of Hausa and Yoruba countries will meet together and in one place and discuss matters of common interest which affect the welfare and the progress of all Nigeria.

You will have heard that the Government in England has decided to give financial help to us in developing this great country, and I feel sure that you will give all the assistance in your power to further any schemes that may be approved, whether they be in the interest of health, of education, of trade or any other matter which is of such vital importance to the prosperity of your country and its people.

I have seen the subjects which, on your own suggestion, you are going to discuss this week and I am gratified to observe, from the diversity of those subjects, how very real an interest you take in all matters which affect the welfare of your people, and the development of your administration.

It is such conferences as these which foster unity among you and it is this unity which must develop a common purpose, based on real understanding of your neighbours and their needs, which will result in willingness to work together in every way not merely for the benefit of each unit but for the general prosperity of a united country. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts in the past and on the ever increasing interest which you are shewing to promote by every means in your power the happiness and well-being of the people. It is by the success of our efforts in this direction that our worthiness to be placed in authority will be judged.

I pray that God will bless your deliberations and grant you wise counsel.

Nigerian Daily Times

Africans Chase German Agents Out Of Senegal

Daily World
Atlanta

SEP 15 1940

BOSTON—(ANP)—German agents have met with the 'scram sign' in Africa's French Senegaland, according to a missionary who arrived here last week from that country.

Senegal, the westermost part of Africa facing South America and possessing a potential airport at the trade coast city of Daker, has been recently scouted by the Nazis as an ideal airlane port to the Americas.

Still smouldering from their "double-cross" by Nazi elements in the French government, the population of Senegal provide so hostile to the Nazi agents that the latter hurriedly packed their bags and quit the country according to the story told here.

Thousands of Sene galese soldiers, only recently returned home from France where their valor impressed even the Berlin censors, were believed to have been in a savage state of mind the treatment of the Senegalese wounded prisoners and captured by the Germans who always have feared Africans when the natives are on the warpath. And Africa is waking up now.

The independent republic of Liberia is located on the African West coast and is surrounded inland by the vast territory of French West Africa. It takes no second guessing to see that if Germany takes over the French African colonies, Liberia will also be gobbled up and prove a valuable rubber source for Germany's motorized armies. Should Liberia appeal for U. S. aid in case of invasion, there is likelihood that the U. S. rubber interests would speak to congress.

HITLER IS USING SLAVE LABOR FOR BIGGEST AIRPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Slave labor is being used by Adolph Hitler to construct one of the largest airports in the world, Sen. Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., of Vermont, charged in the senate in a speech Saturday during an extraordinary session to discuss the conscription bill.

"In Dakar, Africa," said Gen. Gibson, "with the use of slave labor, Hitler is causing to be constructed one of the largest airports known to the world. Dakar, is but some five hours by air from South America. Is the port of Dakar to be used against England, against Russia, or is it to be used for great commercial traffic? What is being done in the Azores and in the Canary Islands? Reports filter into our state department that tremendous bases are now being constructed at breakneck speed by slave labor under Spanish domination and guided by German experts. Is there any economic traffic that requires huge bases at these locations to be built by slave labor, with 1,000 or 2,000 men working day and night? Why is he building these bases?"

Dakar, according to world atlases, is a French possession, being the capital o fthe vast territory of French West Africa, and the immediate capiital of the vast territory of French French West Africa, not yet ceded to the Germans, has a territorial area of 1,800,000 square miles and a population of 13,541,611 inhabitants. It is the nearest African port to Brazil in South America and offers an ideal "jumping off" place for aviators headed for the South American continent.

The Twentieth Century School Of Sierra Leone

Careless thinkers may be inclined to interprete the articles under this heading, in the light of Freetown schools only, especially as it is in the city alone that there are secondary schools, to which the primary schools are to be reasonably linked, as to their respective curricula.

The articles have reference to the schools of the Colony which consists of the city, the peninsular villages, and the towns of the protectorate. The curriculum should be one and the same for all primary schools in Sierra Leone, and the syllabus should also be the same though dependent on the classes in each particular school.

In the days that are passed it was usual to send village pupils from their schools direct to secondary schools in Freetown. It was not generally necessary for those pupils to first attend a city school for, the curriculum was the same in all schools; and, as to the syllabus, the ground covered in the city schools before their pupils were passed on to the secondary schools, was the same ground usually covered in the village schools before pupils therefrom were accepted as fit for admission to the secondary schools, especially as they were Scholarship pupils whether of the Government or of the Church.

At the time to which the preceding remarks referred, there were no school worthy of its name in the Protectorate. Today, there are good schools to be found in some localities of the Protectorate, and from these, pupils may, pass on, direct to the secondary schools without any obligation on their part to pass through some city schools.

The re-introduction of English Grammar to the schools is thus a request with respect to all schools, as in this Colony, English is a foreign language which can be intelligently spoken and written, only through a knowledge of its grammar.

A student of a university college was once translating Latin into English before his tutor in class. Forgetting his English translation of the piece he was doing up, he resorted to such awkward renderings that suggested to the tutor to test the student's knowledge of Latin syntax. This test revealed the fact that he did not know most of the simplest constructions of Latin sentences, things which, as the tutor remarked, the student should have known in the lower forms of the secondary school.

Want of the knowledge of the grammatical forms and syntax of a language must prove a great drawback to persons who desire to know the language. Talking a language is not knowing it. More is required than talking, where a good knowledge of a language is the aim of a learner.

Some time ago, reference was made to the method of teaching English to pupils of some schools in the Protectorate, by English-speaking teachers. Many of the learners imitated their teachers and could speak and write the language fairly well. But these same learners were not able to distinguish grammatical forms from one another, or to tell why some grammatical constructions were right whilst others were wrong. Word-forms were also poorly recognised, although the learners made use of them; not to mention the fact that familiar words were made to give place to those with quite different shades of meaning, etc., etc.

It is more for purposes of illustration than fault-finding that the foregoing remarks have been made. If colony-born and colony-bred pupils are taught English by the same method, the results will be exactly the same. The objection taken is almost solely to method, not to any ground of intellectual fitness.

About fifty years ago, more or less, when teaching English in primary schools was carried on by the assistance of "Pupil Teachers," these teachers were made to go through the rudiments of English Grammar, in spite of the fact that they were English youths born and bred. To account for this method, people of thought would say that "it was adopted in order that the learners should be enabled to know and retain grammatical forms and constructions, so that they might hand them down to their successors who, for the time being, were their scholars". If such a procedure was thought necessary for English Pupil Teachers, it must be considered all the more necessary for Pupil Teachers, of this Colony and Assistant Master, yea, Headmasters who, without the knowledge of English Grammar, must be poor substitutes to teach English in the Colony schools.

And, it would interest readers to see the type questions set for the said Pupil Teachers at their examinations of the second and third years. It may be noted that the paper set was not in "English" but in "English Grammar, the grounds covered having been chiefly those of Etymology and syntax. In the former, the knowledge of word-building by means of prefixes and suffixes was usually generally tested, and the literal meaning of words thus formed was insisted upon, the central thought being the "root" of each word. In the latter, questions were drawn from the "rules' of syntax, the knowledge of which was the aid to correct construction of sentences, and so forth.

Could any other method of learning the English language satisfy the people of this land, than the method first of learning its grammar and then of practising construction of sentences.

RECORDED BANTU MUSIC

MORE OF THE CLASSICAL TYPE DEMANDED

AUG 24 1940

The Bantu World

Johannesburg

South Africa

Sir,

It is my hope that managers and advisors in connection with the recording of Bantu music will appreciate my complaint, I dare say of many others, that recorded Bantu music has reached a stage of stagnancy and monotony whose uncouth though traditional strains embarrass the now considerable minority with cultured taste.

I think it is high time Bantu people were given more of the classical and cultured type of music in gramophones than the present day hip-hops and shouts which serve nothing more than humour, a crude sort at that. There is rather too much of traditional music in Bantu records and is in the main not compatible with the highly strung nerves and taste of modern civilised Bantu. The style and tone of some of these traditional songs are simply unbearable. There is, therefore, a growing demand for sober and classical type of music among the cultured Bantu, and it is hoped that those connected with the recording of Bantu music will give this matter their sympathetic consideration.

It should not, however, be imputed that I am condemning all traditional music as I am merely reminding and advising against the tendency of being altogether onesided in an art of varied taste like music. With the advent of Western Civilisation and culture the Bantu's taste is becoming more and more selective and critical, so much so that many of them go to the extent of stocking-up stacks of records in foreign languages which they do not understand. Without discounting the universality of music, these people would derive much more inspiring and educative value and satisfaction from the records of some potentially eminent soloists, instrumentalists, comics and symphonists from among their own people.

The recording studios fear, perhaps, that the repertoire of that kind might be a flop as far as the business side is concerned, but, I dare say, that would not be the case for long in the face of the rapidly growing culture among the Bantu. In fact, it is necessary that such a potentially big market should be opened and improved right now. In any case our music should be made to cater for and cultivate our people.

J. R. MOHLAMME

Johannesburg.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

BY ANTHONY E. UZOMAH

There Is No Purgatory

Eastern Nigeria Guardian —

After reading the article which appeared in the "Eastern Nigeria Guardian" of June 20, stating that there is no Purgatory, I beg to interfere.

In every sin, there are two things which must be distinguished.

First, the guilt, second the punishment.

The guilt is that which makes one to break God's law.

The punishment is that which is due to man for having sinned.

Now, if the soul dies in mortal sin it deserves eternal punishment and it goes to Hell, and if it dies in venial sin or with a debt of punishment due to sin either mortal or venial, it must after death undergo some punishment.

First, the soul has to suffer because it has not repented of its sin.

If the soul repents it means that it has paid its debt of atonement and since there remains a trace of sin with it, it cannot go straight to God. 6-26-40

That place or state of cleansing is what is called Purgatory.

In most of the documents of the Church concerning Purgatory the same truth has been repeated.

In the great Council of Lyons held in A. D. 1276 it was said that if those who are truly penitent departed from this life in Charity before fully repentance for their sins of commission and omission, their souls are cleansed by Purgatorial sufferings.

St. Thomas constitutes the suffering of the souls in Purgatory and many great Saints such as St. Augustine and St Thoman Aquina.

There is Purgatory by the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures which declares that God shall render to every man according to his works and nothing defiled shall enter Heaven, and that some will be saved so yet as by fire;—Matt. 16:27; Apoc. 21:27; 1 Cor. 3:15.

I am only too sorry to the man who disproves the existence of Purgatory; perhaps he thought that if he dies he will go straight to God, forgetting that nothing defiled shall enter Heaven.

Will the writer who said that there is no Purgatory remember the words said in the Council of Florence in A. D. 1439? 6-26-40

I say again that Purgatory exists.

Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord comes, Who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will manifest the counsels of the hearts and then shall every man have praise of God—1 Cor. 4:5 etc.

Eastern Nigeria Guardian
Port Harcourt

Conditions At Onitsha

Guardian, Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria

IN our issue of yesterday, we published a report of the great damage which was caused at Onitsha as a sequel to the rain which fell there on Wednesday. According to a section of the report, "So extensive was the flooding that drains could hardly be distinguished from actual streets. Traffic has, in part, been closed owing to partial obstruction of trees that have fallen down as a result of the heavy gales that accompanied the downpour."

The article concludes: "The situation here (Onitsha—Ed.) at present is one that calls for immediate attention and so it is hoped that the township authorities will not hesitate to come to the rescue." Without fencing to make known our sympathy with this request, we would say that the need for taking the situation in hand is not only necessary but imperative in view of the fact that trees have fallen into the streets and may, in addition to increasing the dangers to traffic, be the means of some accident.

What is more, it is said that the damage done by the rain has not been confined to trees and streets alone, as livestock, houses and properties are reported to have been destroyed. The result of this fact has been that many people have been left homeless. In short what need be done at present is that some form of relief should be provided to the victims of the incident such as temporary accommodation, and in the case of those who have lost their properties, some kind of financial assistance. Judging from reports so far to hand, the local Township Authorities should not have to draw very much upon their resources if they decide to embark on some form of relief work.

Guardian, Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria

That being so, we think that we would not be asking for something too cumbersome if we suggest that as a means of improving the situation the local Township Authorities should take prompt steps in adjusting conditions as requested in the interest of public safety and well-be

AFRICAN NATIONALISM AND THE CALL

Imvo Zabantsundu

[BY A. P. MDA]

AUG 3 1940

Once again I have felt it incumbent upon me to issue a clarion appeal to our leaders to join hands; to put aside their personal ambition, to sink their outstanding differences and to come forward under one common banner and one common policy, to further the supreme and sacred cause for Black Africa.

1. THE MENACE OF NATIONALIST NATIONALISM

As long as the old Cape policy of assimilating the Black nation into the country's body politic lasted, the Bantu were content to regard the European Community as fellow-citizens. They were prepared to admit, recognise and and appreciate the existence of a common bond of interests and a common loyalty to king and country.

Imvo Zabantsundu

Hopes were being entertained then of the vigorous growth of a heterogeneous nation (in the broadest sense of the word) socially divided into definite and impermeable strata, but politically, industrially and economically inter-dependent. But, alas, for South Africa, this was not to be the case for very long. With the foundation of Union—yea, prior to that, with the conclusion of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty—an era set in, in inter-racial relations in South Africa. New racial doctrines and philosophies ostensibly from the North, swept the Union like a furious wave. Nationalism became the talk of the day.

But this nationalism was of such a kind and such a type, that it envisaged an education, a culture and a civilisation that could not admit of anything except that which was exclusively Afrikaaner. The new philosophy exposed and boiled down to exactly what it amounts to, simply stood for the perpetual subjection of the non-European sections, under the cloak of Segregation and with the fear of the mythical "black hordes" as the excuse. Now, as true segregation in the Union is both impracticable and ridiculous, theoretical Segregation in the hands of the so-called Nationalists becomes a mere emblem of shoddy hypocrisy.

Imvo Zabantsundu

There is a growing nationalism in South Africa, and in this nationalism, the African has no room. His apparent role could only be that of perpetual servant, having been deprived of all privileges to safeguard a "White Supremacy," he has never threatened.

AUG 3 1940

OUR ANSWER

If this is not a challenge to every sensible African, then I do not know what it is and could ever be. We should answer by immediately closing the ranks of African nationalism. We should leave no constitutional weapon unused to breathe a spirit of responsible nationalism into our people. This, and this alone, might well prove their salvation and their insurance against the forces of anarchy and revolution which might tempt them in the days to come. But our Nationalism must not be the narrow kind, the unkind kind. It must be a broad nationalism, imbued with the spirit of Christ's philosophy of life and recognizing the universal brotherhood of men. But it must be first and foremost African, and predominantly pro-African. And, let me warn our leaders that, unless they are in spirit with God, and unless they are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice of personal considerations; unless they are prepared to lay their lives as a holocaust at the altar of the nation's vital needs, the Africans will never be united. So-called leaders might as well remain at their homes ministering to the needs of their wives and attending to their farms.

King William's Town

South Africa

THE HOUR OF EVIL

Europe is in flames. Democracy is at stake; and all the ideals set by the famous Abraham Lincoln in danger of perishing from the earth. Our place in this Armageddon in the Litanic or Herculean struggle now raging in Europe, is obvious. We are siding, as we have always sided, with that power which has always defended and upheld the rights of small nations—the indomitable Britain! At this hour of great peril and evil, the African leaders will be well-advised to do nothing (either by word or implication) that will be dangerous to African solidarity. The Convention meets at Bloemfontein in December. Let us all solidly and unswervingly stand behind the learned Professor-President. In this making a sacrifice of personal ambitions and petty hatreds, and uniting behind one trusted leader, we shall directly or indirectly, make it ever so much easier for the Government to prosecute the war against the two European Brutes! This is our bounder duty!

AUG 3 1940

Imvo Zabantsundu

THE BANTU AND THEIR LITERATURE

THERE'S STILL MUCH TO BE DESIRED

AUG 24 1940

Sir,

Let me express my views on the subject of "The Bantu and their Literature" which, to my mind, is of immense national importance. It has always been my fervent desire to discuss with the readers of "The Bantu World" the enlargement and improvement of Bantu literature, which I am sure is still very much behind in standard and volume.

It is a pretty long time since the enterprising missionaries came to South Africa and started to work among our primitive people. These honourable people handed over to us the most indespensible gift, education. As missionaries, however, their aim was focused to spiritual training and fortunately, they found the Bantu already possessing the rudiments of their mission. This enabled them at an early period to embark upon the other two aspects of Mental and Hand education.

The Bantu World

That brings us to the following questions: Have we then made, comparatively, corresponding literary progress up to now? If not, how long shall we march behind other nations educationally if we do not develop, increase and improve our Bantu literature? Why cannot our educationalists write books in their mother tongues? Are we so unpatriotic as to be ashamed, or such duffers as to be ignorant of our languages and will or [illegible] express [illegible] wishes, observations, pleasures and pains by writing vernacular books? If not, then why can't we have more Bantu men and women writers of books to show their worth to the world? Surely, we must be aware of the fact that there is much misrepresentation of our people by foreign people who profess to know us and our languages. It is our duty to take counter measures by writing our own books.

Johannesburg

South Africa

There is nothing in this world that can be accomplished without the right tools. Books are educational tools for our children and can best be made from the cast of their own people. As long as the Bantu people still remain indifferent on this matter our education will ever be mere sham having failed in its purpose to inspire originality, and we shall always depend on other people's thoughts.

For this fact, I am forced to lay the blame on our teachers, ministers, academically educated people and those with ordinary general education. Institutions and colleges have been sending out many of them, but they in turn have done nothing more than being eloquent soap-box politicians and self-made leaders. A man can be a leader without ever appearing on public platforms by inspiring and guiding the race through his books. He can infuse patriotism to the young by patriotic little stories, poems and songs.

Nevertheless, we must acknowledge and pay tribute to those who have already made a start in this direction of literary sufficiency. It is our duty to follow them up, for we cannot afford to let the acknowledged descriptive richness and phonic beauty of our languages die out. There is still much to be desired, and we must be up and doing. The solidarity, progress and recognition of a race depend upon the quality and quantity of its literature.

J. P. MARWALE,

Delmas, Tvl.

Two Non-Europeans Receive "Safe-Driving" Awards

AUG 24 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu

ON Friday August 16, the Hon. the Minister of the Interior presented the Safety First Association's gold medals and certificates to two Non-European drivers, Rahintula Kanji and Moreleba Reuben Mokoboto, resident in the Pretoria area, who had completed six successive years freedom from mishap and serious driving irregularity. The presentation took place in the Public Health Office, Pretoria.

Johannesburg

South Africa

The gold medal awards were the first to be gained for "Safe-Driving" by Non-Europeans in South Africa and in this respect the ceremony was unique. The Minister, in congratulating the recipients, expressed the hope that they would continue in their efforts for safe and courteous driving on the public roads. Mr. Lawrence said that both men had established a fine driving record and had set an excellent example for others to follow. The "Safety First" Association had recognised the good services rendered by granting the awards which he had pleasure in presenting.

AUG 24 1940

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Bonny Native Administration

5-9-40

Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Eastern Nigerian Guardian

A dispassionate student of Bonny politics, be he a foreigner or an indigenous son of the soil, will boldly confess that since the Native Administration Scheme came into existence, Bonny has retrogressed from several viewpoints.

With the present Chiefs (Duawari Alapu) at the head of affairs, some of them being woefully wanting in political, administrative and judicial sciences, Bonny seems nationally doomed to chaos and misery.

There is no hope of her polical resurgence, let alone her administrative and judicial advancement, excepting a miracle happens.

I am not pessimistic.

I have spoken nothing but the naked, painful truth.

Prior to the advent of the British Government, and after the establishment of the Native Tribunals and|or Courts, the Chiefs of Bonny were graded according to the age and importance of the Houses they represent, or the numerical strength of their members.

But, according to the established custom of the country, the Houses were not originally equal, and so the Chiefs were automatically not equal.

But, without mincing words, and with particular reference to Bonny, I stress the fact with all respectful emphasis at my humble command that the Government is, to a great extent, blamable for the present state of things.

For instance, two of the Bonny Native Court Members, acting as President and Vice President, respectively, caused recently a writ of summons to be served on a good many of the Bonny market women, because, they had some foodstuffs, etc., exposed for sale in front of their stalls, instead of keeping them inside.

Yet the true fact is that the so-called market stalls at Bonny are few and quite uncomfortable to the aged women who suffer greatly when rain falls.

I feel myself therefore justified in pleading that the poor market women who have been struggling day by day in the markets to earn honest living, should not be unreasonably prosecuted.

I earnestly appeal to the District Officer-in-Charge of Degema Division, to investigate into this case and see that justice is given to the right side.

I think I shall be stating a fact if I say that malice, rather than justice, has been influencing the administrative and judicial life of Bonny Native Administration in certain respects.

And, if things are allowed to continue in this manner, the Nigerian Government will continually be put to blame.

I am not an alarmist.

I am not a fire-brand.

But, sooner or later, the truth will stand the test of time.

In order to guard against anything unpleasant as the result of extravagant demands which seem to characterise all Native Administrations, I humbly beg to make the following submissions for the kind consideration of the Nigerian Government:

(A) That the Bonny Native Administration, as at present constituted, should be thoroughly re-organised, with particular reference to its administrative and judicial works.

(B) That in the meantime, and until things are righted, both these bodies should be suspended and left to the District Officer, Degema Division, to work alone or with such few Chiefs as may be deemed judicially competent and fit to assist him.

(C) That those Chiefs who seem to have been devoid of a a sense of justice should never be admitted into Court's membership.

These observations are made in all sincerity.

I feel and hope, therefore, that His Honour, the Resident of Owerri Province, and His Worship, the District Officer, Degema Division, will, after perusing these submissions, be good enough to take immediate steps to effect amelioration and thus save Bonny from a political death.

PUBLIC OPINION

BY "GARANDO"

THE IJO NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS

Eastern Nigerian 9-25-40

Port Harcourt, Nigeria

The Western and the Eastern Ijo Administrative Divisions cover a vast area of land in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria.

According to the political boundary, the two administrative units are placed under the control of a separate Administrative Officer, and each unit has a separate and distinct Treasury of its own.

Through the media of the Press and the Native Administration Council Meetings, appeals have been made to the responsible authorities for the provision of such modern amenities as are necessary in the two Divisions, but these appeals could not be heard owing to the limited funds derived from the Native Administration revenue.

The summons fees and the fines of the Clan Courts and the taxes collected from the inhabitants in either of the two Divisions are absolutely insignificant, and are hardly commensurate with the payment of the Administration staff.

For any organisation, be it social, political or industrial, to thrive, it must be economically secure.

The Western and the Eastern Ijo Native Administrations are built on sandy economic foundations which will easily crumble to pieces when the ill wind of financial difficulties begins to blow.

With such situation facing the two administrations, one cannot but wonder whether they will be of any utility to the inhabitants.

For the development of the Ijo country the inhabitants look up to the Administrations.

But where these administrations fail, due to economic insecurity, then the improvement of the country becomes impossible.

The amalgamation of the two administrations under the designation of the Ijo Native Administration seems to be the best way out of the economic maelstrom.

When this is done, then there will be sufficient fund available to meet the various needs of the people.

The Native Authorities of the two Divisions should arrange to meet in their Council to ventilate this important question, and forward a representation thereon to the responsible quarters for consideration and approval.

Unless and until the fusion of the two administrations is accomplished, lack of sufficient funds will greatly hamper the materialisation of any important scheme for the development of the Ijo country.

War and Uganda Minerals

East African and Rhodesia 8-1-40

HOW LITTLE-KNOWN METALS found in Uganda might contribute to the war effort was described recently in Kampala at a meeting of the Uganda Society addressed by Dr. K. A. Davies, Director of Geological Survey.

Having dealt with the principal uses of gold and tin, he turned to tantalum. Uganda, he said, possesses a greater variety of tantalum minerals than any other country in the world. The chief use of this metal is in the preparation of filaments for electric lamps. Tantalum carbide has a higher melting point than any other known compound. In one experiment, he said, a beaten sheet one millimetre thick was drilled for 72 hours with a diamond drill making 5,000 revolutions per minute, with the result that only a slight depression was made in the sheet, though the drill was badly worn.

Tungsten, another Uganda mineral, used mainly in the manufacture of tool steels, is of great importance in war. Quartz crystal, found in the Behwezu district (its only other sources being Brazil and Madagascar) is needed for optical and electrical appliances, and is an excellent insulator. Cobalt, lithium, and beryllium are other minerals existing in the Protectorate, and used respectively in the manufacture of steel, for toughening glass and producing flames for signalling appliances, and chiefly in the form of alloys.

MR H. O. DAVIES GIVES INTERESTING LECTURE ON NIGERIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT'S AIMS AT ONITSHA

ONITSHA, May 1.— Under the chairmanship of Mr P. E. G. Achike, of the Judicial Department, an interesting talk was given by Mr H. O. Davies, Secretary-General of the Nigerian Youth Movement, on "The Aims and Aspirations Of The Nigerian Youth Movement," at the New Africa School hall.

After having been introduced to the audience in glowing terms by the Chairman, Mr Davies rose amidst cheers and began by striking the symphony of tribal understanding.

Tribal differences ~~he said, was~~ a problem to Africans as does the caste to the peoples of India.

Unless the various tribes of Nigeria, in particular, and Africa, in general, regarded themselves as Africans and not as Ibos, Yorubas, Hausas. Efiks. etc.. unity in Africa would never materialise.

Continuing, Mr Davies dilated on the various phases of European imperialism the world over and, particularly, in Africa.

The aim of the Nigerian Youth Movement, he said, was to make the African enjoy life in his God-given land. Eastern Nigeria

After speaking about the intentions of the Movement ~~in having an official~~ organ for the promulgation of its work, he resumed his seat amidst great applause. 5-2-40

Many questions were asked, to all of which Mr Davies gave satisfactory answers.

East Nigeria

The Chairman made eloquent remarks after which a vote of thanks was moved, and the function came to a close.

Africa Needs a Booker Washington, Says Native Teacher in 'Phylon'

ATLANTA.—The third issue of "Phylon," the Atlanta university review of race and culture, will be off the press July 1. Of considerable interest is the revealing article by J. Guntner Studhardt and Sydney V LeGrange, two schoolmasters of Dutch and native descent of Southern Rhodesia.

Entitled "Coloured Folk of South Africa," the article gives a vivid portrayal of the miseries and oppressions of the natives, and hopes for the day "when the economic exploitation and domination of the whites will be overthrown as has been signally accomplished by the Negro in the United States of America."

What Africa needs badly in the opinion of these writers is a leader of the calibre of Booker T. Washington.

Among other articles are "The Individual and the Growth of Civilization" (a continuation from the first issue of "Phylon," "Pushkin;" "The Poetic Philosophy of Cullen"; and "The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

In addition there are recent book reviews by Dr. Ira De A. Reid and Dr. DuBois, and a bibligraphy of latest publications concerning the Negro, compiled by Virginia Lacy and Gaynelle Barksdale, of the Atlanta University Library staff. Also noteworthy in the July issue are two remarkable photographs of Alexander Pushkin.

Contributors to this issue include R. Rushton Couluborn, internationally known commentator on world happenings; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois distinguished professor of sociology and editor-in-chief of "Phylon"; Bertram Woodruff. professor of English at Johnson C Smith university; and Proston Valion, research assistant at Fisk university.

School Of Social Work

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a prospectus of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work for the training of Non-Europeans in social work. The school is being established under the auspices of a strong committee and will be under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Ray E. Phillips who is largely responsible for the efforts that are being made to improve the social conditions of the African people.

The need for such a school has long been felt. The impact of Western civilisation upon us has uprooted us from the anchor of the ancient life of our race, and thus created social problems that can only be dealt with by trained men and women. It is absolutely essential that at this stage of our development we should have the guidance of men and women with expert knowledge. It is to be hoped, therefore, that many Africans who are deeply interested in the advancement of their people will seize this golden opportunity of learning how to work for their upliftment.

It cannot be denied that without the guidance of well trained men and women we shall find it difficult, if not impossible, to fit in our lives into the civilised conditions of life. That socially we are losing ground no sane man can deny. The growth of juvenile delinquency and the rising tide of lawlessness among the younger generation clearly shows that there is something radically wrong with the whole structure of our social life.

There are people who, appalled by what is taking place, suggest that the problems arising from the changed conditions of our life can be solved by our return to the customs and laws of our forefathers. They say we are going astray because we have abandoned the road our ancestors had paved and carved for us. For this reason they are calling for a right about turn. While admittedly there is something worthy of preservation in the system of our fathers, nevertheless we do not see how our return to this system can solve the problems created by the changes of our economic life.

In our opinion the way of salvation lies in the training of men and women for social service. In the economic life of to-day, some of our ancestors' customs and laws have no place. That is to say we have outgrown them. This, of course, does not mean that others cannot be incorporated in the new ways of life. But we must face the stern realities of the situation. In the economic life fo to-day we cannot go back but must march with the times; we must adapt ourselves to the conditions now prevailing and face them calmly but with the determination that we shall eventually fit ourselves into this new life.

But we must have men and women well equipped for the task of directing our footsteps along the tortuous path of Western civilisation. We can do this by taking advantage, as we have already pointed out, of the trining facilities now being provided. It is the considered opinion of prominent Europeans that "the appointment of full-time non-European officials in social welfare posts will provide the non-European community with greater opportunity of participating in the work of rehabilitation of their own people." This opinion was expressed by an Interdepartmental Committee that was appointed to investigate into the conditions of destitute, neglected and delinquent children and young persons. The Committee urged the Authorities to encourage the employment of non-Europeans as social welfare officers.

It is also interesting to note that Dr. L. van Schalkwijk of the Department of Social Welfare holds the same views. He told the Committee of the Hofmeyr School of Social Work that "You know I hold the view that we should make it possible for Africans to participate in greater and increasing measure in the work of the upliftment of their people."

There can be no doubt that our trained men and women from the School of Social Work will find openings for employment under the various agencies for social welfare. It is becoming clearer and clearer to many Europeans that the welfare of their race in this country is bound up with that of the African race. They realise that as corn and tare cannot grow side by side without the one overwhelming the other, so civilisation and barbarism cannot be allowed to grow side by side.

Let us again appeal to Africans to give the school their wholehearted support, and those who are able to enrol as students with the object of becoming pioneers in the social improvement of the African people.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Mr. Hofmeyr Looks Ahead

In his inspiring speech to an audience of Europeans and Africans at Alexandra last Saturday, the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, paid a glowing tribute to missionary work in Africa. He pointed out that "it was the work of the missionaries which made South Africa safe for European civilisation." There is no greater truth than this. It was not the white man's weapons of destruction that brought to an end the wars that our forefathers waged against Europeans. It was the gospel of peace which the Missionaries brought to our benighted ancestors. The value of missionary enterprise in South Africa was recognised by Sir George Grey, who as Governor of the Cape, realised that the conflict between white and black at the time would never come to an end unless the blacks were brought within the pale of European civilisation. He realised that the conflict was caused not so much by the so-called stock-theft but by the fact that the two races were developing along different lines and that it was nothing but a clash between the forces of light and those of darkness. He, therefore, decided upon assisting missionaries in their efforts to Christianise, civilise and educate the Africans. To counteract the influence of the medicine men in whose magic wands the Africans had pinned their faith he encouraged the establishment of a number of hospitals where Africans could be treated free of charge and extended to them the right citizenship.

It was this enlightened policy of Sir George Grey which created an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill between white and black in the Cape and thus ended their troubles. Unfortunately there are still in this country Europeans who think that the advancement of the African is a menace to civilisation, who still regard the Missionaries as the spoilers of the African race and the enemies of European security in Africa. But we have no doubt that in the course of time they will change their minds and their attitude towards Missionary work, and they will see in the advancement of the African due to missionary endeavour **not a menace but a pillar** of strength in the general progress of Africa. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both white and black will acknowledge the debt they owe missionaries. "To the Africans," said Mr. Hofmeyr, "the missionaries brought gifts of very great importance—the gift of the Christian Gospel, the gift of education, the gift of medical service. To Europeans they brought security to their civilisation.

After warning Africans "not to believe the rumours that were being spread about war but to rely for their information on Government officials and their own Bantu Newspapers," Mr. Hofmeyr struck a note of optimism about the future. While "what is called the liberal tradition has been fighting a losing battle on the political front," he said, "it is still there on the administrative front and there is a rising tide of liberalism among the people of South Africa."

That this is the case no sane man can deny. We have to-day agencies that are working for the improvement of our social life, for the betterment of our health and for the advancement of our education and for the raising of our standard of living. Our task is to take advantage of these agencies and co-operate with them in their laudable efforts to ameliorate the conditions of our life.

There can be no doubt that in the new world, which must emerge from the titanic struggle now going on in Europe, the forces of liberalism in this country will make themselves felt in every sphere of South Africa's national life. More and more white South Africans are beginning to realise that their "welfare and prosperity at present and in the future depend on the African peoples of the country." We are no longer an asset only as labourers, but as contributors to the general progress of South Africa.. Our loyalty in these days of war, and our readiness and willingness to do our bit in defence of our common heritage—the British Empire— is a proof that we are not a menace to Europeans and that we should, therefore, be "enabled to make our contribution as full and fruitful as we possibly can."

The European peoples of South Africa were only beginning to awaken to their obligations in regard to the health problem among the Natives.

HUMANITARIAN PROBLEM

It was first and foremost a humanitarian problem, but it was also a problem affecting the interests of the European population. They heard of a shortage of native labour on the mines, on the farms and in industry. That problem would be a growing problem because South Africa had been developing much faster than its resources of labour had been able to develop, and they could not afford to allow the Native peoples of South Africa, who supplied so large a part of their labour forces, to be destroyed or weakened by disease.

"I do hope," said Mr. Hofmeyr "that we in South Africa are going to realise more and more to how great an extent our welfare and prosperity at present and in the future depend on the African peoples of this country. I hope that those who think of the African peoples, as they still sometimes do, as a menace will begin to think of them as an asset, and I hope we are going to realise more and more that the African peoples of this country are full contributors to the stock of Africa's welfare, and that it is the right thing from the point of view of everybody to enable them to make that contribution as full and fruitful as they possibly can." (Applause.)

A Problem of Segregation.

Just before the end of the Session a question was raised in the Senate of the Union Parliament by Senator Brookes, seconded by Senator Rheinallt Jones. It was concerned with three instances in which portions of the Beach in places in the Cape Province had been allotted—one to Europeans and the other to Coloured people. The question as it was put arose out of some regulations which had been published in the Government Gazette over the signature of the Governor-General. These had to be passed by the Senate, and Senator Brookes asked the President of the Senate to give a ruling as to whether the the Senate should not consider these regulations *ultra vires* and therefore refuse to discuss them. Senator Nicholls rather favoured the idea, but other Senators took the line that any objection to the legality of the Regulation should be raised in a Test Case in the Supreme Court. There are some who while objecting to Segregation in a general way would consider that in public bathing (considering the kind of costumes worn by bathers) it would be better for the various races to have their own bathing places, or portions of the Beach allotted to them. In the debate Senator Brookes took the line that it was not at all probable that equal facilities would be given to the European and non-European section and that this was necessary according to law. The Minister for Lands in answering entirely agreed that this was necessary, in fact he stated that he had consulted the Government Law officers on the subject and that "The law advisers in each and every case insisted that where discriminating regulations in regard to bathing between European and Coloured are concerned, they want the emphatic assurance that there are equal facilities granted to both sections of the community." It is good that this should be recognized absolutely as the law on the subject. It affects not only the ordinary amenities but the comparative safety of the two parts of the beach concerned. On Easter Day, 1937, a very promising Coloured student at Fort Hare was drowned when bathing in the part of the Beach at Port Elizabeth allotted to non-Europeans—a part in which another non-European had previously been drowned. The publicity given to the matter in the Senate will we trust insure that in future the question of equal safety for the two portions of the community will be carefully considered. Senator Brookes deserves the thanks of all non-Europeans for raising the question, particularly as his doing so called forth from the Minister of the Crown the clear enunciation of principle mentioned above. If anyone wishes to make a note for future reference, the statement is given in columns 1104 and 1105 of the official report of the Senate on 3rd May, 1940.

The South African Outlook
7-1-40

The African Outlook
7-1-40

From Grass Huts To Houses

East Africa & Rhodesia

Improvements in Native housing conditions in Uganda are referred to by the Director of Medical Services in his annual report. He says :—

" All over the country can be seen a change from the beehive grass hut to the round wattle and daub grass-roofed hut, from the latter to the grass-roofed rectangular hut, and from that to the rectangular but roofed with beaten-out kerosene tins, corrugated iron or even tiles.

" Such changes are welcome because they demonstrate a desire to get away from the hut jointly used to house domestic animals and man, but the most welcome change is the provision in most houses of windows which are now usually kept open when the occupiers are at home. Such windows not only give ventilation but also admit sunlight and allow the housewife to see the dirt inside.

SEP 5 1940

" It is indeed the rule to find that the rooms are tidy and reasonably clean in huts where there are windows which are kept open. Many such houses have curtains to the windows, and clean tablecloths on the table, and often there is a creditable attempt to make a flower garden in front of the dwelling."

A Buffalo's Odyssey

East Africa & Rhodesia

An African buffalo bull was shot in the Kivu district of Ruanda-Urundi, and its pelt and accessories were sent to New York, where it was mounted by the late Carl Akeley, that supreme artist in taxidermy. It might have remained in the American Museum of Natural History had not Mr. D. Carter, of that Institution, noticed, when attending the annual conference of the South African Museums Association in Bulawayo, that the buffalo specimen of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia had been withdrawn from exhibition owing to its skin cracking all over. So he, with the consent of his trustees, procured Akeley's buffalo for Southern Rhodesia. It was a handsome gift, for Akeley's work compared with ordinary taxidermy is a picture by Titian to a three-colour oleograph.

SEP 5 1940

Control of Native Labour

East Africa and Rhodesia

Amendments to the Employment of Natives Ordinance of Northern Rhodesia passed by the Legislative Council implement most of the recommendations made by Major Orde Browne. Under the old law a 30-day " ticket " had to be completed within 40 days ; it may now be extended to allow the labourer leave up to two weeks. Another amendment makes it clear that an employer is responsible for paying for the proper housing of his Native employees unless they return to a dwelling for which they pay no rent, such as a hut in their own village. Children under the apparent age of 16 are excluded from the operation of the penal provisions of part VII. of the Ordinance since it is undesirable that children should be treated as criminals on account of offences which are in fact breaches of contract and not crimes. Penal sanctions for the minor offences of absence without leave, neglecting or carelessly performing work, and refusing to obey orders, are abolished, but this does not deprive the employer of any right of action in a civil court. The payment of wages may not be made to Natives in shops, stores or canteens unless they are ordinarily employed in such places.

SEP 5 1940

SEP 5 1940

Two Great Leaders.

AUG 3 1940

Ilanga Lase

Within a few days of each other there has died two men remotely removed from each other and belonging to different races and countries. This news has reminded us the common saying amongst Zulus "UNdlelande kabulali" or in plain English, "the long way is often no disadvantage."

Our people had occasion to observe the truth of this saying by practical observation. A traveller to go over between two hills will often choose the shortest route instead of taking the way that leads round the two hills with results which prove the unwisdom of such a choice. One disadvantage is often that after descending easily the ascent on the other side of the hill proves to him that his chosen path has been arduous and more exacting, whereas if he had chosen the seemingly longer path he would have reached it sooner and with less labour.

The Natal

Oftentimes the seemingly short path has harboured wild animals or perhaps stones that harboured snakes.

Sun

The two men thus reminding us this old saying are the late Dr. C. T. Loram and the Negro Leader Mr. Marcus Garvey, the once well-know Native of Jamaica who, during his life in the Land of Stars and Stripes, struck a note which made him very popular with his people. His slogan was "Africa for Africans" and he proposed to carve out methods and means of how to compass his object in the shortest time possible. There was an interesting time in that land and in other countries with great numbers of Africans where his message and mission were ardently welcomed and received but later proved to be impracticable and on his death he had a negligible following even among those closest to him. The short-cut in these proved, as in many cases, the more arduous.

The other gentleman who died in the United States was the well-known Natal-born gentleman who, though white, did more for African progress than most people are prepared to acknowledge. People do not see things as they are in reality. The late Dr. Loram did his best for our people but his task, especially in our South Africa, was a most difficult one since the attitude of most Europeans is against the opening of the door of opportunity to the aboriginal Africans and the desire here is to keep this section of the country's population in illiteracy and doing such jobs as are the lowest paid and the heaviest and most dangerous to health and life.

Durban

This gentleman during his lifetime did a great deal towards the persuasion of European citizens to ease the yoke of ignorance upon the African's shoulders. He advocated the opening of more schools for our people and encouraged higher education for the few who gave most promise to acquire it and to go back to help their people on the upward rise. We cite our own Miss Sib Makhanya and Messrs D. G. S. Mtimkulu and Selby Ngcobo recently arrived from Yale University with an additional degree of Master of Arts (Yale) to his former titles of B.A.. and B. Econ (won in South Africa.)

AUG 3 1940

He pleaded with all his power with the Union Authorities to grant Africans citizenship rights as they prove themselves worthy of these. His pleas fell upon unwilling ears and in his disappointment he left the country of his birth for the U.S.A. where he lies buried. May his soul keep marching on and others with that spirit to plead for the African cause.

Ilanga Lase

To avoid being misunderstood by some of our people as antagonistic to the leadership of Mr. Marcus Garvey and those who think like him, our attitude in this is that efficient leadership should follow the saying "Festina Lente" that is, to hasten slowly and not to precipitate the upward rise of their people in this generation if their present condition is favourable to such moves in the next generation. Any ground to be profitably cultivated must first be prepared and ploughed and weeded before the harvest naturally comes. To preach "Africa for Africans" for a people with no education, civilization or political power is doomed to failure because of lack of conditions conducive to the attainment of that goal. It is hard nowadays, for small European nations to stand against big bully nations, what hope would there be for those lacking qualities which those smaller nations enjoy but cannot hold their own because of mere numbers? True progress must start from within and not from witnessing the ascendency of others without their good qualities and foundations.

The Natal

Sun

Durban

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Freedom From Primitive Bondage Greatest Need Of Natives Of Africa

Philadelphia Tribune

What Africa Needs

By DR. ERNEST B. KALIBALA

Africa is larger than the combined areas of the United States, Europe, China and India. The population is approximately 200 million black people. This great mass of humanity has, for the time being, lost control of the land and its resources. Africa is the richest country in the world in gold, diamonds, copper, radium, cocoa, palm oil, ivory and yet it is the poorest continent today because it is entirely rural. The Africans depend upon the soil. The average daily laborer earns one penny for each hour of a sixty-hour week of labor which amounts to sixty cents a week or a little over thirty dollars a year in wages; 15 per cent of which is paid back into the government for head tax. Cotton and cocoa is sold from three to four cents a pound.

FEW CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

The absence of public education is pathetic. Education is organized by the various Missionary Societies with a sectarian bias, based entirely upon religious dogmas and theological theories without any practical values to the people. The fight among the various Christian denominations in Africa has created more confusion to the Africans than any other factor. This type of education is paid for with a fee ranging from five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Only the children of the chiefs benefit by this education. Approximately 85 per cent of the children of school age do not attend school but are employed on farms and in mines. For that reason 99 per cent of the African population is illiterate.

HEALTH SERIOUS PROBLEM

Health is the most serious problem in Africa. The death rate among children under one year old is about 350 per thousand and those who survive the ordeal hardly live to be forty years old. In other words the Africans die young.

In America with all the medical facilities at your disposal there is an average of one doctor to every one hundred and fifty people, while in Africa with the definite absence of all medical facilities, with no doctors and nurses, there is only one doctor to every million persons. Our poorly equipped hospitals are separated at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. In East Africa, with a population of nearly twenty million people there is not a single African doctor or lawyer and only six graduated teachers.

AFRICA EXPLOITED

With such conditions in Africa how has the outside world shown its interest? The European interest in Africa is based upon greed, exploitation and a desire to rule. To the Europeans Africa is a land of milk and money, wheat and grain, a land of rich raw materials and cheap labor. It is also an economic dumping ground and a consuming mass for the European cheap materials sold at exhorbitant profits.

The interest which the white Americans have shown in Africa is entirely of a different nature. Besides the Firestone rubber interests in Liberia there are the big game hunters. Wealthier Americans spend millions of dollars in Africa each year tracking down wild animals, excavating pre-historic man for anthropological studies and museums. Occasionally a motion picture concern goes to Africa to "bring 'em back alive" and to get a "wild man" from Africa.

AMERICAN NEGROES INDIFFERENT

But above all what is the American Negro's interest in Africa? Besides the few colored missionaries the American Negroes have no other interest in Africa. To the average Negro Africa is a land of naked and uncivilized savages who live in the woods and jungles, where civilized people do not care to go. It is a hot country filled with snakes and wild animals. The Negroes feel that they have not lost anything in Africa, why worry?

The Negro missionaries, like all other missionaries, have gone to Africa with the same theological conclusions—to save the African soul for the next world. "Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven" is their biggest concern. The men and women who are accepted for the work lack training to do the task. They spend much of their time in Africa appealing to the home Christians for barrels of old clothes collected from attics and cellars each year for the Africans. Such a program shows conclusively that the average Negro in America has no fundamental or philosophical concept of the place which Africa holds in the world today. The tremendous struggle facing the Negroes in America is obvious. Modern history cannot recall any record of enduring achievements of any race in the past seventy-five years as that of the Negro. But there is no reason to believe that Negroes cannot aid Africa. Yes, they can if they are properly informed.

FREEDOM FROM BONDAGE

The need in Africa is very simple. Along with the teaching of the Bible and preaching of the gospel, the most urgent need is skill and scientific knowledge to develop the African's intellectual capacity and to free him from the primitive bondage. The Africans are not sitting down idly. In East Africa the Aggrey Memorial School which Mrs. Kalibala and I founded is an example. Mrs. Kalibala, a graduate of Boston University, and a native of Massachusetts, has for the past five years been contributing her knowledge to the need of the African children. The school has attracted the attention of the people of Oanda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territories. Children come to the school from a distance of one thousand miles on the coast.

AGGREY SCHOOL

Aggrey Memorial School is a product of Tuskegee Institute. The purpose of the school is to foster Christian knowledge and to develop common skill. Of the one hundred and fifty children boarding in the school only fifteen of them are able to pay the annual feet of thirty dollars. But the school accepts fees in goods such as cattle, goats, chickens, timber and foodstuffs and train the children how to convert these goods into cash. Although the school is at present facing foreclosure unless it meets the government requirements of a permanent and sanitary building without which its service may be discontinued, many Americans, both white and colored, have established scholarships in the school to aid worthy children. This is a sign of awakening on the part of the American friends of Africa. We hope that our travel in this country will establish closer cultural relationship between the Africans and the people in America and a better understanding as to the needs of Africa.

DR. E. B. KALIBALA, native African, who was speaker last Sunday morning on the "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast, heard over a nation-wide network and originating from Station WGAR, Cleveland, under the direction of Rev. Glenn T. Settle.

Dr. Kalibala lived a tribal life in Uganda, East Africa, until he was six years old. He then came under the influence of the Anglican Church Missionary Schools. He went to England in 1924, studied at Tuskegee Institute, 1925-26; was a student at Lincoln Academy, King's Mountain, N. C., 1926-28; attended College of the City of New York for one year, afterward secured his B. S. degree at New York University and his Master's Degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University, in 1934.

His wife, the former Miss Alta W. Jones, is an American, a graduate of Boston University in 1934. She and Dr. Kalibala founded the Aggrey Memorial School in Uganda, based upon the Tuskegee Institute plans. The School is recognized by the Department of Education of Uganda.

Africans and World Sitution

Professor Lewin's Observations

AUG 3 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

PROFESSOR JULIUS LEWIN, Head of the Department of Native Law and Administration, University of the Witwartersrand, gave a brilliant address on Wednesday night, at the Communal Hall, E. N. Township, Johannesburg, to a packed gathering of residents and members of the local Gamma Sigma Club. Professor Lewin's subject for the occasion was: "The Present World Situation," especially as it affected the Africans. Professor Lewin was introduced by Dr. Rey E. Phillips, who was accompanied by Mrs. Phillips. Seated on the stage with the visitors, were: Messrs S. [illegible] (president, local Gamma Sigma Club.) J. C. P. Mavimbela, (chairman), and J. C. N. Mbhata, B.A.. (secretary). Long before the visitors arrived, both young and old of the township and visitors had assembled. Everybody seemed interested in what Mr. Lewin was going to say.

Professor Lewin said he was glad to come to talk to the residents of the township about the present war. There were, he said, many people who did not understand why there was war to-day. He had come to explain the reason. Britain and Germany were both strong in the present conflict. He wished to tell the gathering why Hitler would fail woefully in the end. Mr. Lewin said it was the belief of the peoples of the British Empire that everybody—men and woman alike—should enjoy boundless freedom at all times, and have every chance of progressing in life. On the contrary, Hitler and his company, he said, strongly thought and believed that freedom was nonsensical.

Mixed Appeal Court

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

YESTERDAY, we published a contribution on the proposed opening by the authorities of a Mixed Native Appeal Court in the Rivers Division in which Chiefs from Bonny, Kalabari, Brass and Okrika, respectively, will preside as judges.

The proposal, thus far, does not indicate anything out of fashion upon a cursory study, but certain material factors, which are descernible upon a closer examination, lend some doubts as to the practicalisation of the project. The main problem is whether the Chiefs would be able to determine cases satisfactorily in view of the fact that being a Mixed Court they would have to deal with the laws of many places, some of which they do not belong to and cannot rightly claim to know very much about, if at all.

In the words of the writer of the article under reference: "It must, I submit, not be forgotten that the Native Laws and Customs of Bonny, Kalabari, Brass and Okrika are entirely different from each other,and therefore it will be quite impossible for the Chiefs sitting as Judges to find the key of any particular Native Law and Custom when dealing with cases appealed from either of the towns mentioned above, in which case the result will be a clash of opinion..." We agree to this submission and would add that while a Native Appeal Court in a particular locality might be in order, the introduction of a Native Mixed Court holds no guarantee of satisfaction.

Port Harcourt
7-5-40

This fact, we submit, must have influenced the decision sent by various unions in the local community to the move of the Township Board, and for that matter the Government, recently, to sound public opinion in connection with the erection of a Mixed Court in the township. We hold that in the absence of a guarantee that the Judges or Chiefs to be elected in hearing appeal cases in the contemplated Mixed Native Court are well versed in various Native Laws, the opening of such a Court is not advisable and could serve no useful purpose; in that case, we join with the writer of the article in question in demanding that the Senior Resident, Owerri Province, should be good enough to re-consider the proposal.

Nuisance Makers

WHILE not oblivious of the many vital engagements facing the Police at present as a result of the war conditions, we wish to draw attention to a practice which has shown every evidence of growing rampant in the community and which should be discouraged before it is too late. We refer to the habit among a section of the community to use the nooks and corners as public houses instead of going to a place of convenience as provided by the authorities. This tendency, it is clear, will make it very difficult for the practicalisation of the rules of sanitation and give room for the spread of disease.

Eastern Nigeria Guardian
Port Harcourt

If the Police authorities will take into serious advisement the need for taking measures to set example with any person caught in the act, it would, we are sure, have a salutary effect on those taking pleasure in the practice and be the means of bringing a definite full stop thereto. Port Harcourt is a progressive township and, as we have oftentimes emphasised, it is next to Lagos, and, in fact, more properly planned than the capital of the Colony. It is, as such, necessary that anything which might tend to hamper its prestige should be looked into with a view to eradicating the same.

Facing these facts, we cannot but trust that such measures as herein advocated would be considered seriously. No extraordinary skill, we are sure, is necessary in detecting the culprits at nights; all that need be done is for Policemen on the beat at nights to take occasional stroll in the nooks and corners, especially now that the black-out is on, and they will locate the offenders in great numbers from various quarters.

Dishonest Landlords

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

WHILE not attempting to be captious at the expense of local landlords without just cause, we wish to spotlight certain practices in the township which do not seem to make for good relations between house owners and tenants. It often times happens that upon a prospective tenant electing a room to let, he is given a certain sum as the rentage which he is expected to pay monthly and regularly. He is assured by the landlord thereof that if he or she paid his or her rents without trouble he would be considered in the near future for a reduction and with this belief the would-be tenant settles in. What happens next is that the self-same landlord on meeting with another tenant assures him that he would accept about two-thirds of what the former tenant is paying for a room of the same size and dimension.

He therefore warns the new tenant to keep the deal a secret from his neighbour so as to enable him to filch as much money as possible from the latter, who is presumed, by dint of the responsibility associated with his office,to be gifted with possessing. To free himself from possible disclosure, however, the prospective landlord issues a receipt corresponding to the value paid by the selected victim to the new tenant, even though he pays something comparatively lower. In due course, in an effort to find out whether or not he or she was not being victimised, the new tenant tells out the fact to his neighbour and then the offensive begins.

Port Harcourt
6-24-40

The supposed well-to-do individual approaches the landlord and demands a reduction in his rentage but he is told that it is at par with the rest of the tenants and that the question of reduction does not, therefore, arise. On discovering the tactics of the landlord, the duped tenant threatens removal and subsequent report to the Police and then the trouble begins. The landlord in confusion becomes unfriendly; he tries to carp and fabricate at the expense of his aggrieved tenant in an effort to make him quit the house and avert trouble. In this way he invites open quarrels, free-fights, and all that make for discomfort in the home.

We feel that this practice which is now being pursued by most landlords in this township should be discouraged as it pays little compliment to house owners and causes ill-feelings between peaceful tenants.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

UNITED BANTU ARTISTS

CRITICISMS DEPRECATED

DEC 1 4 1940

Sir,

While I appreciate very much the criticisms of the United Bantu Artists made by our critic, Mr. Walter Nhlapo, I would like to point out to him that they are likely to do us more harm than good, as they are destructive and not as constructive as many of us in the theatrical world would like them to be.

Ever since I have been reading the "Bantu World," Mr. Nhlapo's phrase "Nothing new and special" or "Same old stuff" has appeared in nearly all his criticisms of Bantu Shows, yet he never suggests anything to us that he might consider "new and special." For instance, Mr. Clive, who is an authority on Theatrical matters, in his criticisms said that Mr. Schoolboy Majola when called upon to give an encore ought to vary his performances, and he proceeded to tell him how. Those are the kind of criticisms we want for they are constructive.

With regard to Mr. Paddy Bhengu's failure to make the house weep, Mr. Nhlapo says "some people were gigling, some were laughing and some were silent." I would prefer to be silent than to weep and make a fool of myself, more especially in a public place like the Ritz. As for those who were laughing and gigling, I wouldn't say Mr. Bhengu has failed in his mission as it is a known fact that many people nowadays consider weeping as old fashion and have been seen to laugh at death. It is not necessary for the audience to react positively and openly to the pathos of a sad song. In fact the tendency is to suppress such behaviour by doing its opposite.

I hope in future Mr. Nhlapo will make it his duty (as much as he has made it his duty to criticise) to show us, where he says this and that has not been done properly, the proper way of doing it. And if there is something he considers new and special to inform us about it.

WALLIE T. XAKANA,
Managing Director
United Bantu Artists

Johannesburg.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BANTU IN URBAN AREAS

SEGREGATION AMONGST THEM SUGGESTED

DEC 1 4 1940

Sir,

With the present educational standard and modes of living as well as some other civilised attainments manifest in the greater part of urban Bantu people it is quite evident that these people have become susceptible to civility and facilities thereof. This is mostly shown in larger urban areas as say, Johannesburg. Therefore some extra release of powers of evolution in this respect would make it possible for the Bantu to attain urbanism in its complete form.

Just now, it is a question how the Bantu intend to master full urbanity despite such a conglomeration of traditions within and around him. The urban Bantu could have shown by now some vast difference between the rural ways of living and the urban modes of life, but the influx of territorial Bantu plays havoc in the general progress of the urban Bantu.

DEC 1 4 1940

I think the only possible means to civilise the urban Bantu or to make him understand himself civilised is by enforcing some residential segregation between those called "detribalised" and those still "tribalised." The free assimilation of the territorial Bantu by the urbanised Bantu will undoubtedly remain a drawback to the latter, for on the one hand the Bantu follows urbanity, and on the other he chooses to follow rurality.

I would suggest that the Municipality should take more pains to urbanise their permanent tenants. There should be no territorial Bantu given commercial rights other than working underground on the Mines or the Road works and kitchens, perhaps, and no territorial Bantu should be given any responsible position so long as his place of domicile is beyond the boundaries of the Union of South Africa.

The brewing and selling of kaffir beer by the Bantu in these urban areas should be totally prohibited for it is the food (drink) belonging and appreciated mostly by the territorial Bantu under tribal laws, and it is now playing havoc with the urbanised Bantu who are mostly individualistic in outlook. I would also suggest that no Bantu hailing from the territories should be allowed as an Advisory Board member in any Municipal Location or Township, unless such a Bantu declares for his place of domicile—the Union of South Africa.

JACOB R. MOHLAMME.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

DEC 1 4 1940

The Editor, Umteteli.

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Robinson Deep, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—It is a pity to note how the Stellenbosch correspondent confuses himself in attempting to criticise my assertions about Bantu Languages. He failed to explain why the Bantu languages should not be merged into one great language.

My contention is, so long as the the world is under different languages so shall most commotions be inevitable. Just now the differing of Bantu languages retards Bantu unity and progress.

He speaks of the great African, Aggrey; of what originality or nationality was he? And when he said "use what you have to get what you want;" did he mean the use of one's language to get what was wanted, or was he meaning the use of one's foreign awards—education in the way it came? I leave that to the correspondent to answer. Since the Bantu languages are, as it were, unindustrial and uncommercial, as well as racialistic, would it not be advantageous resolving them to suitability for "material gains" and nationals' unity?

May it please be understood that I do not advocate the substitution of Bantu languages with European ones, but I want a substitution of Bantu languages with a Bantu language. It is nonsense when the said correspondent says "like colour, language is inseparable." We have development of languages time after time.

DEC 1 4 1940

What I ask is, let us have an international Bantu language for the abolition of racialism and the maintainance of a one-way Bantudom. The various retrogressive traditions would melt as the languages get developed into one.

Some opponents of the total annihilation of Bantu languages with the formation of a new language play right into my hands. They may contradict, but they will find themselves agreeing with me in many respects.

Some maintain that the Bantu will achieve their refined end with different languages; but they do not tell us whether that refined end will be shared according to their languages. They make it worse in saying the Bantu children should rather learn one official language and two Bantu languages, but they do not tell us which two of the various Bantu languages should be taken. Will they please note well that the word "Bantu" does not mean Bakgatla and Swazi only!

There are only two ways I have in mind for this discussion:—

1. Either to encourage the difference between Bantu languages, and, in that, separating them for "sectional use," each running parallel with both official languages as might be desired.

2. Or to abolish the difference in Bantu languages, and, in that, creating a new Bantu language running parallel with both official anguages as might be desired.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST AID IS A GREAT HELP.

DEC 2 8 1940

When Africans know First Aid, and many of them know it now, the knowledge may turn out to be extremely useful, and here is a case that happened some time ago which proves this.

On one of the Mines an African working underground had the misfortune to have an accident and he suffered injury to his leg. It so happened that none of the other Africans working near him at the time knew First Aid, but fortunately he himself did. Near at hand was a First Aid box containing useful things in case of an accident, and the injured African told his 'brothers" to go at once to this First Aid box and bring from it splints and bandages. This they did.

DEC 2 8 1940

Now the African whose leg was hurt knew about splints and bandages and how to apply them. He knew, because he had been taught First Aid, and he explained to the Africans how to apply these to his injured leg. They did exactly what he instructed them to do and they made him as comfortable as possible, and then he was taken to the surface. The Doctor had been sent for, and when he arrived he complimented the patient on the commonsense he had shown in having the First Aid appliances used so promptly and so well. The African made a good recovery from his accident.

In recent years the Management, on almost every Mine, have taken steps to ensure that at every section some of the Africans working there are qualified in First Aid and able to use their knowledge in case of an accident.

DEC 2 8 1940

This First Aid is so important, the knowledge of it is so helpful, that no wonder you want to read more about it, and so we will return to the subject next week.

Mr. Pirow s New South Africa

Bantu World

South Africa

Johannesburg

Mr. Oswald Pirow has been telling "Afrikanerdom" that South Africa can only be saved from her political economic and social maladies by the creation of a new order of things by the destruction of "Big Capital" the suppression of the Liberal Press and the abolition of Parliametary control over the Heads of the State."

In this "new order" it is only white men with small capital who will enjoy the milk and honey which will become plentiful as the result of the disappearance of the "capitalist system." The Jews, though white will have no share in the millennium which Mr. Pirow intends to create for the benefit of the "middle class and the farmers."

This is not surprising. The Jews in Nazi Europe are outside the pale of the "new Europe" which Hitler and Mussolini are endeavouring to create. They have been reduced to a state of abject poverty and have become servants where they were masters in the fields of finance and science. Now Hitler's scheme of segregating the Jews from the Aryans will not be effective unless in every civilised country the Jews are subjected to the same treatment.

"The ultimate effect of Hitler's anti-Semitic propaganda," says Martha Dodd in her book—"My years in Germany"—"is as yet immeasurable. He does not intend his attitudes, his world theory and practice to be effective only in one country, or only in his Germanic world. He expects other peoples will become acutely that other nations—far and near—and conscious of the Jewish problem. He wants to influence the attitudes and actions of governments and citizens in every part of the world still not under his partial or complete domination. This has been fully documented in the book, "The Brown Network.'

The "new order" in South Africa, it appears, will be the same as that of Hitler's "new Europe." That is to say, South Africa will be a National Socialistic State like Germany. And since such a state can only come into existence as the result of Nazi victory and with the aid of Germany, we cannot but conclude that it must necessarily adopt Hitler's anti-Semitic policy.

As for the non-Europeans, there is no room for them except that of servitude in Mr. Pirow's "new order". Already we know that long before the war, the builders of this "new order" in South Africa have been pursuing a policy of excluding non-Europeans from the ambit of the national, political and economic life of the country. They have been urging Parliament and the white people to make it impossible for the non-Europeans to rise above the status of servants and menials.

This attitude of Mr. Pirow towards non-Europeans clearly shows that se white men who pray for German victory are in complete agreement with Nazi system of government. They will create a Canaan for the whites in this country by means of segregating non-Europeans completely, "by confining them to the Ghetto. By these means they will have their own residential quarters, their own schools, maintain their own customs, living in incredible poverty, victims of fear and starvation."

It is no exaggeration to say that non-Europeans will only be tolerated in Mr Pirow's "new South Africa" so long as they supply labour to the "chosen race" whose mission is to sit on the necks of the weak and the helpless. Otherwise they will be treated as aliens. In view of this, it is surprising that there are non-Europeans who are indifferent to the issues involved in this war, who think that victory for Germany will not in any way make our position worse, and who maintain that by not assisting in the fight for democracy they will bring about the freedom of the people from South Africa's discriminating and oppressive legislation, whereas by this attitude they are actually helping to destroy what little rights the non-Europeans have in this country. One of these rights (and there are several others) is the fredom of speech and of the Press, both of which enable the people to fight for the improvement of their social, economic and political conditions.

According to Mr. Pirow, in the "new Africa" the "Liberal Press" will be suppressed so as to enable the Head of the State, over whom Parliament will have no control, to impose his will upon the people without being criticised. This is exactly what is being done in Germany. Again to quote Martha Dodd, "the German dictatorship has so encroached upon the life, the culture, the religion of a nation that it will take perhaps generations for the people to put the clock forward again. In a dictatorship as supreme and ruthless as is known in all history, every human life has in some way been affected This control has been accomplished by a system of terror and fear before which the Inquisition, in all its methods both subtle and base, would pale. As far as human freedom and the liberty of the individual are concerned, Germany is in the Dark Ages. The German nation and the German people live by the laws of the savage. It is a revival with a vengeance of the creed, *survival of the fittest*. By violence, by fierce destruction, by cruelty, persecution, and oppression unmatched on such a large scale in civilisation's history, Germany has been returned to the rule of the jungle where man's most primitive and blood-thirsty instincts have been elevated to the law of the land. The Nazi wolves have devoured a nation."

That is what happened in Germany and if Hitler wins the war, which God forbids, this will happen in Africa.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DEC 21 1940

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

DEC 21 1940

A YOUNG white man made the same discoveries at the same meeting and promptly became a recruit to the cause of cooperation. He was E. Eldredge Brewster, the son of the director of religious education in the Methodist conference in Philadelphia. He was just out of college and wondering what to do with his life. Should he work within the church or outside it? It seemed to him that the church was doing very little to improve working conditions for the average man. At this conference Mr. Brewster discovered Kagawa's pamphlet, "The Economic Foundations of Peace," and he heard a young Negro speak about the success of a cooperative venture right there in Philadelphia. Putting the two together, he decided that there was a practical method through which the church might help to build a better world. Thereupon Mr. Brewster decided to enter Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey. Before he did so, however, he had an experience of teamwork with Lewis Anthony. First, he started a small cooperative group among the members of the National Council of Methodist Youth in Philadelphia and asked Lewis Anthony to come and tell them about his cooperative store. Later Mr. Brewster organized a small cooperative group in Norwood, Pennsylvania, his home community, with weekly deliveries from Mr. Anthony's store.

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Meanwhile Mr. Anthony tried to interest the coloured churches in Philadelphia in establishing local cooperatives which would be branches of a central cooperative association. He began with his own Baptist church. His pastor was sympathetic, but the church felt that the discussion of economics had no place in religion, and most of the other Negro churches felt the same way. In vain Mr. Anthony tried to show them what Kagawa means by his famous phrase, "incarnating Christ in the cooperative movement" and by his further statement that "unless we Christians move toward the cooperative idea, our Christianity is a very abstract movement." However, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Brewster kept hammering away together at the idea, and presently the Christian Youth Cooperative Association was formed in Philadelphia, with some Negro groups in its membership.

RACE PROBLEM_1940
AFRICA

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Education IS PRICELESS

~~JAN 7 1941~~ DEC 7 1940

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~~JAN 7 1941~~ DEC 7 1940

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Application forms for the above Courses are obtainable from the respective Principals of the above Schools.

Intending Students should apply direct to the Principal, not later than the 1st January, 1941.

~~JAN 7 1941~~ DEC 7 1940

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~~JAN 7 1941~~ DEC 1940

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Ilanga Lase Natal
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Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu Future.

NOV 30 1940

WE have no doubt that most of our people occasionally think of what the future carries for them. If it had happened that no others ever came to their land, most would have idly hoped that they would for many years be living their old life as they have done in the past. But the advent of others more enlightened and civilized than themselves, in this their ancient land, and who would not merge with them but would assume lordship over them and exploit them and their country, must naturally set them thinking of their future.

Whether they liked it or not there eventually came into this land those who undoubtedly were possessed of a superior civilisation and who are able to maintain their conquest of this their country. The only attitude which seems wise and beneficial to the Africans is so to adjust themselves under their rulers that their present condition may be improved by education and adjustment to all the civilized amenities as seen with and taught by their present rul[illegible]

NOV 30 1940

The assumption of such an attitude toward their rulers will preserve them alive and it is to be hoped that in course of time they will be so enlightened that they will be able to look after their own house under the present or future governments. We write in this wise because we see in the horizon great and strange changes in this land, a condition brought about by the present war in Europe. The strife over the ownership of this land as the result of this war is giving considerable anxiety to our people who had reconciled themselves to the rule under the great Queen of Great Britain and her successors.

The majority of those who came from countries other than Britain were not as well-disposed towards the aborigines as were British colonists. The Africans who have not the power to bring about a position of affairs in their favour are thus completely under the "thumb" of the dominant races. What now perturbs our minds is the realization that the civilized world has changed its attitude towards the Christian religion and circumvent it whenever it suits their whims so to do. The world is about to come to tribulation and some great upheaval will sooner or later bring about great changes in our country.

NOV 30 1940

In spite of all these forebodings we hold to the opinion that Providence will bring about peace in due time notwithstanding human efforts and our hope for the future is in awakening and assuming an attitude of devotion to learning and taking up civilization and making it our life and not as heretofore when it has been the concern of only a small portion of our people. Those in rural areas should develop a money sense so that even there they should aim at earning and making money. They cannot all leave their locations to work on the mines and urban areas. How we would wish to have even ten men like Dr Hertslet who will make it their concern to advise our rural dwellers to adopt a money sense!

There can be no bright future in leaving a life of stagnation by our people, as for any one else, in this wide-awake world. Our future will be a hopeful one when education is made as compulsory for our people as the paying of taxes.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

TRAINING NATIVES AS FARMERS

PLEA FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

~~JAN 7 1941~~

The example of England in making provision for the future in regard to the conserving and growing of foodsstuffs was quoted by Mr. T. M. Mapikela, of Bloemfontein, at the Natives' Representative Council in Pretoria last Friday week.

He proposed that some Nature Trust farms, especially in the Thabanchu district, should be made available for cultivation. The produce thus raised should be allotted to the maintenance of men in the Army. The motion suggested that Africans be recruited and placed, on these farms to plough them.

The motion was defeated, it being held by some speakers that Trust funds should not be diverted.

The people in the congested areas of the Free State should be put on the Thabanchu farms by the Trust said Mr. R. V. Selope Thema (Johannesburg).

DEC 7 1940

"We are not opposed to any war efforts. Do not misunderstand us. We are ready to assist in the furtherance of the war whole-heartedly," he said.

SCHOOLS FARMS

Chief George Makapa (Pretoria) introduced a motion asking for the establishment of an agricultural college for the Transvaal, Bechuanaland and the Free State.

Mr. Reinecke, Director of Native Agriculture, said the Department of Native Affairs had found that the establishment of such a college could not be justified at present, in view of heavy financial commitments but the department was contemplating the establishment of one or more school farms in the northern areas.

DEC 1940

~~JAN 7 1941~~

The education given there could be described as "higher primary." One was being established at Zebediela and the Native Trust was assisting in the building of the school.

The post-primary and primary training given at this school would benefit the race as a whole, giving fundamental knowledge of agriculture as well as a primary education said Mr. Reinecke, who pointed out the necessity for a vocational bent in the training of the great majority of the people.

Every Native student who went to Fort Cox Agricultural College seemed to think that an appointment as demonstrator would be secured for him when he completed his course there. Mr. Reinecke warned the council that saturation point might be reached if this idea continued.

Chief Makapa's resolution was carried; also one moved by Mr. A. L. Barrett, Chief Native Commissioner for the Ciskei, that parents in the other provinces who wished to send their sons to agricultural institutions in the Ciskei and Transkei should be allowed transport warrants to and from the nearest college once a year.

This will tide us over a while," said Mr. Barrett.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

R. R. Roamer Esq On Black Minds

~~DEC 26 1940~~

There is a saying among the Africans to the effect that a black man has a black mind. It is not Europeans who say this; it is Africans themselves. What do they mean by this? We shall try to explain the meaning as clearly as we can. You go to the Social Centre or Bantu Sports Club and get yourself introduced to one of the important guys there.

He'll tell you he is pleased to see you when he is nothing of the sort, the hypocrite. The next day you will see him visiting your house accompanied by his friend—one who was never introduced to you. He has invited himself to your home, because you were introduced to him. To add insult to injury he has also invited one of his friends to your home. These two have chosen their hour of visiting you. They have not even bothered to ask you when they may call.

Perhaps they land on you at your busiest hour; but this leaves them unmoved. They just sit down and engage you in talk until you lose interest in what you were doing. They will sit and talk until meal time comes and invite themselves to your table. During their talk with you they will show marked interest in the number of children the stork brought to you via the chimney. They will ask your Rib's maiden name, as if your name is not good enough for her.

DEC 26 1940

Just because in an evil hour you were introduced to these "black-minded" Africans, you find yourself with a lot of "friends" who only love you when they can sponge on you or make use of your home as a wayside hotel. You won't believe us when we tell you that they even invite themselves to your house as week-end visitors: to spend a few days with you!

Honestly, they do.

They see nothing wrong in this. If you complain against it they go about telling others that you are proud Think too much of yourself. You do not want to mix with other people. That is why our townships where Christians rub cheek by jowl with "unChristians", you find a Christian wife—a lover of truth and honesty—numbering among her friends the lowest type of woman friend. They are neighbours, so they must be friends and confide in each other.

We remember one Sunday morning being roused early by a visitor who had called on us to hear the latest war news. This visitor's claim to the right of waking us up early on Sunday morning so as to get "Stop Press" news from us, was based on the fact that the previous Saturday he had been told who we were. Shaking hands with us he had shown great liking for us, which liking now brought him to our house that Sunday morning.

He saw nothing wrong in this. He was our "friend" so he had every right to visit us whenever he felt like doing so. This "right" allowed him to poke his nose into our domestic affairs, advise us on how to treat our Rib and our offspring. In fact, as far as he was concerned, he was our Native Commissioner.

Have the bad luck to get sick. These people will insist on visiting you to "cheer you up." This 'cheering' consists of entering your sick room with long faces, sad eyes, and bent heads. They carry no flowers or fruits. Oh, dear no. They only carry words of comfort as provision for you in case you depart this world. These words of comfort are. "Are you sure of the way?"

They will ask you this question until you are driven wild. As your fever heightens and your mind begins to wander, they become convinced that you are utterly lost. You are not sure of the way. This is the form of comfort they bring you during your illness. And you'll be surprised at the amount of "information" they get of the workings of your household during these sick visits.

DEC 26 1940

After leaving you—convinced that you are lost—because fever caused you to talk nonsense—they go outside talking in whispers.

"He has nothing to eat, poor man!"

"Did you see how dirty the house was?"

"Yes, and did you notice that the bed has no mattress?"

"I wonder where they'll find money to bury him if he dies!"

"Oh, they depend on collections. They will send children to ask for collection."

Now, do you still deny that the black man has a black mind? Will you believe us when we tell you that there are "important" black people here who do not want humble people like yours truly to enter through the front doors of their houses? Will you believe us when we tell you that there are educated black people here who are still as raw as sheep's hide as far as manners are concerned? Move among these people and you'll agree with us.

DEC 26 1940

Funerals are sad things; but watch some of our people in these affairs. Most of them are talking loudly and exchanging jokes. Women in charge of pots go about their business as if a tea-party is in progress. They must eat a lot when attending funerals. Eat and gossip!

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

AFRICAN CHILD WELFARE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

DEC 14 1940

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING: REPORT

BY F. S. K. THAELE, (ORGANISING SECRETARY
ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

The Moravian School Hall was packed to its capacity on Wednesday November 13, 1940. The occasion being the first annual meeting of the Society. Special buses conveyed members from Schauder Township and New Brighton Village. Rev. D. Joorst Chairman General Committee presided. On the stage were Messrs J. Neil Boos and A. E. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Wright, Mr. W. Jabavu, Revs. G. A. Molefe, M.A., W. C. Teka and A. Mangana, Mr. K. S. Thaele Vice Chairman together with other members of the Executive. After the chairman had declared the meeting opened—Mrs K. S. Thaele Organising Secretary and founder of the movement was called upon to submit the fist annual report of the Society. Attached is the report and reads:

In submitting the first annual report of the Society, your officers record with pleasure a year of excellent progress and satisfactory achievements.

The Society came into being on October 31, 1939 after an amount of preliminary work through the Press and Meetings at Schauder Township, Korsten and New Brighton, which served to rouse the interest of the African people in the need for social welfare organisation.

The year has been fraught with all the difficulties which usually confront the establishment of social organisations, and the members will agree that the African Community in particular, which has not come to an appreciation of the benefits of organized societies catering for their welfare, is perhaps the most difficult of all fields to organize.

Early in the year your Society succeeded in having well organised branches operating in Schauder Township and New Brighton, and the combined efforts of these branches together with your general committee resulted in obtaining from the Port Elizabeth City Council a rent-free cottage at New Brighton and Schauder Township, for the purpose of establishing children's creches. The establishment of these creches called for a numerous amount of organizing work, the soliciting of public support and much personal sacrifices on the part of branch committee members. The existence of the children's creches now filling a very urgent social need in the way of offering health and uplifting care to an average of twenty children daily, is the best reward which your Society officers desire as a result of their [illegible]acrificing efforts.

The establishment of these creches has succeeded in proving the worth of the Society beyond dispute and has served as an indication of how much valuable service to the African people can be left undone, unless the African people organize to give themselves social welfare benefits. Your officers feel that the result of the past year's activities has definitely served to establish the need of the Society and proved through its activities that there is valuable work that can be done.

During the second half of the year under review, your officers felt it was desirable to establish the Society's organization on a sound businesslike basis, and members will be pleased to know that through the influence of Mr. Neil Boos, an anonymous donor has presented an office in the heart of North End for one year, rent free, and as Mr. Boos has kindly consented to equip this office, we have the important matter of the Society's headquarters now established. This important step now enables us to develop an office complete with official records of all our activities, and providing a centre place from which we can administer the control of the creches and attend to the interests of the community in investigating and helping them to obtain a social sevice in keeping with the objects of the Society.

The Constitution that is before you for acceptance, will ensure the control of the Society's affairs along the lines of sound government, and standing orders will be introduced as the occasion demands to ensure sound control o all meetings of the Society. We a therefore pleased to record tha during this past year we have succeeded in soundly establishing the Society as a necessary part of the social welfare of theAfrican Community. We have created Society heardquarter with a sound business organization to control our affairs and we have shown our practical value to the community

Special thanks are due to Senator Malcomess for material assistance given by collecting £10 from Ohlaver's Trust and Assurance Co., £10 from the N.R.C. £50 from the Board of Deferred Pay Control, Mr. J. Neil Boss for £10 subscribed to our vegetable fund as well as suplying the creche with six galoons of milk per week. Mr. D. R. Samuel for devoting much time and thought towards straightening the finance of the Society and getting it under perfect management, and Mrs. and Mrs. J. B. Wright for invaluable supervision and guidance at the creches, the M. O. H. and his Staff for medical advice at the Creches. P. E Municipality for cottages granted rent free and the Superintendant of New Brighton for assistance given during times of functions.

We look back over the year with the feeling that there has been much to do and realize that there is still more to be done. We feel that a satisfactory year's progress can be recorded and although we have had many set backs through opposition to the aims and objects of the Society, we feel that much of this is due to misunderstanding which recent months have helped to remove, and we believe that the stage is now set for an excellent year's work.

We want a definite membership enrolment which is truly indicative of the interest of the African people, and armed with this, there is no reason why the Society should not venture out this year on what might prove to be one of the most outstanding pioneering efforts in the interest of the uplifting of the African community.

There is much valuable legislation from which the African people might draw many real benefits and your officers are confident that the income derived from various subsides and assistance obtained from the Department of Social Welfare for meeting the needs of distressed families, will be possible in the very near future.

There is a crying need for establishing sound social welfare centries in our people's township areas, and at an early date your Society should have before it a complete programme of forward movements with which to solicit active co-operation of all members of the Society.

The Financial statement of the Society was then submitted, in absence of Mr. D. R. Samuel Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Jabavu was asked to move the adoption of the report on behalf of Mr. Samuel. Report showed that they had handled £378-13-6d and had a balance over the expenditure of £22-8-8d. Mr. T. M. Zini in seconding the adoption of the financial report said that they appreciated the fact very much that they had at their disposal the services of a Chartered Accounts Mr. D. R. Samuel their Treasurer. Then followed discussions and the election of officers; Mr. J. Neil Boss was unanimously elected as Hon. President amongst great applause

The registration of the Society has now been commenced and in this respect Mr. A. E. Anderson is spending practically all the time at his disposal. It is very much appreciated by the Executive that Mr. Anderson is still in the prime of his life as Port Elizabeth is hoping to lead the way for recognition of social services [illegible] the African people by the African people throughout South Africa and in tha respect they dependent ver much on the influence and calibre of Mr. J. Neil Boss and Mr Anderson.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DEC 28 1940

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKE GOOD

DEC 28 1940

THE next year Mr. Anthony's group of young Negroes joined forces with a group of adult Negroes who had been saving their money in the hope of starting a C.M.A. store. The letters stand for Coloured Merchants' Association, which operates a chain of Negro retail stores organised by the National Negro Business Men's League. That was the league to which Mr. Anthony had been writing for advice when his group first organised. The upshot was that these two Negro groups joined forces under the name chosen by the adults, United Consumers' Co-operative, Inc. With funds in hand they proceeded to rent a store around the corner on Woodlawn Avenue, a main thoroughfare.

Now their problems were doubled. First the equipment had to be bought ("on time")—a weighing machine and a refrigerator, for the new stock had progressed from canned goods only to vegetables and all kinds of groceries. In the second place, the local merchants began to cut their prices to freeze out the newcomer, not because he was a coloured man but because he was a competitor. Mr. Anthony could not cut prices in his turn, because that would be against the co-operative principles so carefully studied in that back room of the tailor shop. By this time his store was serving a membership list of a hundred and fifty families, and the question was: Will they stand by, or will they go elsewhere and buy cheaper? They did stand by, because they had come to understand what that particular Rochdale principle means.

DEC 28 1940

So far no rebates were being paid because it was understood that profits would stay in the business until it was securely on its feet. The profits from the first store had been two thousand dollars, and nearly all of that had been invested in the new venture. Fortunately, enough was left to make a connection with the Quaker City Wholesale organisation. They require a weekly deposit against which any member may draw, and Mr. Anthony always managed to make that deposit somehow.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

DRUNKENNESS AMONG AFRICANS

NOV 30 1940

There are nearly seven million Natives in the Union, all living under Prohibition except in the matter of Kafir beer. The Natives contribute 19,521, or 47 per cent., of the Union total of 40,843 convictions for drunkenness. They also comprise 68.8 per cent. of the Union population. Their drunkenness ratio works out at 29.59 per ten thousand, as compared with 30.89for Europeans who pride themselves upon their ability to withstand the temptation to excess. It is, unfortunately, impossible to present separately figures showing the number of Natives convictions due to the illegal supply and consumption of European liquors and those due to the legal or illegal supply and consumption (for both methods flourish) of Kafir beer. But every thinking man must realise that if legal access to European liquors were to be in any, way thrown open to the Bantu there would be an enormous and most disastrous increase in the drunkenness convictions.

NOV 30 1940

It is a significant feature of Native drunkenness that the closer the contact with Europeans the greater it becomes. It is at its worst in such of our big cities as have substantial Native populations. Thus the 500,000 Natives on the Witwatersrand, comprising but 7.5 per cent. of the total Native population, furnish 64 6 per cent of the total Native drunkenness. On the other hand three times the number of Witwatersrand Natives, but living under tribal conditions in the Native reserve of the Transkei, and protected from European liquors by a rationing of importation for the white residents, show only 47 convictions or .24 of one per cent. of the Union Native total.—"Tribune"

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN YOUTH

DEC 21 1940

IT seems to me most appropriate that the future of the youth of Africa should be discussed in a christian conference, for it is in the church that its character is formed, said Mrs. E. B. Mahuma-Morake, M.A., addressing the W. H. and F.M.s Convention at Benoni. And it is necessary that we should strip ourselves of the complacency that is characteristic of conservative institutions, and ascertain if our method is not lagging behind. It is so easy to pat ourselves that like the rich man in the Bible, we have fed the poor and visited the sick, and be blinded to the moral degeneration that is rampant among our African youth.

DEC 21 1940

The Chief fault of the church is that it has assumed the attitude that it is concerned only with the spiritual welfare of its members and the social and economic problems are outside its scope. Yet it seems to me that we cannot do better than create a moral equivalent of war, and harness all the resources at our disposal to combat what is perhaps eating at the very vitals of African society.

DEC 21 1940

In any consideration of the future of our youth, it is necessary to take cognizance of the present gloomy state of affairs, and find out if out of the present chaos we cannot create order. The present youth of the African race is beset at every turn with temptations hitherto unheard of in African society. We are passing through a very important period, and are at the cross-roads where we must discard our spiritual values and assume those of a civilisation different in many ways from ours. We have to seek new behaviour patterns, and in the resultant confusion, it is our youth that is suffering. In the absence of the necessary education that makes for stability of character, our youth is growing as an army without ideals, and without any aims in life. And a nation without vision perisheth.

RACE PROBLEM_ 1940
AFRICA

TO SING IN ITALIAN ON MAY 23 AT THE INCHCAPE HALL

Umteteli

MISS EDITH MOKUENA, one of the Rand's leading musicians, who will sing at the reception in honour of Mr. Jacob M. Nhlapo, B.A.

Edith Mokuena was educated at the Lovedale Missionary Institution, where she also studied for the junior certificate. 5-11-40

After leaving Lovedale, she taught in the American Board Mission School, Western Native Township, and is now an instructress at the Anglican Mission Kindergarten at Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

FIRST-CLASS MUSICIAN

Miss Mokuena is a first-class singer, possessing a beautiful soprano.

She has been an outstanding competitor in the Transvaal Eisteddfod from 1936, when she sang in the same division with Miss Faith Caluza, then regarded as the leading soloist in the festival competition. In that year's competitions Miss Mokuena was awarded the first grade diploma.

Johannesburg

In 1937, she competed against such well known singers as Miss Lily Molahloe, Miss Dorothy Qupe, Miss Maloy, and Miss Lopake, and won almost all the competitions in which she took part.

In the 1938 festival, with Mr. Ezekiel Mogale, she won the duet competition, being awarded the joint first class diploma of merit. She took second place in the solo contest.

Umteteli

SINGS IN ITALIAN

Miss Edith Mokuena is perhaps the first African lady who can sing in Italian, English, Afrikaans, Sesuto and Xosa.

No doubt her performance on the night of May 23 at the Inchcape Hall at the reception in honour of Mr. Jacob Nhlapo, will be a real treat to those who will be present. She will sing a solo in Italian.

Working On The Mines.

Johannesburg

Knowledge is Power

(Native Opinion)

ALL Natives entering the employment of the Mines have the chance of learning things which will be of interest, and probably of use, to them all their lives. They get paid for their mine services of course, but it is not just the £. s. d. that we are referring to now. It is. rather, knowledge and helpfulness in the conduct and management of one's own life, the inward possession of healthy information that makes a man somehow feel stronger, more competent, more sure of himself. "Knowledge itself is power,'" said Lord Bacon, one of the greatest philosophers of his day, and it is true today. And learning need never stop. Natives keep on observing, for instance, what is done through Orderliness on the Mines, which you will remember reading about a few weeks ago.

* * *

5-18-40

In the matter of health—good health—Natives working on the Mines learn much. The teaching of First Aid, for instance, to those who are willing to be trained in it is a splendid thing. It costs the Natives not a penny; the teaching is given free. But there has of course to be a willingness to learn. Knowledge does not come to anybody in the way that a reach-me-down suit can be picked out by an assistant in the store. It has to be worked for, that is, every man must give his mind to it if he wants to learn. And then the results are something of which to be proud. Besides, there is material reward. The Mines have a system by which Natives, when they have acquired a fixed stage of proficiency in First Aid, are paid a little more per shift.

* * *

King William's Town

South Africa

Wise doctors are on the Mines and their teaching is that the Natives, by practising the laws of health, can keep healthy. Moreover they urge that good health is the foundation of happiness. "Cheerfulness" is the motto.

* * *

As you know, Natives have sports—games—for the sake of recreation, and a free bioscope entertainment is given every week, and music often floats through the air. The coming of the W. N. L. A. band is a joy. All the bandsmen in this band are Africans, who serve under a white conductor, whom the Mines purposely brought out from overseas because of his great musical knowledge and experience.

Coloureds In Native Location

Umteteli 5-11-40

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Town Council of Potchefstroom to establish a location for Coloured people, most of whom live in the Native location.

The Native Administration Committee was not prepared to recommend this on the ground of expense, but the Council has agreed with its suggestion that in future no stands will be let to Natives in the area in the location where Coloureds are now mainly concentrated. Ninety-three stands in the location are registered in the names of Coloured people, it was officially stated to the Council.

Working On The Mines.

JUN 22 1940

NATIVES LOVE MUSIC

JUN 22 1940

ONE of the cheerful things of life is music, and Natives have a love of it. They frequently sing while working. Singing is good for the throat muscles and helps to keep a man in good spirits.

Bantu Opinion

This love of music by Natives has long been recognised, and today you can buy gramophone records of their singing. Native choirs, especially at Bantu schools are now increasing in number and the conductors take pride in these choirs.

King William's Town

* * *

On the Mines the Natives have shown very great interest in the W. N. L. A. Band, and it is a pleasing thing to them that the whole of the players, numbering 23, are all Africans. It shows what Africans can do when they are well trained, as they are in the W.N.L.A. Band. The conductor is Captain Vincent-Birwood, an experienced bandmaster whom the Mines brought out from England to South Africa.

This Band is in great demand. The Natives listen intently to the concerts, and when the playing is over they ask "when will the Band come again?"

It is little wonder that the Natives on the Mines enjoy these concerts, because the music is so good and bright and so well rendered. The members of the Band are full-time bandsmen, and they respect the conductor because he is a good and a just bandmaster.

South Africa

The Band gives two performances at two different mines on a Saturday afternoon, and three performances at other Mines on a Sunday (one in the morning and two in the afternoon). They have visited the Territories and Basutoland, where their playing has been keenly appreciated.

The visits to the Mines are arranged methodically — the result again, of organisation.

The W.N.L.A Band is a success and gives tremendous pleasure to the Natives listening to it.

No. 52.

Atteridgeville Opened Last Monday

AUG 10 1940

Fine Scheme Of African Housing

AT the opening of the Atteridgeville township last Monday August 7—the new £700,000 Pretoria Municipal Native Location, —Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, who opened it, said that despite the war the Government had made £2,000,000 available for sub economic housing. He urged all parties to proceed with the schemes for which amounts had been allocated; for, he added, if that money were not used it could not be predicted how much longer it would continue to be available.

Mrs. M. P. Atteridge, Chairman of the Native and Asiatic Administration of the Pretoria City Council, officially welcomed the guests and said:

Umteteli

"In an age of brutal destruction it is good to think we have done something constructive that will contribute to the uplift of a section of the people.

Bantu

Among those present were Mr. H. Priestman, who represented the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom; Mr. D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. H. L. Andreasen, Native Labour Inspector to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, members of the Pretoria City Council and heads of municipal departments, as well as leading citizens. Among the Africans who attended were Paramount Chief Seiso Griffiths Moshoeshoe and six district chiefs, with their retinues.

Johannesburg

Prayers were led by the Bishop of Pretoria, the Right Rev. Wilfrid Parker, and concluding addresses were delivered by Mr. A. H. Sehloko, chairman of the Central Ward Committee, and Mr. J. R. Brent, manager of the Municipal Native and Asiatic Administration Department.

South Africa

Mr. Brent's Address

Mr. J. R. Brent, manager, and Asiatic Administration Department, City Council of Pretoria said:

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior and Public Health, Your Worship the Mayor, The Secretary of Native Affairs, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is with great pleasure that I see in our midst to-day so many distinguished visitors who by their presence show their keen interest in Bantu Welfare which is the main object and duty of myself and my Department. I desire also specially to thank the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, his District Chiefs and other Bantu Chiefs present, for their attendance. I see also the faces of many Bantu leaders whom I am proud to number among my personal friends.

AUG 10 1940

The 720 sub-economic dwellings, which you see here to-day, represent about one fifth of the full scheme, which owing to wartime conditions has now to be carried out in sections. Nevertheless, all amenities such as schools etc. are being provided together with the houses. The first three of the amalgamated schools (one High and two primary schools) are, with the strong cooperation of the Transvaal Department of Native Education, already under construction while The Child Care and Homecraft Training Centre has been passed by all the authorities concerned and is shortly to be built.

Missionaries Praised

The local missionary bodies have responded nobly to the call of the Transvaal Department of Native Education and myself to form an amalgamated Bantu Schools Scheme, here. Every local church body is participating in this scheme as far as the High School is concerned, while only one church ha been unable to participate in th primary schools' section of th scheme. I do trust that all th authorities concerned will realis the importance of giving a much overdue practical turn to Bantu Education and will push ahead with The Child Care and Homecraft Training Centre, which among other things will provide our citizens with a much needed supply of properly trained and reliable Bantu Domestic Servants.

Best Scheme In Union

From this you will gather that nothing essential has been omitted from this housing scheme for Africans and that it is the best in the Union. The names of past Councillors W. H. Hofmeyr and Walton Jameson and the name of our retired Town Clerk, Mr. M. G. Nicholson are specially to be honoured by European and Bantu alike for the splendid work which these men did towards the success of this scheme. The new location, too, after the unanimous vote of a meeting of African residents and the Native Advisory Board has been named after a Lady councillor who was a pioneer of the scheme and who is doing much for Bantu Welfare.

AUG 10 1940

All this co-operative effort has achieved an aim, which at the outset, was believed to be impossible. I refer to the fact that the two and three roomed sub-economic houses, here, fall within the economists ideal that the rent of a dwelling with all services and amenities should not exceed 20% of the wage of the worker housed in such dwelling.

Umteteli

New Standard Of Amenities

The two-roomed dwelling—including sewerage, water laid on to a bathroom and a washing area in each house, electric light in every room, rubbish bins and a house—to house rubbish removal services, free health and medical services and a stove to each dwelling, is rented for 18/- per month—less than 20% of the average wage of an African worker (unfed and unhoused by his employer) in this urban area. The four-roomed dwelling, however, quite appreciably exceeds this rent-ideal, even under a sub-economic building loan. This fact constitutes a startling indictment of the sub-economic wage rate of most African workers in our towns. Remember too, where good furniture is found in the home of an African worker, here and elsewhere, such furniture is usually purchased at the appalling cost of the malnutrition of the worker and his family. You will, however, be pleased to learn that so far there has not been any abuse by Africans of any of the amenities provided. The new home has meant a new life to them.

Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

On behalf of Mrs. Atteridge and myself, I conclude by thanking Mr. H. Wellbeloved, Capt. V. Barwood and the W.N.L.A. Band for their free services towards making this function a success and all African friends and readers of Umteteli who came from afar to witness the opening ceremony. To Mrs. Atteridge whose name is associated so prominently with the new township which bears her name, I also desire to express the deep appreciation of the Native community and myself.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

REVIEW

The Decca Bantu Records

Bantu World
5/26/40
Johannesburg

The Gramophonone Record Company sole South African representatives for Decca Bantu has just recently come out with their first release of 7 Zulu records 1 dance number and 4 Sesutho. The numbers generally have some haunting strains with pulsating rythm.

Benoni and Boksburg dances D.C.1 by the Vagabonds is a very fine exhibition of instrument playing; guitar and concertina. The players are artistic in their playing and follow closely in the wake of the best Afrikaans records of that nature. This record is the chief representative of the latest Bantu craze—Tsaba, Tsaba.

D.C 7: Isitimela sase Mbabane and Sengi Kumbule Dolopini by Morning Stars has an appeal based on the charm of the time. The interpretation is with firmness of outline, broad and blending gravity of tone and phrasing.

Sipondo and Manini: D. C. 10 by Tshabalala Mokete with concertina, have the charm of the mountains. It seems dull and dreary, but to one acquainted with such music, they are wonderful

D.C. 8:Yavela i singer and Sponono Sangala by the Decca Melodians are beatiful, with amazing variety and virility of rythm and remarkable tone control espebially Sponono Sangala.

Ramatoeliso and Ha Molele,D. C. 9 by Solomon Mavimbela with concertina are lovely mountain melodies of Basutoland flawlessly interpretted.

Paulo and Temeka by the Decca Sesutho Singers are beautiful wedding songs and rendered in a spirit for the occasion.

D.C. 2 Inzalo yethu and Ubanotatingubo Yami by the Zulu Song Birds are really appealing and tne yodelling in Inzala yethu is beautiful.

Bloemfontein and Sibabili Sibatatu, D C 4, by Decca Zulu Song Birds have dignified jollity in their fast movements and are charming.

Koloi ea Kapa and Salang D.C 12 by Decca Sesutho Singers are varied numbers, appealing, sung with smoothness and jollity.

D.C. 3, Iluzibele and Waze Wangi Bamba by Decca Zulu Song Birds are very good numbers, well rendered with jollity.

Sikho Singena and Avingizonda Ama Teacher D.C. 5 by Waterkloof Choir under Paulos Mtobela are fairly good songs.

D.C.: 9 U Tugela and Isimanga by John Bambata with cencertina has complex rythm of the Besuthos yet it is Baca. The music is captivating and well rendered.

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88 OUT OF EVERY 100

UNION NATIVES GO BACK THERE.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun
5/11/40

You will remember reading in these [illegible] keep going back to the Mines to work again—that is, after they have had a holiday.

You will be surprised to learn how very many of them do this.

The figures have been worked out, and it has been discovered that as many as 88 out of EVERY 100 Union Natives who work on the Mines go back again there after they have had a well earned holiday,

Durban,
Natal

This means that out of EVERY 10, 000 Union Natives working on the Mines, 8, 800 go back there again.

X X X

At present there are 352, 960 Natives working on the Transvaal gold mines, a number so large that it is testimony in itself that the Natives are satisfied with the conditions. If they were not satisfied they would not go to work on the Mines; if they were not treated well, it would soon "get about"—word would soon travel from kraal to kraal, from Reserve Reserve.

But the fact is, as said in last week's article, that the Natives are treated well; and the good news has passed from lip to lip. That is the main reason why so many Natives are working on the Mines today.

X X X

Even with good pay, good health is so important. Now the health of the Natives is a matter that appeals to those who are responsible for the Mines. They see to it that everything possible in done for the good health of the Natives.

And it is a fact that the Natives working on the Mines do keep in good health. It stands to reason that they would not go back to the Mines in such numbers—88 out of EVERY 100—if they did not enjoy good health.

You will have read about the Gamma Sigma Clubs, which are doing good work. At some of the meetings they have debates, of high standard, too. Natives love an indaba, and the members of a Gamma Sigma Club who are chosen to represent it in friendly debate speak with ease and dignity. The side that cultivates team work in debate is powerful. Well, the other night a team from the Gamma Sigma Club at Benoni, went out to the Gamma Sigma Club at Brakpan, and during the debate reference was made to the Mines, and one of the speakers said that statistics showed that the health of Natives on the Mines was better than that of Natives in the towns.

19/40

Committee Of Enquiry On Co-operative Organisations For The Native People, Rural And Urban

Bantu World
5/25/40
Johannesburg
South Africa

As a result of a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Natives Representative Council held at Pretoria during November-December, 1939, the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs has appointed the following Committee to enquire into the possibilities of co-operative organisations for the advancement of the social and economic welfare of the Native people, rural and urban:—

R, Fyfe King, Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories, Chairman.

CHIEF VICTOR POTO
R. V. SELOPE THEMA
B. B. XINIWE
C. SAKWE
Dr. J. L. DUBE
} Members

I. J. VENTER, Secretary

The Committe will visit the following centres on dates specified: —

Native Commissioner's Office, Pretoria:	7th/8th and 10th/11th June.
Native Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg:	12th/15 and 17th/18 June
Magistrate's Office Bloemfontein:	20th/22nd June
Assistant NatiAe Commissioner's Office, 265 Victoria Road, Salt River, Cape:	26th/28th June
Native Commissioner's Office, Port Elizabeth:	1st/2nd July
do. King Williamstown	4th/6 July
do. East London;	8th/9th July
do. Umtata	12th/13th July
do. Pietermaritzburg:	16th/17th July
do. Durban	18th/19 July

Any persons desirous of giving evidence should communicate with the Secretary of the Committee whose address is as follows: —The Secretary to the Committee on Co-operative Organisations for the Native people, Chief Magistrate's Office, Umtata,

165/3260

A Visit To The Mines

An African Observer's Description

Conditions Under Which Natives Work

We have received, unsolicited, from an African a series of articles giving an account of what he saw on the mines he visited. The following is the third instalment.

(BY EXPLORER)

AUG 10 1940

III.

THE interest shown by the mining authorities in the Bantu employees can be gauged in sundry ways. For example, there is the question of warmth. During winter, the huge grates placed in the central portion of each room, blazing as they do, keep each room warm and cosy. The cold which many Natives outside the compound have to face is unknown to the mine employees in the compounds. The mine supplies them with free coal in addition to plenty of wood.

Further proof of this interest shown in the Bantu employees by the mining authorities is to be found in what one may call "external activities." Sports of all kinds are encouraged. The mines supply their Bantu employees with the material necessary for sport. Grounds for football, cricket or tennis are provided with pleasure; and jerseys, nets, wickets, balls, and other necessary equipment may be had for the asking. The value of sport on the mines is great. Not only is it a pastime for the participants, but also it means entertainment for spectators most of whom are Bantu.

Usually, teams other than compound teams, in addition to financing their own equipment, have to foot the bill for other club expenses, including the cost of transport. This, however, is not the case with the mine teams who are allowed the use of a mine lorry or wagon as the case may be.

Every effort seems to be made to please or cater for all tastes. Apart from recreation on the field, there is opportunity for the boys to enjoy themselves in war dances, which are very much appreciated by Europeans. At these dances the mines spend money generously to ensure maximum success, and there is always feasting. A glance at the faces of the hundreds of people congregated at a war dance indicates the comfort and happiness that the Bantu employees on the mines enjoy. This joy is the result of the efforts of the mining companies and their officials, who go to great lengths to make the employees comfortable and contented.

Other Amenities

Life on the mines is not dull, as uninformed persons might be made to believe. There is real "Life" in the compounds. The White man looks forward to recreation at the bioscope with his family once a week, if he can afford to do so, but he must of course pay for this pleasure. On the other hand the Native on the mines does not pay a bean for this entertainment, and this vehicle of education.

For the benefit of those who are taken up with European modes of dancing and social entertainments in general, some mines have erected halls where concerts and dances are held, and where folk from adjacent municipal locations may also have a pleasant evening at the compound hall. Then there is the wireless, which the men in the compound like to listen to, especially over the week-ends. The wireless is used also for broadcasting authentic war news to the many thousands of mine employees in order to counteract the poison of Naziganda (I refuse to call these German lies "Nazi propaganda").

Then there is the postal service which is organised so well on the mines that no difficulty arises when a boy wants to post a letter, to deposit his money, to buy stamps, to wire home, to change money in the form of postal notes, and so forth. A special police boy is entrusted with the care of bringing in incoming mails, and of depositing these in letter boxes at various parts of the compounds. In this way Natives coming off shift can get their letters without having to go to the post office for them.

Umteteli Wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

Native Education At Cape

Mr. H. Burman's Question

AUG ~~10~~ 1940

IN the Cape Provincial Council, at Capetown, on Friday, July 19, Mr. Herbert Burman asked the Honourable the Administrator whether he would inform the House what amount the Native Education Department estimate would be required to place Native education in this Province on a proper footing (*a*) in respect of children attending school; (*b*) in respect of Native children who are not attending school at present owing to lack of proper facilities?

Mr. van Breda replied: (*a*) To enable the Department to rectify anomalies in regard to the application of Native teachers' salary scales to staff all aided Native schools in accordance with Departmental regulations, and to grant aid to deserving unaided Native schools, it is estimated that approximately £300,000 would be required additional to the amount of the grant authorized by the Minister of Native Affairs for expenditure on Native education in the current financial year. (*b*) The Department does not possess sufficient information to enable it to make a reliable estimate of the cost of providing education for Native children of school-going age who are not at present in attendance at school.

Umteteli

Wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Ejectment Of Tenants

QUITE recently, we published an article by a Correspondent on the tendency of certain landlords to be unsympathetic with their tenants whenever they are prevented by means of adverse fortune from paying their rents in any one month. In fairness to the landlords whose side of the case we had by then not heard, we refrained from making any comments on the article in question, but judging from subsequent reports which have reached this office, we now deem it necessary to spotlight this bad practice in the hope that the responsible officials will take immediate action to discourage it.

Eastern Nigerian
Guardian
3-14-40
Port Harcourt

It is without question that by landlords ejecting tenants who had let their houses for one or more years and have paid their rents regularly, on the ground that they had failed to pay in any one month is not only bad but inhuman and constitutes one of the many examples of man's inhumanity to man. But if the mere act of ejecting tenants is questionable, then the action of certain landlords in forcibly throwing away the personal effects of their tenants, whether or not with legal sanction, is extremely undesirable. Yet this is what most landlords, in accordance with the informations which have reached us, are doing.

Furthermore, it has been revealed that most landlords are averse to any suggestions by tenants so affected, to consider the question of the reduction of rentage so as to enable them to discharge their obligations without subjecting themselves to unnecessary inconveniences. On the contrary, after ejecting their tenants by force, they invariably institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the money owing to them. Unless these allegations be wholly without substance, we submit that it is the duty of Government to have them investigated as a medium of bringing a check to bear on the landlords concerned, since their action tantamounts to oppression, which is certainly not in consonance with the ethics of democracy and decency.

Vocational Education

THE opening of a Technical School at Takoradi, for the training of pupils with vocational inclination, at a cost of approximately £37,500, as published in our issue of yesterday, is bound to mark a turning point in the educational history of the Gold Coast. Furnished with the necessary amenities essential to the well-being of any institution, the school has separate workshops, a demonstration block containing class rooms, laboratories, drawing offices, dining-room and a dormitory block capable of housing one hundred students.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
3-13-40
Port Harcourt

That this move of the Gold Coast Government is commendable, is the purport of this Leader. We feel that economic stability, which is the only effective criterion for obtaining independence, within the frame-work of the State, as laid down by British trusteeship, and about which we have preached a lot in recent years, could only materialise through the medium of vocational education. This concerns the whole of West Africa and Nigeria in particular with its unlimited resources, mineral and otherwise, and which resources are at present being exploited by foreign capitalists.

The time has indeed come when assiduous Africans with the necessary initiative should begin to think seriously of specialising in those phases of education which are not necessarily typical of the so-called honourable profession of pen-pushers. Economic salvation does not depend on literary attainments alone. Something material, something practicable, must be done. That, so far as we see it, is the only way towards economic panacea, and in endorsing the splendid move of the Gold Coast Government, we think it befitting to submit, for the consideration of the local Government, the necessity for founding a similar institution in Nigeria. Bravo, Sir Arnold Hodson!

Appointment Of Native Interpreters In Courts.

Appointment of European Principals in Native Schools discussed.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
4-13-40

During the recent session of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, which was held at Kroonstad recently, Rev E. Makoa of Steynsrust appealed to the Synod to request the Government to appoint African Interpreters in the Courts and pointed out that instances have occurred where European Interpreters did not exactly express what was said in English and Afrikaans. No decision was taken on the matter.

Maseru
Basutoland

Rev. Makoa also requested that representations be made to the Department of Education that African Principals be succeeded by Bantus only and not Europeans It was explained that European principals of Schools were appointed only in cases, where the Native principals with necessary qualifications were not procurable. No decision was taken.

Memorial services were discussed. These services are better known to the African as "consolation services." Relatives of the deceased persons arrange these services in memory of the deceased at a later date. The Synod decided to leave the matter to the discretion of the Kerkraads.

NEGROES AND COLOUR BAR (2)

I believe that the British policy of trusteeship is to train up their wards in such a way, as to make them fit to be self-governing and find their places among the great nations of the world.

But that policy is not pronounced in the system of the colour bar.

If the Colonies are to develop along the lines of icvilization, and attain to that standard of self-reliance that will enable them to be independent in the near future, the people must be given a fair chance to develop their administrative faculties and must not be subjected to such racial discriminations that will develop the inferiority complex in them.

It is most disheartening to see a man with the necessary qualifications to hold a responsible post, being denied it because of his skin and colour, a factor for which he is not in any way responsible.

Today, Africans are fighting a war which they believe is necessary, in order that Democracy might be preserved.

Democracy, which is the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Democracy, whose motto is "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality."

But the question arises whether above.

Even in America, where Democracy is so coveted by the people, this privilege is not extended to the Negroes as it should be.

Fancy that—the Negroes for whose emancipation from slavery America was almost ruined by the bloody civil-war of 1864!

There the Negro is made to submit to all sorts of insults, though it is said that British subjects are accorded some extra privilege.

The American Negro is prohibited to ride in the Pull-man used by the whites.

Dr Aggrey, that great advocate of inter-racial concord, who was held in very high esteem on three continents, was refused a sleeping apartment and made to sit up through the peoples of the Colonies are enjoying the full privileges of a Democratic Government as outlined a whole night during a railway journey in the United States of America, just because he was black.

But that was in the States.

So I come home to Africa.

While Dr Aggrey was travelling with the Phelps Stoke Commission, he was refused admittance in a bus in South Africa because he was black.

Now, these are few examples of the snobbish way in which Negroes are treated by the democratic nations.

Whilst such barriers are existing is it possible for the Colonial Development Fund to make any really great progress towards realising an early maturity in the Colonies which, I understand, is the aim of the Home Government?

The African also has the right to live, and live freely too.

He also wants justice and equity.

The whitemen should give him a fair chance to develop his natural gifts.

Jimcrowism should not exist where democracy is supposed to be the ruling doctrine.

It is true that the African should live the African's life, and the Whiteman, the Whiteman's life, but in living these individual lives, there should be no cause for disharmony.

I do believe that the British Empire is founded on Christianity, and that the fear of God through Christ, is its guiding principle.

But Christ's greatest teaching is to accept all men as brothers.

Man is made to look square.

He cannot be compelled by any earthly force to be a subject forever.

Was it not Longfellow, that great poet, who wrote that, "In all ages every human heart is human, that in even savages' bosoms, there are longings, yearnings, strivings for the good they comprehend not, that their feeble and helpless hands groping blindly in the darkness touch God's right hand in that darkness and are lifted up and strengthened?"

If the British Government would mete to the peoples of the Colonies their due share of the benefits of a democratic Government, then there should be no fear of sedition or any such rebellious action against the British Crown.

I have always entertained a feeling that a great misunderstanding exists between the Whiteman and the Blackman.

This idea is confirmed by the firm action usually taken by some Colonial Governments against what they call "sedition" in the Colonies.

The Whiteman, so it seems, does not quite understand the grievances of the Blackman.

The work which the great Dr Aggrey began should be completed; the Whiteman should be made to know what the African is worth.

He should be made to know what the African thinks of his attitude.

The best way to do this, I think, is to strive to come into direct contact with leading personalities of the Home Government, and press for better co-operation between the two races—the White keys and the Black keys, so that a real melody might be produced, so that "Universal Brotherhood Shall Become A Reality," and life made worth living for every image of God upon this earth; no matter whether he be white or black, or yellow or red.

THE END

Nigeria.

Port Harcourt

Nigeria.

Coloureds Eager To Begin Training

JUN 15 1940

THE following telegram has been sent to General Smuts by Mr. Abe Desmore, chairman of the Cape Corps Association: "As you are aware the loyalty of the coloured people is absolute and entire. From this source you have at your command tried fighting material. The Union may soon require all its available man power in the fighting line. Therefore, it is felt that the training of the Cape Corps as combatants should begin at once to enable the coloured people to take full part in the defence and maintenance of the Union and the Empire," states SAPA.

Community's Difficulties

The difficulties facing the coloured community in Johannesburg are the subject of a special report prepared by Mr. D. N. Murray, acting director of the municipal department of Social Welfare, submitted to a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of Johannesburg City Council.

Together with this report another was submitted to the committee, prepared jointly by the City Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health, the manager of the Native Affairs Department, and Mr. Murray, in which it is recommended that the Government be asked to establish a coloured labour battalion of about 1,000.

Mr. Murray's report deals with the economic and social conditions of the Cape Coloureds in Johannesburg.

Although sufficient channels of employment are open to the coloured people there seems to be a bias against them on the part of employers, states Mr. Murray, which is based on the fear of being "swamped out" by the Native and coloured.

The coloured people believe that if the Government and the municipalities departed from the policy of promoting "civilised labour" and employed coloureds, industries would follow suit. This was recommended by the commission of enquiry into the coloured people of the Union in 1937.

After pointing out that there is not differentiation in wages in industry and between the European and coloured, Mr. Murray states that in practice preference is given to the European.

Distress among coloured people is acute through unemployment caused by the war. They are the first to be paid off in times of depression, the sources of assistance are limited, welfare services are inadequate, and the avenue of military employment is not open to them.

Representations were made by Divisional Inspector of Labour in February, 1939, recommending the formation of a coloured service battalion, and to date 1,390 men have registered for national service, but nothing has been done to utilise their services.

At the Johannesburg Labour Bureau 1,200 are registered as unemployed, but it is known that many have not registered.

Umtata

Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Religion and Social Service

JUL 27 1940

"For the Cabin Schools"

(Continued from last week's issue)

"SO," writes Miss Moseley, "we gave programmes and parties and raised money enough to paint our school on the inside and whitewash it on the outside. We planted such shrubbery as we could find in the woods, and bought washbasins, a first-aid kit, a mirror, pictures for the walls, etc., which made our school look very homelike. We gave our whole life and time to the service of our people. They soon found out that four o'clock and pay-day were not our only objectives, and we found out that where there was a will there was a way. We were with the children at school five days, at the homes of our patrons in the late afternoons and on Saturdays, and in Sunday school and church services every Sunday." No wonder that such a teacher was reappointed for the next year!

Miss Moseley was presently asked to become a supervisor herself for the twenty-three coloured schools in Cumberland County. She hesitated, but not because she knew that it would be a twelve-month job of continuous travel with double work in school and home. She didn't mind hard work, but she knew from watching Virginia Randolph how much the job demanded. She said frankly, "I thought it more job than I was able to fill." She knew that she would be expected to raise the money needed for blackboards and chalk, fuel and textbooks, and for all repairs on old buildings. As she improved the teachers she must raise the money to increase their salaries. She must help the women of the county to can and sew and make better homes. And she must do anything else whatever to promote the welfare of the Negroes in that county. All of this Matilda Moseley had seen Miss Randolph do, never advising anything that she could not do herself, and displaying, as a white friend writes, "a genius for doing the simple little things that make up the larger things in education and character." This particular graduate had a pioneer childhood behind her, and saw nothing to fear in a pioneer job. Miss Randolph encouraged her, and Miss Moseley agreed to try.

When Miss Moseley went to her new job in April of 1913 she found the schools already closed—a proof that the short term of from two to five months for Negro children was accepted in Cumberland County. She began her job by praying about it. Then she started on foot around the county, trudging from one community to the next, until the coloured people came to value her enough to send her along "on whatever they had to ride on." She sought out the people through the Sunday school and churches and then went into their homes. The first thing she did was to teach the women and girls how to can food. "They spent very little time," she writes, "in canning anything except apples and berries and peaches. My first job then was to convince my people that vegetables, chickens, and meat as well as fruit could be canned—everything from hog chitlings to turnip greens."

By September Miss Moseley had found out that twenty-one of the twenty-three school buildings were in very bad repair, and that the length of the school term, as well as its time of starting, varied according to the local crops. In September she learned that only a few of her teachers had certificates and that many of them had finished only the fifth grade. She went after all these problems at once. Before she left the county after a seven years' stay, she had aroused the people to build eight new Rosenwald schools and to remodel thirteen old buildings. She stirred the pride of the coloured parents for the first time, and the school term became seven months for Negro children—actually the same as for white children. She woke up her teachers and sent them to summer school until all but three held at least an elementary certificate. Better teachers meant better salaries; so she doubled the former salary range [illegible] to twenty-seven dollars a month. Then she had to raise the extra money in the coloured communities, for the county school budget could not be stretched. From her summer work in the homes had come garden and canning ex[illegible] which were a welcome feature of the fall meeting of the new County Teachers Association. Like every Jeanes teacher, Miss Moseley had invested a large part of her tiny salary in getting all these movements started.

Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

A Visit To The Mines

An African Observer's Description

Conditions Under Which Natives Work

We have received, unsolicited, from an African a series of articles giving an account of what he saw on the mines he visited. The following is the first instalment.

(BY EXPLORER)

JUL 27 1940

THE Bantu may well bless their gods for the presence in this country of the mines. Without them one would shrink in horror at the thought and imagination of the hardship that the Bantu would have to face.

The mines are the very hope and source of living from which the Bantu (the majority of the Bantu peoples) derive the means which enable them to manage to keep soul and body together. These are not mere words aimed at pleasing the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, but they are authentic and most true, and are based on factual evidence.

To prove my case, I shall give a compendium of my tour to the various mines along the Reef, bringing out a genuine report on what I saw.

The Compounds

The first thing that struck me on each mine I visited, was the excellent way in which the mining authorities have shown human sympathy in the housing of their employees. A huge four cornered brick enclosure, with one or two outlets, is built on each mine, and this is called a compound, where the Bantu employees live. This massive enclosure is partitioned into several compartments generally styled rooms, into each of which a certain number of men are housed in perfect comfort. There is ample room for free movement in the room, and overcrowding is unknown. Every man is supplied with a bed, and of course they have to find their own blankets (and matresses if necessary). The rooms are built in strict accord with sanitary regulations, and there are doors, windows and ventilators which lend each room that healthy atmosphere, pleasantness and fresh air so necessary to a hygienic mode of living in winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Perhaps at this juncture it might serve some useful purpose to draw a comparison of these dwellings with those in which a large number of the Bantu take habitation over the wide countryside. My visit to many kraals and locations dotted over the whole country has left me agape at the entire absence of the fundamental concept of hygiene and sanitation in the structure of a good many homes. In fact to say that they are insanitary is but to put it mildly. In a good many cases, you find that there is often no door in the sense in which we mean "door," as there is a little hole or aperture through which one must creep to and fro as occasion warrants. In this way one endures much inconvenience. Small wonder the Bantu on the mines feel so much happier living in the compounds.

There are no such things as windows in many kraals; and fresh air is conspicuous by its absence. Hence the attendant diseases of the lung so rampant in the kraals, an infliction from which the mine boys hardly suffer. It is always the mine boy who gets a letter from home reporting some "Umkhuhlane" (a form of disease in connection with the lungs), but seldom, does the mine boy write home to complain of "Umkhuhlane."

The Bantu on the Mines cannot

Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

be victimised by "Umkhuhlane" as does too frequently happen to their countrymen living in insanitary homes and under insanitary conditions, because the healthy state of the mine compounds forbids invasion by such pests as "Umkhuhlane," and other forms of disease.

School For Isuikwuato

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
Port Harcourt
6-28-40

COGNISANT of the fact that war conditions entail the reduction of certain peace-time facilities, and not oblivious of the fact that attention to the prosecution of war should be given precedence over social amenities, we wish to invite attention to a subject of equal importance to the welfare of the people in this Editorial. This concerns the need of a school in Isuikwuato which, according to information to hand, has a population of about 800 taxable adults. As disclosed in an article which appeared in our issue of June 18, "When His Honour the Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces, visited Isuikwuato on October 20, 1938, the question of a Secondary School was broached upon and the Council was made to understand that there was a reserve fund of about £1 700 for Isuikwuato and that the school they needed would cost something in the neighbourhood of £1,000 to build it.

"The Isuikwuato people, being keen on having the school, went as far as to suggest, and even started to raise an amount of £300, which was said to be needed before the school would be started. His Honour, however, told the people that it would not be wise and that Government would not accepatthe offer of taxing any individual but he gave them the assurance of communicating to the Government for sixty per cent to be granted them for the continuation of the school."

The article concluded: "Up to the moment of writing, neither the school nor the tax money promised has been given to the people and one is compelled to ask why." Although we do not want to hold any brief for the statement contained in the article, we wish to state that since the people of Isuikwuato are prepared to make the initial effort of subscribing towards the building of a Secondary School in their town, it is but meet that Government should lend them the necessary encouragement. After all, education is essentially necessary to the advancement of any country and while financial considerations may make the undertaking of certain public services difficult, it will be agreed that they should not preclude the establishment of institutions of learning.

To our mind what should be done in the circumstances is for Government to allow the people part of the annual taxes collected by them for the erection of the school and to leave the rest to the people to decide whether or not they should make an additional contribution towards augmenting the sum total of money given them. This procedure should, among enabling the people to realise their objective, relieve Government from further demands from the people.

Eastern Nig
Port Harcourt
6-28-40

Africans Are Selfish.

~~The Natal Sun~~
Durban, Natal

Sir,

Every nation has its weaknesses and shortcomings. Most of our handicaps can be accounted for by our selfishness. We lack sympathy, co-operation with and respect for another because of our selfishness. Nothing progressive can be achieved by our black race before selfishness and preduce against each other are discarded. Only a brotherly attitude towards each other can improve our social conditions.

What makes us not co-operate with those who endeavour to improve the social and economic aspects of our life? Have we tried to co-operate with them and observed the results? We are always too selfish to co-operate. For instance, when people of a certain district or a location are summoned to a great meeting for the formation of a society or any other organisation, they roll up in battalions! As soon as the office-bearers of the formed society are elected, the very members who were conspicuous in suggesting names for the approval of the house, do not fulfil their obligations as members and the society is bound to crumble down. Why they attend the meeting when officials are to be elected? Is it not that they attend to be elected? Why, when they are not elected they do not attend the meetings of the organisation? No suitable answer can be given except that only selfishness is the source of this.

The Natal Sun
Durban Natal

One may say it is because we do not understand the chosen people, and we underestimate what they say. Why? Because of selfishness. We do not like others to be greater than ourselves because they will rule us. We specially dislike to have Africans rule us; but we like to be chosen for high positions in our society. We are too selfish.

It is deplorable to learn that even the teachers' associations are gradually declining because of selfishness. What can happen if everybody is chosen as an official of some organisation? Our selfishness reveals our ignorance and our being superficially informed.

Let those who are fit be chosen; resolve to give them your full support. If we want to see Africans progressive, we should not allow selfishness to rule us

"MGILIJI"

Ermelo.

African Students Associations

EXPLOITATION FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT ALLEGED.

AUG 24 1940

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Sir,

We have always associated exploitation with rulers, employers and traders, but to-day this is rampant even in student associations. It is sad to note that the African student is not only exploited by the business man but also by fellow students under the cloak of student organisers.

One often wonders whether the African race has a place among other races or whether it is just a collection of black people ready to be exploited by any one who chooses. The various students associations and leagues have all been formed with the express purpose of promoting social welfare and intellectual understanding amongst the students with a view to helping and assisting the progress of the race, but these aims have not yet been realised. These associations have all shone brilliantly at birth, but have lost their lustre as rapidly as they were born. The leaders cannot be relied upon, as they seem to know all the tricks of financial business. I could quote examples if I were making a case, but that is not my intention here, I am merely giving a warning to many of my sincere and unaware fellow students.

Even some of our oldest associations have done nothing to promote social welfare or to provide funds for the education of the African youth. All that we are aware of is the yearly subscriptions and functions, somehow, enjoyment rather than sacrifice plays a large part in these associations. The funds which are intended for the promotion of the education of the African Youth are spent uselessly by the promoters and officials. Some of these leaders, nevertheless, are upright men and women, who honestly give their time and money to benefit the race. Their position is, of course, greatly appreciated, and all our respect is due to them.

There is little or no co-operation amongst these associations, but it is well known that the president of the South Africa African Stundent Association has during the last two years invited the leaders of all students associations or organisations to a conference in Pretoria. None turned up except one man of the Johannesburg West Student League.

Added to these absurdities are crude individual exploiters who run functions under the stundents' name. These individuals are sheer money mongers who have no interest in students' organisations at all, and they pocket all the proceeds of such functions.

AUG 24 1940

Looking at things as they unfortunately are, I would like to give a strong warning to students and some of their sincere leaders and patrons against this shameful business. We cannot have our members exploited right under our noses.

KID RICHARD LEGWALE

Adams College,
Natal.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

PUBLIC OPINION

BY ALEX. L. MEYER

THE LATE DR AGGREY

Guardian
4/13/40
Port Harcourt

So much has been said and written of the late Dr Aggrey, yet I cannot but wonder if Africans, who truly love and appreciate this son of Africa, are above twenty per cent.

It is indeed interesting and educative to study more about him.

But one of the facts about his life, which I deeply appreciate, is that in which he was addressing a group of East Africans, when a young man from the crowd shouted:

"The man's a saint, damn his colour."

The good intention of this man is very well seen, but to me, and perhaps to most Africans, he should rather have said:

"The man's a saint, sent to Africa."

I do not want to believe that God was mistaken to have sent to Africa a man of the genius of the late Dr Aggrey.

There are dozens of good moral qualities in the life of the late Doctor.

He lived a life worthy of emulation.

He did not assume himself great because of his academic and universal qualifications; rather, he was regarded great because of his indomitable gentlemanliness and modesty.

Guard
4/13/40
Port Harcourt

He was a man who had no time for revenge.

Hear his own words:

"I am proud of my colour, whoever is not proud of his colour is not fit to live.

"I have no time to revenge—that's not African.

"I am a debtor to all men, to all civilisation, to the world, Christianity and to all kinds of educational programmes."

Mr J. H. Oldham, in writing of Dr Aggrey's character and influence, said:

"I shall always be thankful that it was my privilege to know him.

"He taught me many lessons.

"He was one of the world Christian-like man I have known and he was perhaps the greatest interpreter of men to one another that I have ever met."

Dr Aggrey was a happy man, because he could translate the stubbornness of fortune into a quiet and pleasant form of life.

In his eyes, everybody was good, everything was pleasant.

It is my wish that Africans, old as well as young, should learn to love the memory of one who came to redeem them in the field of education.

The world knew Aggrey when Africa was the white man's grave, but the world will yet know many more Aggreys now that Africa is fast becoming the white man's place.

The man's a saint, sent to Africa!

MR H. O. DAVIES SPEAKS ON TRIBAL PREJUDICE

Guardian
4/19/40
Port Harcourt

WARRI, April 18.—The African Church School hall here was taxed to its capacity by a concourse of ladies and gentlemen, representing nearly all shades of local opinion when Mr H. O. Davies, B. Com., General Secretary of the Nigerian Youth Movement, gave an interesting address on "The Nigeria We Mean To Make."

Before the address, Mr R. S. Okorodudu, in a short but thought-provoking speech, introduced Mr F. M. Ikomi, the President of the Warri Branch of the Nigerian Youth Movement, as the Chairman for the occasion.

Mr Ikomi, on assuming his seat, thanked the assembly for the quick response they had given to his invitation, and, in a forceful manner, introduced the lecturer to the gathering.

Mr Davies began by appreciating the reception accorded him.

He then requested the audience to go into silent prayer for five minutes for the victory of the Allies over their present enemy.

Turning to his subject, Mr Davies stressed on the necessity of abolishing tribal prejudice which is so prevalent in Nigeria.

Continuing, he gave cogent reasons why oneness was a desideratum among the Nigerians of today, a fact which, he added, formed the chief aim and aspiration of the Nigerian Youth Movement.

Guardian
4/19/40
Port Harc

He ended by maintaining that the Nigeria in the making would only be possible with the co-operation of all.

At the close of his address many questions were asked, all of which were satisfactorily answered.

Following this, Mr Davies unmasked the aims of the prospective "Service Press, Limited," which, according to him, is to function in due course.

He distributed prospectus about the Press to all intending shareholders present.

Immediately after this, many of the guests presented themselves for enrolment as members of the Nigerian Youth Movement and these were all sworn on oath.

MR H. O. DAVIES

General Secretary, Nigerian Youth Movement. He gave an interesting address at Warri on "The Nigeria We Mean To Make."

Guardian
4/19/40
Port Harcourt

OUR LOYALTY TO BRITAIN AND THE UNION

JUL 13 1940

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

LAST week "Umteteli" tried to make it clear that in this country *we are living in one of the safest corners of the Earth:* and we published a map showing how far we are actually distant from the war centres. Berlin, the very heart of Hitler's war-machine movement, is no less than 5,700 miles away from us, and Africa is not a country which any war machine, however efficient, can drive through easily.

Besides Africans, like the Maoris of New Zealand, are rightly priding themselves on their courage and on the fighting races from which they came. When the "Mendi" disaster took place in the last war, Africans behaved on the sinking ship with as much courage and discipline as that which marked the behaviour of the British soldiers on "the Birkenhead," who stood to attention and went down so unflinchingly off the Cape Coast in the long ago.

Africans, too, are among the most loyal of the Union's population; they know that Britain stands for honest justice, not for the brutal Government of the Nazis or the Fascists, which permits no free opinions, no free press, no church life, nothing, indeed, of that liberty to do and think for ourselves, which is so much cherished by our own people.

It is necessary to smash Hitler, Mussolini, and all dictatorship: for the dictators to-day are trying to make Europe a great Dictator state, while Britain and America together are equally determined to support with all their power and resources, the freedom of the ordinary man whether white or black. Such a man should be able to do what work he likes, free to worship where he will, to speak what language he will, indeed to do everything open to the choice of a free man within the limits of good citizenship.

We, therefore, wish Britain all the good fortune she deserves in this conflict, and as Africans we shall continue steadily in our jobs, we shall produce all the gold we can for Britain and the Union's sake, and if necessary at any time we shall know how to defend our country bravely and well.

Our 4,000 African guards are perhaps limited in various ways as to what they can do. We want to do more: and if the Government could only see its way to help us to do more, we should be the first to respond.

The Week In Parliament

Africans And War

(BY D. B. MOLTENO, M.P.)

Bantu world
5/25/46
Johannesburg

The climax of the past week has been the news of the invasion of the small democratic states of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg by the armies of Nazi Germany. At the time of writing the repercussions of these dreadful events have naturally been reflected in the lobbies rather than in the Chamber. As the news is very recent indeed, it is impossible to express an opinion, with a very large degree of confidence, as to what the effect upon the South African political scene will ultimately be. The air is thick with rumours such as that to the effect that General Hertzog and some of his supporters would welcome an opportunity to come to terms with the Government and that this is causing tension within the ranks of the recently formed Opposition Party. It is however, too early to attach much credence or significance to rumours of this nature. But it is clear that the international events of the last few hours are causing grave concern to the more moderate and responsible of the Opposition members.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAZI AGGRESSION

Considering the most recent examples of Nazi aggression from a wider aspect than that of its effects upon local political alignments, the lessons for South Africa in general and the Bantu in particular should not be missed.

Before the war commenced, the great democracies of the world refused to move in defence of the liberties of the Austrian and Czecho-Slovakian peoples. Since the war started Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg have been added to the list of victims of that blood-thirsty monster, Nazi Germany. What doubt CAN remain that Nazism does in truth represent a menace to the peace, freedom and security of the WHOLE world, and that General Hertzog's repeated repudiation of the thesis that Nazi ambitions aim at world domination are utterly false? General Hertzog has constantly advocated the neutrality of South Africa in the present conflict on the ground that the present war is not the Union's concern. Yet if world domination be the true goal of Nazi aspirations, is EVERY country of the world deeply concerned with the result of the struggle.

The Bantu people, also, should ponder over the significance of recent events. To-day they are, indeed the victims of a system that discriminates against them economically socially and politically and which leaves the vast mass of them in conditions of poverty and distress. Yet that system does at least carry within itself the germs of its own improvement. Many—perhaps the majority—of South African Europeans do, at least, accept the basic tenets of the cultural heritage of Western Europe and regard economicmic and social progress, tolerance and liberty as ends desirable in themselves, even though greed and fear may have made them slow in attempting to secure their attainment with reference to their non-European fellow citizens. But in Nazism, the weaker peoples of the world are confronted with an ideology that respects nothing but force, that explicitly denies all that gives value and significance to the concept of civilisation, and that regards progress, tolerance and liberty as meaningless abstractions, the pursuit of which is worthy only of weak and decadent peoples.

There are some who say that it is of little concern to Africans whether the Nazis or the democratic powers are the victors in the present struggle. Having regard to the distressed condition of the bulk of the Bantu population of the Union, this view may appear, at first sight, to have some justification. Yet the true issue that lies behind the conflict is whether Western civilisation shall persist or whether it shall succumb to the forces of barbarism—forces none the less terrible by reason of the fact that they are equipped with the death-dealing machines that the mind of civilised man has devised.

MOZAMBIQUE AFRICANS

Although, at the present time, high politics are bound to overshadow domestic political events, the day to day work of the country continues. To Africans a speech of special interest came from Mr. Hemming this week in connection with the importation of Mozambique Africans for work on the Rand gold mines. To all who are seriously concerned with the standard of unskilled wages in the Union, the importation of labour from outside the Union's frontiers, with the deliberate purpose of keeping wages down by increasing the supply of labour relatively to the demand, is an abhorrent practice. Not until unskilled wages in the Union have reached a satisfactory level should outside labour be permitted to be recruited, and only then on the basis of the maintenance of such level. Under the Mozambique Convention 80,000 Africans may be recruited in the Mozambique Territory to work on the Rand mines. Recently the Union Goverhment has concluded an agreement with the Portuguese authorities, permitting the recruitment of a further 20,000.

Mr. Hemming entered a well-timed protest against this agreement, and, in addition, asked an important question that received no answer from Col. Stallard. Minister of Mines, upon whose vote on the Estimates Mr. Hemming was speaking. Having regard to the fact that the Portuguese authorities insist upon deferred pay being paid over to them in gold instead of in the present depreciated South African currency, an exchange profit presumably results from these transactions. Mr. Hemming wanted to know whether the profit was retained by the Mozambique Administration or whether it was paid over to the African workers concerned? Having regard to the Minister's silence on the point, further investigation appears to be called for.

MAINTENANCE GRANTS

Under the Children's Act, 1937, the Government is authorised to make grants to needy parents to assist them in the maintenance of their children. The relevant section of the Act contains no colour bar and originally these grants were made in the case of African children as well as in those of other races. Last year, however, when Mr. Fagan was Minister both of Native Affairs and of Social Welfare, a circular was issued to Native Commissioners stating that these grants would not in future be made in respect of African children, but that attempts would be made, in the case of urban areas, to repatriate needy parents to the reserves. If this proved impracticable, pauper rations together with, perhaps, milk, might be issued to the parents. In the rural areas no relief of any kind was to be given.

Since Mr. Madeley besame Minister of Social Welfare, however, the circular has been amended so as to permit of the making of cash grants in respect of African children in urban areas in cases where repatriation to reserves is impracticable. On the Social Welfare Estimates, I welcomed the reversion to the system of cash grants but warned the Minister against attempting repatriation to rural areas, on the ground that in such areas the poverty of Africans is as bad or worse than in the towns. Indeed, I argued, such grants should be made in the reserves as well as in the urban areas.

CONVICT LABOUR

On the Labour Estimates I took occasion to protest against the use of convict labour in competition with free labour, more particularly where the convicts are hired out to private employers at the rate of 1/6 per day. The Minister—again Mr. Madeley—had himself been a vocal opponent of the system in the past. Beyond again declaring himself to be opposed to it, he failed, however, to deal with it on this occasion. **In view of his past attitude he should continue to be pressed as to what steps he is prepared to take to abolish a system which he, himself, admittedly abhors.**

NOTES ON COOKERY AND CHILD WELFARE

80 Beds For 159 Patients

THE growing confidence of the Native population in European medicine is reflected in the greatly increased number of both in-patients and out-patients, comments the annual report of the Jane Furse Memorial Hospital and Sekukuniland Mission.

Umteteli
wa
Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Another reason for last year's record number of patients has been the high incidence of malaria among the Natives. During May and June the daily average of patients went up to over 130.

One night 159 patients slept in a hospital of less than 80 beds. The beds could only be used for severe cases, the other patients being obliged to sleep on the floor.

Umteteli wa
Bantu

The number of patients showed a decline towards the end of last year, but is again increasing, and it is often difficult to know how to clothe them. The problem has been intensified by the war. Either there is not enough money to order the most urgent materials or supplies are held up for months and then only small portions of the orders are received.

Overworked

Johannesburg
South Africa

Shortage of labour is also acute. There are at present 14 probationers in training and two trained nurses. The two sisters have the supervision of the Native nurses and the management of the patients. In addition, they give lectures to the nurses, run the dispensary and take X-rays. Tribute is paid in the report to the enegetic and cheerful way in which the Native nurses rose to the occasion during the trying period of the epidemic.

Since it is impossible to keep patients longer than absolutely necessary for treatment in hospital convalescents are discharged as soon as possible and attend the out-patient department for further supervision.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Equality is Essential

By Prof. A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.I., D. Lit,

This article is a timely warning amid the upheavals of war that equality of citizenship is the only true basis on which decent society can be built in the brave new world of our hopes. Professor A. Berriedale Keith is a foremost authority on imperial constitutional law.

Gold Coast Independent
5-16-40
Accra, Gold Coast
South Africa

THE root of the present war lies in the German conviction of the fundamental inferiority to Germans of every other race. The destruction of the Poles is justified in their eyes by their worthlessness in comparison with Germans; a superior people is entitled by divine law to expand and to crush all who would resist them.

It is the same reason which led to the inhuman persecution of the Jews. Through deliberate ignoring of palpable facts, the German government decided that Jews are not German by race, though ethnography as well as history shows that they are in race essentially akin to the great majority of the people of Southern Germany. In like spirit; German contempt of France is based on the rapidity with which, it is alleged, France is becoming a mulatto Empire.

Unhappily, this doctrine of racial superiority has some vogue in Britain, so far as concerns the dealings of her people with British territories overseas. Even as regards India, the home of an ancient and high civilisation, racial equality was ignored down to the Great War.

It is true that it was asserted by the proclamation of Queen Victoria, when in 1858 the Crown took over direct control of Indian administration from the East Indian Company, but not until that war (1914-1918) was long in progress, and the enormous contribution made to its conduct by India had been realised; was the tardy justice done of opening commissioned rank to Indians, though Indians should from the first have been encouraged to take a part in the leadership of Indian armies. Only in 1917 was the fundamental admission made by Mr Montagu that Indians were capable of selfgovernment, and should be allowed to exercise that capacity.

Lord Morley had been unable to see that there was no real barrier save race prejudice between Briton and Indian. Even so, it was not until the present war that the inexcusable rule, which closed command in the British army to Indians and other non-Europeans, was abrogated.

Position In The Dominions

It is in some of the British Dominions that superiority of race is most keenly felt. Their policy of exclusion of coloured British subjects rests upon that sentiment, which in the Union of South Africa is generalised into the firm decision to admit no equality as between coloured and European, or alleged European. In the Union also the doctrine is steadily gaining strength that the fate of coloured persons is to be subservient to the needs of Europeans. The equal Cape franchise has been destroyed, and it is significant that sympathy with the determination of Germany to crush the Poles has been voiced by General Hertzog, the most consistent of upholders of the doctrine of racial supremacy.

New Zealand in her treatment of the Maoris forms an honourable exception; the admission of the Maoris to the franchise and their eligibility to political office mark them out as valuable members of the community. Their military qualities are admitted, and they are welcome to serve, in striking contrast to the rigid rule by which the natives of the Union are debarred from the fundamental right and duty of a British subject to take up arms to defend his country.

The pernicious doctrine of colour distinction has spread to Southern Rhodesia, where European opinion would be revolted at the idea of natives being trained in arms. The fate of the natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, if they are subjected to this European oligarchy of the South, will doubtless be no better.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES UNDER EQUALITY...

Equality of all British subjects is the only doctrine that can avail to secure justice and respect for law. It involves many things which European opinion is reluctant to face.

It demands that all occupations and all offices shall be open to natives without a colour bar.

It demands that natives shall have the same righ to be trained for military service, and to attain command therein, as have Europeans.

It demands that political rights shall be accorded to them, and that they shall be trained to the work of governing themselves

Even 50 years ago, writers on Empire would stress the fundamental principle that the dependent territories should be made self-governing, but the work of political education has been neglected. Some administrators overseas have been content to assume that natives cannot govern themselves, that the duty of the administrators, therefore, is to govern them as fairly as possible, but without any encouragement towards self-government.

Barred From The Land

In some Colonies we find the worst possible form of government, where Europeans settlers are allowed to exercise through elected members a disproportionate control over native interests, and where in consequence we have the discreditable position of the existence of land from which Africans and Indians are excluded.

Equality before the law is essential, not merely in the sense that Europeans should not enjoy special favours, but that legislation should be fair. The law of sedition in England is the survival of a period when prosecutors and judges were agreed in hating criticism of the government. Today, public opinion is strong enough to make the Government refrain from this abuse, and its unfairness, therefore, though presented in theory, is mitigated in practice.

The theory of equality of common citizenship being accepted, all laws and practices applicable in Britain should be equally effective in the Colonies.

The law of sedition as it applies to the Colonies is in urgent need of revision. No Colonial government is, or has ever been so well administered as not to profit from criticism.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Equality is Essential

By Prof. A. Berriedale Keith, D.C.I., D. Lit,

This article is a timely warning amid the upheavals of war that equality of citizenship is the only true basis on which decent society can be built in the brave new world of our hopes. Professor A. Berriedale Keith is a foremost authority on imperial constitutional law.

Gold Coast Independent
5-16-40
Accra, Gold Coast
South Africa

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Improvement Of Education

Gold Coast
Independent
5-18-40

Equality again demands the vast extension and improvement of education. Europeans must banish from their minds the conviction that education is a curse, as it makes natives discontented and apt to insist on their rights.

Accra, Gold Coast
South Africa

Education must be improved both in quantity and quality. The comparison between sums spent on European education and that of natives is painful and the importance of offering to natives opportunities of education for agriculture, industry and commerce, as well as for clerical work and government employment, is often overlooked. Such neglect suits well those remnants of bad nineteenth century commercial elements engaged solely in the exploitation of the resources of the Colonies.

In all too many cases it has taken widespread agitation against bad conditions to bring home to the British public that there is clamant need for the protection of workers' and natives' rights in the Colonies who still remain subject to legal and social conditions long since destroyed in Britain.

Rule by French In Africa Rapped

Constitution
6/27/40
Atlanta, Ga.

MADRID, June 26.—(AP)—The first edition of a mural newspaper posted on the walls of Madrid today called for "liberty of Spanish lands and Spanish economy" in an attack on French colonial and industrial enterprise and said the sooner American fugitives from France return to America the better.

The newspaper, Voz Al Pueblo, said thousands of underpaid Spanish miners and farmers were toiling in Oran, Algeria, and other places in French Morocco.

The posters termed the Penaroya coal mines a "national shame" because French-controlled enterprise "operated always regardless of Spanish interests."

Working On The Mines.

Fair treatment for Natives

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion
5-25-40
King William's Town
South Africa

FAIR treatment to employees is a thing much to be desired, and it is agreed by the Natives working on the Mines that they get it there. By "fair treatment" is meant in this instance reasonable consideration, as good working conditions as can possibly and humanly be made, nourishing food and drink, and comfortable quarters.

But the treatment which Natives receive on the Mines does not stop there. They can listen to music in off-duty hours; they have a free bioscope entertainment every week; and they have a chance of taking part in healthy games. In this they are encouraged. Good games help to keep workers in good health.

* * *

Now there are thousands of Natives working on the Mines, and the best evidence that they receive fair treatmnnt is to be found in the fact that so very many of them, after they have had their well-earned holiday keep on going back to work on the Mines. If they were not satisfied with the conditions and the rate of pay, they would not keep on going back, would they?

You will remember reading not long ago that 88 out of every 100 Natives who go to work on the Mines have been there before.

* * *

Natives who work on the Mines have the opportunity of gaining useful knowledge. The other week we mentioned in particular that, being naturally observant, they can see how much work is done, and done well, simply through Orderliness that is, the habit of doing things in an orderly way. And there is another thing which Natives can take an interest in, indeed they have shown aptitude for it and willingness to learn all they can of it—and that is First Aid. The knowledge they acquire in First Aid will be of use to them as long as they live. They go back to their homes with this very useful knowledge, which is something nobody can take away from them. They have good teachers on the Mines to train them in First Aid.

And yet another thing can be mentioned. The Natives are taught Safety First. The teachings of Safety First have had a wonderfully good effect and have helped to make Mining safer for the workers.

'PROBLEMS OF URBAN BANTU YOUTH'

AUG 3 ~~1940~~

BY

DR. ELLEN HELLMANN

(150 pages)

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Dr. Ellen Hellmann has written a through and well documented study of the causes of early school leaving and the occupational opportunities open to Native youth in Johannesburg.

Different chapters deal with the background of Urban Native Life including sections on the home, the school, and recreation; the reasons for early school leaving; and a survey of the occupational opportunities in various industries on the Reef including a discussion of the difficulties of procuring suitable employment. The monograph covers a field of great importance for all students and social workers who have any interest in Juvenile Problems and is being sold by the South African Institute of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg at the price of 3s. (post free.)

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS

NON-EUROPEAN WORKERS HAVE GRIEVANCES

AUG 3 1940

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Sir,

South Africa has reason to be proud of her Railways. Fifty-two or three years ago Johannesburg was not linked to the sea by rail. To-day on 14,000 miles of steel stretching from the ports into the interior, our trains carry every year more than 90 million passengers and 20 million tons of goods. Through our harbours pass 170,000 passengers and 9 million tons of cargo.

Upon the smooth running of the transport system depend the safety and comfort of travellers, the working of mines and factories, and the marketing of produce from the farms.

The Railways, drawing over 80 per cent. of the earnings from the transport of coal, machinery and other goods, are the blood stream of big business.

The efficiency of the system, in turn, depends upon the skill and care of the 58,000 Europeans and 60,000 Non-Europeans employed on the Railways and Harbours. It is due to them that train services run more speedily, that our crack train, the 'Union Limited' is able to cover 956 miles from Johannesburg to Cape Town in 25 hours, and that South African harbours have a world reputation for quick discharge of cargo. But the Railway and Harbour workers feel that they do not get from the administration a fair reward for their services and burden of responsibility. Many of us exist on a standard of life where we cannot satisfy our need for food, clothing and shelter, where the health and education of our families suffer, and where the cheapest forms of healthy recreation are beyond our means.

On top of all these we can see from press reports that the Railway and Harbour earnings are going up and up, particularly with the war on and the closing of the Mediterranean.

The deputation from the S. A. R. and H. Workers Union, consisting of ten members, met the Minister of Railways and Harbours on January 31, 1940, at Parliament Buildings, Cape Town and laid before him grievances of Non-European workers, and as a result of the interview the minister promised to appoint a departmental committee to investigate wages and the working conditions of the Non-European Railway and Harbour workers. The investigation is accomplished, but the Administration do not want to give the findings and recommendations of the committee publicity. The minister assured us that this committee will not be a committee to put things back, and we have been told that we must rest assured to get his reply within two months. I regret to state here that we have not yet received the reply.

I hope that this message will be shared by all Railway and Harbour workers and still trust that the authorities will soon see their way to redressing our grievances.

P. TSELE (National Organiser)
S. A. R. and H. Cartage Dept.,
Durban.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Africans Forging Ahead In East African Territories

Bantu progress
1-20-40
Johannesburg South Africa

"Whether we care to admit it or not, the body of an educated African opinion is steadily growing within this continent and sooner or later will have to be taken into account," said Mr. A. C. Wright, an assistant district officer in the Uganda Civil Service and a qualified anthropologist, in an interview with a representative of the Natal Daily News last week.

"It will be illuminating when the time comes, as it must, when aducated Natives of Central Africa will travel and observe the conditions of their brethren in Southern Africa, or if some educated Africans in South Africa see the freedom from restrictions under which the Natives in Central Africa will live by that time.

New University Established

Mr. Wright was passing through Durban on his way back to Uganda after a holiday spent overseas.

In Uganda, he said, the official attitude towards the Native was that the territory was his and that he must be taught to look after it and run it himself. To this end a progressive educational policy has been carried out among the Natives as exemplified in the building of a splendid new university at the site of Makerrerie College, a secondary school near Kampala. The headmaster of the famous English public school of Malborough was being brought out to take over the principalship of the university.

Already there are numbers of fully qualified doctors and teachers in the territory and the Native High Court was operated entirely by Native judges, advocates and clerks. There were even two West African lawyers practising in the European courts there.

Mr. Wright said it seemed clear from the examples of Trinidad, North America, and some other parts of the world that this was the most probable trend of development among the black peoples in Africa, and any feelings of opposition towards it were based more on sentiment than upon reason.

"Although I have had only the bearest glimpse of South African Native life and know little of the policies that control it, it does, on the surface of it, seem to me that the attitude of the white man in South Africa towards the Native is based on fear, fear of a situation that is bound to arise sooner or later, whatever the efforts to prevent it.

"At present the Natives in South Africa have not the opportunity of forming opinions for themselves, it seems to me, nor are they consulted in any but small matters of interest to themselves

"For instance, no one thinks of asking the Native whether he favours a pro-English or pro-Afrikaans government in power. But as the education of the Native progresses however slowly, the body of African opinion will slowly become significant within the continent. It will begin to matter what the Native thinks

It is well to recognise this fact, to study the Native, and to guide his development in the most healthy channels."

The Year 1940 And The Oppressed People In The Union Of South Africa

Bantu World
2-20-40
Johannesburg

Sir,—

The year 1940 has arrived with hardships and misery for the oppressed and poor peoples of the Union of South Africa.

Unfortunately, this year finds the forces of freedom in this country, as scattered as sheep in the presence of wolves and let us hope that they will gather themselves early enough to stop the hand of their enemies before they do much harm.

When talking about the forces of freedom one cannot lose sight of the fact that the African people are potentially the bulwark of these forces. Therefore, if the Africans do not pull themselvesslves together to face the enemies of freedom vigorously, not only will they let themselves down, but they will let their allies down also.

This year should see the political and other demands of the African people coming more to the surface. We demand equal rights of opportunity. We demand to be allowed to occupy skilled and responsible positions. We demand the abolition of the antiquated and troublesome pass laws. We demand the abolition of poll tax and the substitution of income tax. We demand free and compulsory education. In a nutshell, we demand to live

This should be our plan of beginning the new year.

These demands should be the work of all the African leaders in their various localities. They should make it their constant duty to present these demands before the meetings of the people for the purpose of assuring their support.

This being done, the onus would then remain with the Government of the Union of South Africa, which is assisting the British and other Governments to "wipe out Hitlerism from the face of the earth", to prove its sincerity in that task by granting the above demands, which would be a practical method of wiping out Hitlerism from the Union.

GAUR RADEBE

Africans Are Forging Ahead

Bantu World
2-20-40
Johannesburg South Africa

"Where there is a will there is a way" and the truth of this saying has been again proved by Messrs Harry Madibane and G. Nakene who are utilising their leisure hours in furthering their studies. These men are teachers by profession. Mr Madibane is the principal teacher of the St Cyprian's School at Sophiatown, and Mr. Nakene, who was the principal teacher of the Dutch Reformed Church School at Sophiatown, is now the principal of the new Orlando Secondary School.

Realising that knoledge is power these energetic young men studied privately until they matriculated, and then availled themselves of the facilities provide by the Witwatersrand University, to read for the Bachelor of Arts Dagree. Last year they did their major subjects.

The Dread Of Black Man's Country

Bantu World
2-20

In his stirring appeal to British and Dutch South Africans, to sink their differences and work together for the security of South Africa, Sir Abe Bailey mentioned the fact that 'South Africa cannot escape the consequences of its geographical position and, with its eight million Natives we have the dread of a black man's country before us. There are the Japanese in the East with their deep-seated hatred towards white people."

No sane African can quarrel with Sir Abe Bailey's appeal for unity among Europeans in this country. We all must agree that European unity is essential for the security and progress of this country. It is a great pity that there are politicians who, for their own selfish ends, do not want to realise the importance of this unity. But we certainly do not think it is right that this unity should be built upon race and colour prejudice. We are firmly convinced that the security of the white race in Africa does not lie in antagonising, but in befriending, the African. The late Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr, that great Afrikaner statesman, once said: 'I cannot do otherwise, whatever my own prejudices in regard to colour and race may be, the political and social safety of white South Africa will in no way be worse off by keeping the goodwill of five million Coloured and Native inhabitants, amongst whom we are spread out, and by satisfying them with our political institutions. It would be better to have these people as friends in case of difficulties from without, than to have a snake in our bosom which may bite at any time.'

It is unfortunate that there are politicans to-day who are incapable of thinking like Mr Hofmeyr. These men regard the African as an inverterate enemy of the white race and therefore, as a man who could not be trusted and befriended. To them the black man, in spite of his unwavering loyalty to the King and His Government in South Africa and of his contribution to the industrial and commercial development of this country, is a danger againts which all white men should unite. All right thinking men will deplore this attitude—an attitude which is fraught with disastrous consequences for the African continent.

Whether we like it or not white and black races are destined to live together in Africa, and that being the case, is it not essential that there should be harmony and goodwill between them? How can harmonious relationship be created, if there is suspicion and fear on the part of a certain section of the European community? In our opinion this fear is groundless. The African is no longer the enemy of the white race. He has learned to appreciate the good things of the whiteman's civilisation, and is therefore, striving to fit himself into conditions of civilised life. He recognises the fact that without European enterprise, industry and energy Africa would have still been a jungle, and that without white Missionary enterprise her children would still be groping in the darkness of her uncivilised life. For these reasons he has no desire whatsoever to overthrow Western civilisation in Africa.

What he wants—and that is what every human being wants—is justice, fairplay and freedom Given these things he would become a contented citizen, ready and willing to co-oper- with his fellow white citizen for the peaceful development of this vast continent.

If Africa is to escape the conditions of interracial and international relationships that prevai to-day in Europe, we must endeavour despit our prejudices, to harmonise and humanise our relations. This is the only way that will lead to peace and prosperity and it is the only way that will ensure the security of this our joint Fatherland.

Farmers Urged To Improve Conditions

Bantu World

In a reply to a congress resolution of the South African Agricultural Union, the Department of Native Affairs invites the co-operation of the Union to impress upon its members the need for giving greater attention to the feeding and housing of African servants. 20-40

The congress has submitted a resolution expressing alarm at a proposal put forward by the Secretary of Native Affairs that a set scale of rations to apply throughout the Transvaal shall from part of all contracts entered into between farmers and their African employees.

"The Department regrets to say that recent investigations show that the special shortage of labour on farms is largely due to unsatisfactory feeding and other conditions of employment and that it is only by improvement in these matters that the present difficult position of the farmers will be alleviated," states the Department.

Johannesburg South Africa

The Department is taking every opportunity to impress upon farmers that it is in their own interests to feed their Africans on a more adequate scale. It is hoped to obtain this much-needed improvement by continual propaganda.

Native Farm Labour

ACCORDING to the annual report of the South African Institute of Race Relations, investigation into the conditions of Native labour on farms in the Orange Free State was concluded at the end of 1938, and through the generosity of Conncillor A. C. White, who is a representive of the Bleomfontein Municipality on the Council of the Institute, the firm of Messrs. A. C. White Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., published 2,500 copies of the English version of the Report, and 1,500 in Afrikaans. The Report has been very well received in agricultural circles as well as outside and has been described as a careful study of the farm labour problem in the Orange Free State.

The unrest among the Native labour tenants in the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal, described in last year's Report, which arose out of the application of Chapter IV. of the Native Trust and Land Act, resulted in the suspension of the sanctions af the Law. The Native Affairs Department is consulting the Farmers' Associations of the other districts of the Transvaal on the proposal of the Lydenburg farmers that the Chapter be applied to the whole of the Transvaal. So far. the indications are that the necessary degree of agreement will not be secured. The farm labourers in the Lydenburg district are still apprehensive and, while a few are contracting for the six months' service (instead of three months), many have moved to other districts. Some farmers have continued to accept three months' service.

Farm labour conditions call for comprehensive reform and, when the Report of the Departmental Committee on Native Farm Labour is published, it should be closely studied. The Report was presented to Parliament only in typewritten form and has, therefore, not been generally available. A summary appeared in RACE RELATION NEWS, June, 1939.

A number of complaints have reached the Institute concerning the conditions under which Africans who come from outside the Union are recruited for, and treated on, the farms in the Bethal and Ermelo districts of the Transvaal. The Native Affairs Department has, during the last few years, made investigations, but the situation seems to be little, if any, better. The Committee on Native Farm Labour has recommended Government control of the recruitment of such labour.

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higher wages, in the long run it woul be to the benefit of the country, as those dismissed would be available for other occupations which would be better organised and labour would be better looked after. Sixty thousand Native workers had had their wages increased in the last three years. This tended to raise the level of wages in other occupations.

Africans Need More Than Three R's, Workers Hear

Journal and Guide 1-13-40 Norfolk Va

RICHMOND, Va. — Territorial adjustments and the guaranty of social justice to the natives of Africa are the only means of establishing a lasting peace there according to Miss Blanche Sydnor White, corresponding secretary of the Woman's Missionary Union of Virginia, speaker for the fourth section of the study course for the term "Out of Africa," at Ebenezer Baptist Church last week for the interracial workers of the union.

Miss White spoke of the one key to world peace as treated by Dr. Emory Ross, author of the text used for the discussion. Miss White stressed that adjustments in Africa can not be made by the sword but through social justice and economic freedom for the natives.

EDUCATION EMPHASIZED

The speaker also stressed that education in Africa must go beyond the conventional three R's, but that missionaries and social workers are now convinced that Africa needs the best that the Christian world has to offer.

However, she explained that as in all other countries, the educational program for Africa must be adopted to fit in with African life and traditions. Miss White depicted the experiences of both the missionary teachers and the students showing that there was much to learn on both sides.

The speaker emphasized that missionaries and teachers in Africa have realized the necessity of close contacts with the natives and a working knowledge of the simplest details of tribal life and custom which can be learned and understood only from the natives themselves.

Missionaries in Africa as elsewhere are now convinced that absolute white supremacy in Africa is a tragic mistake, she said.

Miss White traced educational trends in Africa from its beginning to today. Education and social and economic changes have brought about the "New Africa" made possible in part by the Phelps-Stokes African Educational Commission that traveled from 1920 to 1924 so extensively in Africa and presented its findings in various reports.

In connection with this work, the speaker lauded Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey a native of the Gold Coast, who was educated on both continents. She showed how education of the natives became a process of adaptation from the three R's to a more varied program to meet the daily needs of the people.

In the education scheme now in vogue in Africa, one of the missionaries is a practical engineer training the natives how to harness the forces of nature for their best interest; another is an agriculturist who teaches the natives the most modern methods of farming; and the third is an educator who directs the work of the training schools. Miss White spoke also of the theological work.

DR. AGGREY LAUDED

One of the projects now in progress along the lines of the new education has been worked out at the Government College, Achimota just outside of Accra, capital of the Gold Coast. Dr. Aggrey, she said was the guiding spirit in this project. He worked with the Rev. A. G. Fraser, the first principal brought to the work from Ceylon She lauded Dr. Aggrey for his work stating that he devoted much of his life to bringing about a better understanding between the white and the black man.

Miss White emphasized Christian evangelism as a transforming power for the races and nations as the hope for peace and justice to all.

Miss White, who is in constant contact with the missionaries from 16 fields of the Southern Baptists, has been an annual teacher to the interracial group of workers for the past five years. Others who have taught within a year are the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Bouey, returned missionaries to Africa; Tanimola Ayorinde from Nigeria, W. Africa, a student at Virginia Union University

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Working On The Mines.

About Regularity Of Pay

Native Opinion
Imvo Zabantsundu
10-28-39

THE MINING INDUSTRY has for years been well organised and never better than to-day. One result is that the earnings of the Natives working on the Mines are paid with great regularity.

Kingwilliamstown
South Africa

The Natives understand the method of their pay; they know about the Voluntary Deferred Pay and the Remittance System. And to show you on what a vast scale these Systems are organised, we may tell you that last year (1938) the Deferred Pay distributed in the Native Territories of the Union by the Native Recruiting Corporation's officials from earnings on the Mines amounted to £572,627. The Deferred Pay System was started in 1918, and since that year the vast sum of £5,259,799 has so been distributed to Natives in payment of their earnings on the Mines.

The Native Remittance System works out very satisfactorily for the Natives, and they are pleased with it. In the last year (1938) alone, Native mine workers sent to their families sums varying in single amounts totalling £421,116.

These services are administered entirely free of cost to the Natives.

It is no wonder that Natives like working on the Mines and in increasing numbers seek employment there.

No. 18.

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion
1-20-4

WISDOM OF SAVING-UP

Kingwilliamstown
South Africa

Natives working on the Mines will be the first to tell you that they are there encouraged by the Compound Managers to save up from their earnings.

Thrift, which is another word for saving-up, is a most important thing for members of a community.

It is easy to spend money—nothing easier. To spend it carelessly and unwisely can become a habit even in a dorp.

But on the other hand thrift can become a very good habit—and happily there are thousands of Natives working on the Mines who have acquired it. They take pride in saving-up and when they leave the mine or go on holiday they have a tidy sum of money at their disposal.

Many Natives buy cattle with their earnings. The money have earned after good hard work is, of course, their very own to do with just as they think best.

One of the advantages of working on the Mines is that the payment of earnings is made regularly; and the Natives know that their money is safe.

They know how they stand from month to month.

The Mines have an excellent organisation (Deferred Pay System) for Natives wishing to save up their earnings or a portion of them, and in every way the Mines encourage the Natives to save up for their own sake and that of their families.

So very many Natives have saved up money, and also kept in good health and grown fat, that it is no wonder the Mines are well spoken of.

The Tribal Curse

"At the end of August the crowd pronounced the 'Kilábello Kamukwa' curse on the headmen of Iveti and Matungulu locations and on various other loyal Government employees . . . . This curse is considered most serious by the Kamba."—Kenya Native Affairs Report.

East Africa and Rhodesia
London
2-8-40

THE WHITE MAN to-day
Is proof, he will say,
Against curses from anyone, cleric or lay—
Which was far from the case in a previous day,
Vide "Ingoldsby Legends," by Barham, which teems
With instances, such as "The Jackdaw of Rheims":
(That word, by the bye,
Is mere rhyme to the eye,
Very handy, of course, if you're out to defy
The rules the Academy lays down in France
Where "Rheims" is not "Rheems," but sounds more like "Rhance")
—He cares not two hoots for an evil-eye look
Or a cardinal's curse by bell, candle and book.

But in Kenya a tribe which demands, so to speak,
To express its displeasure, or only to seek
Redress for some act by a chief or a clique,
Has a way that's unique
In this cursing technique,
For the whole tribe gets busy and—fancy their cheek!—
Puts a tribal anathema on those who oppose it,
Pronounced in *baraza*, so that everyone knows it!

Hard words, unlike stones,
Don't break any bones,
However cruel the phrases and spiteful the tones;
But this tribal curse
Is very much worse
Than just talking: indeed, has a flavour of Erse
Or the Irishmen's boycott and all that implies;
Refuses all food to the victims, denies
Them the comfort that social contact supplies,
And, going beyond merely damning their eyes,
Declares a strong wish for their early demise.

So you hard-bitten colonists, apt to express
Your views to your "boys" with a pungent excess
Of language you feel, when you're calm, may distress,
There's a moral for you
In this tribal to-do:—
Don't think light of language, or trouble may brew:
"Curses come home to roost," as a proverb is trite
Take care lest, as often, it proves itself right:
'Twould be awkward to find yourselves sharing the plight
Of the Iveti headmen:
You savvy?
Good-night.

A. N. G.

Africans Adhere To Ten Commandments In Their Daily Lives, Writer Says

Journal and Guide

3-2-40 Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles dispelling certain fallacies about Africa written exclusively for the Journal and Guide by Orishatukey Faduma, an instructor at Virginia Theological Seminary and College.)

That most of the tribes of Africa are pagans cannot be denied. But all pagan tribes are believers in a god or gods. There are no atheists among them. Some are worshippers of nature and the forces of nature. Others are worshippers of spirits and ancestors. All believe in a future existence. Some believe in the transmigration of the soul after death.

MR. FADUMA

The fear of the gods prevents them from committing what is wrong. They are superior to those westerners who have no fear of God and obey no laws of society. Crude as pagan beliefs are, they are nevertheless mighty forces which control their pagan lives and are preservatives.

They worship ignorantly and are awaiting the time when a higher and clearer light will dawn upon them, and when the followers of Jesus will teach them the true God unknown as yet.

It is wonderful when you think of it that these African pagans, with the little light they have, followed closely the Ten Commandments except the first which refers to the worship of idols.

SOME CONTRIBUTORS

Read closely the career of Livingstone and the love of his primitive African friends to him; of Mackay of Uganda in East Africa; of Colenso in South Africa; of Dan Crawford who was able to think white and think black; of Schweitzer the scholar, musician, healer, who was a Christ among pagans.

Think of the African descendants in the new world who have carried the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to their African brethren—Alex Yergan in South Africa, McDowell and Cole in West Central Africa. Miss Gordon in East Africa, Thomas in Liberia of the Lott Carey Mission, Scott and Camphor of the M. E. Church. Bishops Turner, Johnson and Wright of the A. M. E. Church, and many others of Negro blood.

Miss Carney, a professor in Columbia University, New York, spent a year studying the people of Central Africa and returned with an admirable report of their behavior and civilization, a civilizaton not similar to that of the West.

BEHAVIOR LAUDED

In her address to the North Carolina Teachers' Association she spoke of the hospitality and good manners of the people among whom she traveled without fear of molestation. Her African escorts were exceedingly polite. She felt safer among them than in New York. Half naked though they were, they laid no unchaste hands upon her.

Mrs. Sheldon, a celebrated African traveler whose work from "Sultan to Sultan" will repay close reading, went through Central Africa undisturbed. She admired the magnanimity of the tribes and their rulers when once they were convinced a foreign traveler is not an interloper, no rogue, no wolf in sheep's clothing. Their native intelligence and keen knowledge of human nature could not be surpassed by people of the West.

The ordinary western student regards as uncivilized those whose ways, modes of thought, and cultures are different from those of the West. The African is human, with human characteristics which when properly studied will show him worthy of the name. He asks to be painted just as he is, warts and all.

He says to the foreigner and to the missionary, study me not as a brute, not with prejudiced minds, but with minds trained to feel, hear, taste, see, and smell things African.

He says, like Shakespeare's Othello:

> "I pray you, in your letters
> When you shall these unlucky
> deeds relate
> Speak of me as I am; nothing
> extenuate."

Working On The Mines.

Natives Understand Conditions.

(The Natal Sun)

Ilanga lase Natal

2-3-40

Durban, Natal

The fact that four-and-a-half millions of Africans have been recruited for the Mines between 1901 and 1938 shows in itself that "Working on the Mines" has an attraction for Africans.

They keep on going to the Mines of the Witwatersrand, and this fact is clear evidence that the Mines continue to have a good name. The Africans themselves tell their brothers of the treatment they receive, and the news spreads.

—:o:—

What makes recruits easy in their minds about going to the Witwatersrand is that they know beforehand what the conditions are like. They are encouraged to ask questions. They are not "choked off," and the officials of the Native Recruiting Corporation speak to them in their own language.

Naturally recruits have many questions to ask before they decide to go to the Witwatersrand. They want to know what their earnings will be and the period of their contract (this is according to the number of shifts worked); and also they want to know about the food and drink.

These things are told and explained to them, also anything else that they like to ask about, and when the recruits have signed an engagement contract they travel comfortably to the Witwatersrand to the headquarters of the W.N.L.A. Here they are taken care of and are not lonely, because they are with and amongst their brothers.

To-day there are about 330,000 Africans working on the Mines. They do their work, and in the right time enjoy their play. They are given good food and drink, and they put on weight when "working on the Mines".

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

WHERE IT'S ALL PLAY AND NO WORK

Life has few problems for these youngsters in South West Africa. They don't have to think much about clothes, and they're too young to be concerned with warfare.

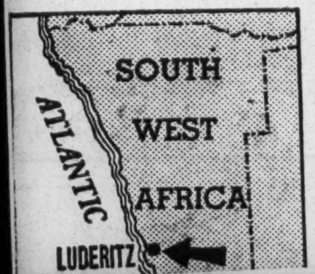
Luderitz Lives in Dreams of Diamond Days

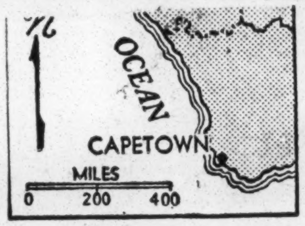
By Mason Warner.

LUDERITZ, SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

Gone is the glory of Luderitz, one time queen city of the richest diamond fields in the world. South West Africa became a German protectorate in 1884, largely thru the activities of Adolph Luderitz, a Bremen merchant who settled here and bought large land areas from the Bethany Hottentots.

In the same year diamonds were discovered, and Luderitz, named after its founder, developed at a feverish pace. Diamonds were picked up so near the surface that little or no capital was required to get them. Men found quartzlike pebbles worth a fortune by scratching the sandy reaches with their bare hands. Money was so abundant that even the natives had tobacco bags full of gold and silver coins. This was true not only in one field in South West Africa, but in more than a dozen.





Now, because of world-wide depression and overproduction of the precious stones, the mines have virtually suspended work, and Luderitz is dead—almost as deserted as any ghost mining camp in the Rockies.

• • •

All mining and trading in diamonds is controled by the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, a De Beers subsidiary, which corporation's interests are more carefully safeguarded by the government than is the sanctity of womanhood. Witness this notice posted on the ship's bulletin board before entering the port of Luderitz [capital letters are the government's own]:

WARNING

In terms of the Diamond Industry Protection Proclamation No. 26 of South West Africa, Warning is hereby given that it is illegal to be in possession of, to buy, deal in, or in any way receive by way of barter, pledge, or otherwise, either as principal or agent, any Rough or Uncut Diamond, or to be an accessory to such buying or dealing in or receiving, except when Licensed or Authorized by the Diamond Board of South West Africa.

Any person convicted of contravening the above provisions shall be liable to a Fine of not exceeding 1,000 pounds [$4,000], or to Imprisonment for any period not exceeding Fifteen [15] Years, or to both such Fine and Imprisonment.

That notice effectually squelches any tourist's desire to pick up a rough diamond at a bargain price. Enforcement of the law seems to require no official action. It is too rigidly observed by Europeans and natives, whose respect for it is so profound that they discuss it only in low and reverent tones.

• • •

Uncle Bobby Rummler had been a steward on a Norddeutscher Lloyd African liner for 20 years when he inherited some money. He had been thrifty during his years of service and with his fortune he and Aunt Elsa, his wife, decided he could quit the sea, buy a hotel, and live happily ever after.

Uncle Bobby knew all the ports of Africa and decided that Luderitz offered the best opportunity. So he bought a hotel here in 1910, paying 200,000 German gold marks [about $50,000] for it. Luderitz lived up to his expectations. The Rummler hotel prospered in the champagne days—so much so that from his profits he was enabled to buy an annex of 16 rooms, for which he paid 160,000 marks [about $40,000].

Then came the world war. The British marched in from the Union of South Africa, and Uncle Bobby and Aunt Elsa were interned for its duration—in a detention camp up on a hillside, from which they could see the Hotel Rummler.

• • •

When the war ended, the Rummlers resumed business at the old stand. A few years of prosperity followed; then came the 1928 world depression, and the diamond mines started to close down. Things have steadily grown worse. Aunt Elsa said she would be glad to sell the $90,000 property for $4,000 if she could get that much. "But there is no possible chance to sell in Luderitz now," she added with a regretful but not bitter smile.

Luderitz now has only 500 white people. Crayfishing and canning "lobster tails" afford the only employment.

We found Rummler hotel to be immaculately clean. The rate for room and meals was only 10s 6d a day [$2.50]. The luncheon served was a regular every day menu and consisted of consomme and cheese crackers, roast turkey or fricandeau of veal, roasted potatoes, fruit compote, vanilla custard, cheese, and coffee. How such a meal could be served in a desert town for 65 cents was a problem left unsolved.

• • •

Aunt Elsa was a genial hostess. She sat and chatted for an hour with my daughter and me. "I'm not busy," she explained, smiling cordially. "Only 3 guests here now—used to be 20, 30, 40 when the diamond mines were working—20 to 40 guests at every meal. And every room occupied—all the time."

Apparently she had no servant problem. "They are good boys here. I never have any difficulty with my native help. They are not lazy and can be easily taught to be clean and orderly. I never lock a door or a drawer and I have never suffered a single theft in nearly 30 years in this hotel."

Only once did Aunt Elsa's tone strike a plaintive note. That was when she discussed the question of water. She was quite happy because it had rained for two hours one day recently. The first rain in four years! She took us out into the courtyard and proudly showed us two tubs half full of water that had drained from the roof.

• • •

There are no springs or wells in or near Luderitz. It gets its supply by condensing sea water. And that is very expensive. The rate is 7s 6d [$1.50] per cubic meter—more than ½ cent a gallon.

But it is not so bad now as it was two years ago. Then it was 12s [$2.40] a cubic meter.

Jim-Crow Increases In S. Africa As Britain Calls For Solidarity

Daily World 2-22-40
Atlanta Ga.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — While Great Britain cries for greater empire solidarity in its war against Germany, the government of the Union of South Africa has heightened its breach with the native population by installing jim crow sections at the revenue offices.

This new move was recently made after 27 years during which both races were served at the same window. The change forces natives to use a back entrance enter a small segregated room, and be served at a special window. Efforts have been made to force a change in this ruling because natives openly resent this new segregation.

Whites Post Jim Crow Notice In So. Africa

[illegible]
2-22-40
[illegible]

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa, Feb (ANP)—A judicial notice, providing for the segregation of natives, "other than those exempted" was recently posted in the urban area of Johannesburg.

The notice reads: "All natives (within the limits of certain specified areas) all of which are situated within the Johannesburg Magisterial District, are required to reside in a location, Native Village of Native hotel."

Native Grievances.

[By ALF. W. B. ZULU.]

Durban Natal
2-3-40
Ilanga lase Natal
The Natal Sun

Grievances are bound to exist in this world of ours, but woe unto those by whom offences come. That we have many grievances to lay at the door of our white co-inhabitants, is unfortunately the case, and that is and will be an adverse factor in our legitimate development. It is a pity that the white people who have brought us Christianity and enlightenment, and pointed out to us the road to progress, with one hand leads us forward and with the other pulls us back. No wonder that we become confused and suspicious and detached in our hearts from the white man's leadership.

The grievances of my people, in Natal and Zululand are so well known that I need not enumerate them. I will only point to what in my opinion constitutes the main and most essential ones.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

The greatest of all the troubles confronting the development of my people is, undoubtedly, the lack of suitable land for their fields, their homes, and their flocks.

The greater portion of the land allotted to my people by their white masters are so full of rocks, thorns, and hills that I am ashamed to think that a Christian and civilised nation would consider the possibility of chasing our people into such utterly hopeless districts and also act on it. These parts of the country are useless to the European. Hence they are fit for my people! Besides they are arid to a degree. Year after year our poor women are thrilling in the hills among the rocks in a boiling sun hoeing until their arms are swollen up and their backs are aching. And year after year the sun dries up their small fields and starvation stares them in the face.

The cattle find no grass and little water, and no milk can be obtained for the children, indeed the cattle die in thousands for lack of grazing grounds.

Disease follows in the wake of famine and the fever epidemic of the last eleven years, is growing more virulent every year and decimates the population.

The white man has strained every nerve to obviate the spread of cattle diseases but has he worked with equal energy in combating the epidemic among these starving human beings? A visit to the Thukela and the adjoining valleys will bring to sight a condition of affairs so appalling that it baffles description.

Is it to be wondered at that our people being barred access to higher and more habitable levels and being prevented by law to buy land the Indian buys, and being forbidden likewise to seek a refuge from famine and fever on farmlands, emigrate to the towns to eke out a miserable existence?

We, with our cheap labour have made the white man thrive and prosper, and yet he does not care how we live.

It should be in their own interest to help us to become contented and prosperous.

I do wonder what they have done for the betterment of my people. Lawyers have been reaping endless crops of money from my people. When have they made use of their prerogative to advocate an amelioration of our conditions? I feel sore at heart when I think of these things. Would to God that the Government of the Union of South Africa would appoint a Minister of Native Affairs who is a man with wide human sympathies capable of initiating a sane and just Native policy for the amelioration of Native conditions, particularly in Natal and Zululand and in South Africa generally. The only hope for my people is "The South African Institute of Race Relations" which to my mind is working for the betterment of my people.

Full particulars can be had from The Secretary, S. A. I. of Race Relations, Box 97, Johannesburg.

Main Library,
Witwatersrand University,
Milner Park,
Johannesburg.

RACE PROBLEM, 1940
AFRICA

GERMANY IS NO FRIEND OF THE AFRICAN

Umteteli
Wa Bantu

4-13-40

Johannesburg

South Africa

THE latest German crimes, the seizure of Denmark and Norway, are described in our news columns to-day. They speak for themselves. Two small, innocent and peace-loving nations have been over-run by the German robbers without giving the slightest provocation. The Germans have put thousands of troops into Denmark, occupying Danish Hotels and schools, and they have also managed to get some transports with German troops up the Norwegian coast. They have, indeed, already got a footing in Norway but their transports have been sunk right and left by the British Fleet.

One of the first things they did with wireless was to give out the news that Norway intended to sue for peace, a statement promptly discredited in London and intended to create despondency among the the followers of the allies. It is said the Norwegian Prime Minister at once denied the statement in an official broadcast from Helsinki.

We must now wait for the truth.

The main fact to which attention must be called, meanwhile, is the brutal manner in which once more the Nazis have over-run small nations. They have made use of their strength to seize ports and towns, superseding the Governments of Denmark and Norway.

We draw attention to these things because there ought to be no misunderstanding by Africans as to the real character of the German people. Their leaders — Hitler, Goebbels and Goering—have the minds and outlook of robbers: and the German people tolerate them and follow them.

The German people have always believed that the strong man or nation is entitled to take what he or it will: and so they are seizing ruthlessly the lands, cattle, gold and other property of the weak nations.

The other day a grim relic of German mercilessness was brought into the office of "Umteteli." It was a photograph of some eight or nine Hereros hanged from the branch of a large tree. They had been hanged in South West Africa by the Germans who at that time were in possession of South West Africa. To-day, South-West Africa is part of the British Empire and no such brutalities could possibly occur while England holds the seas. To-day England is the undisputed mistress of the seas: she is likely to remain so.

It is the duty of every African to stand firmly and faithfully by Britain and the British Empire. He should reject the lies of Nazi agents who tell him that "when Hitler comes he will give you lands, cattle and motor cars." Hitler would act as all Germans have done when they have colonies —be utterly brutal to the African.

Britain and France will eventually win the war. Hitler's career will then be ended. Meanwhile Africans may go about their work confident in the strength of the great nation which was once ruled by Victoria the Good. Britain is the true protector of all Africans. Support her and be true to her!

Missionary Assaulted.

Comet

VICIOUS ATTACK BY NATIVE.

3-23-40

[illegible]

Maseru

Basutoland

The news was received with consternation and indignation a few days ago that the Rev. E J. Trapp, priest in charge of St. Barnabas' Mission, Masite, had been assaulted by a native and sustained grievous injuries which necessitated his being brought to Maseru hospital for treatment, where he was detained for some days. Although he has now been discharged from hospital Mr Trapp is still under medical supervision, as it was feared at one time that he would lose the sight of his eyes.

As the native has been arrested and is awaiting trial it is inadvisable to say much at present, the case being sub judice, but it is known that Mr Trapp was sheilding a native girl from molestation and seeking to give succour when the assailant turned and flung a stone at him which hit him in the face, smashing his spectacles, the glass of which pierced an eye necessitating urgent medical attention. We beleive Mr Trapp sustained other indignities and was badly manhandled.

Masite, like many other mission stations, is isolated, and missionaries and their wives and families are at the mercy of the natives, though there has been no cause for alarm on such a score since the early days, the Basuto on the whole having a great veneration and affection for their white Baruti. This affair must therefore be looked upon as an isolated case, but is none the less one which, after the European authorities have dealt with it, the Basuto chiefs should take cognisance, in order to give adequate protection to the missionaries in their midst.

LATER.—We now learn that this case was heard in the Court of the District Commissioner, Maseru, when the accused, named Panyakhu, was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and to receive eight lashes.

— "Basutoland News".

NEGROES AND COLOUR BAR (1)

Eastern Nigeria

Guardian

3-[illegible]-40

Port Harcourt

In a leader which appeared in a recent issue of the "Eastern Nigeria Guardian," it was reported that a delegation, made up of leading members of the Negro community in England, approached the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the colour bar, which is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of ambitious and talented Africans.

In this article, I propose to launch forward certain facts why Negroes, who are aspiring higher, should back up any appeal made to those in authority against this menace.

My case is that the colour bar in the British Empire and in the United States of America is not the inevitable issue of any natural clash between the two races — white and black — but is the natural outcome of certain man-created factors, and as such, can be abolished in these countries as it has been abolished in France and Spain.

It seems to me that the war has made the mother country to realise, more than ever, her obligations and responsibility to the Colonies.

The Colonial Development Fund and the Colonial Research Delegation came into function at a time when the loyalty of the Colonies was most needed, that one is tempted to encourage the idea that the Home Government was not quite aware of the usefulness of the Colonies to the Empire before the outbreak of war.

But Mr Malcolm MacDonald, in his talk to the people of the Colonies over the radio, emphasized the point, that this scheme had been under consideration, long before the war was declared, and as such, it was no bribery of any sort to the Colonies to encourage the Allied war effort.

This generous act is accepted with gratitude in all the Colonies.

It is said that in the Gold Coast it was greeted as "the greatest pronouncement of British Colonial Policy since the days of Queen Victoria."

Today, the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle against the tyranny of the dictatorial Governments.

At the outbreak of hostilities, lengthy and strenuous vituperations were made against Herr Hitler, and explanations were given to show what is the Nazi racial doctrine, with particular reference to the Negro.

But the Colonies showed by their whole-hearted support of the war effort that they have reached a stage of development in which they understood the meaning of being members of a great Democratic Empire.

And so, today, the Natives of the Colonies are sacrificing all that is possible, financially and otherwise, to help in bringing this fight for the right to live to a victorious end.

Africans know what they are fighting against, but they do not know what they are fighting for.

They know that they are fighting against Nazism, and all that it stands for, they know that they are fighting against constant terrorism and war scare.

But are we fighting for the release of those small States in Europe which are suffering under the crushing jack-boot of Nazism, or are we fighting for the emancipation of all races and nations in the world, for the abolition of racial prejudice among men, and that "Universal Brotherhood Shall Become A Reality?"

Africans have been taught to look up to the Union Jack as a true symbol of justice, and the people of the Colonies repose great trust on the British Lion.

We know that it is typical of British humanitarian justice to protect the weaker nations against the contemptuous disregard of the stronger States but I can truthfully say that so far as the African is concerned, he is of the strict opinion that a justice which discriminates is no justice.

The Negro has as much right to live as the Jew, the Pole, or any other race upon the earth, and as such, if it is considered an injustice for any racial bar to be placed between the "Arians" and the Jew, then it is also an injustice for the colour-bar to exist between the white man and the black.

Working On The Mines.

[illegible]

Sure Of Work

(The Comet)

No. 43.

5-4-40

When a Native is thinking whether he shall go to work on the Mines he may wonder if his job will be sure—because it is a long way from his home.

But he need have no fear about it. His job is sure, right from the time he does his first shift to the time his engagement is up. There is no "catch" about it. It is all in writing and the Native is amply protected. Natives are law-abiding, and their conduct on the Mines is very good.

[illegible]

When a Native reaches the Witwatersrand, which is far from his home, it is of course all new and unfamilliar to him at first, but it is surprising how quickly he adapts himself to his work and settles down in his new surroundings. What helps and comforts him during the journey to Johannesburg is the company of his "brothers." He is not alone and therefore does not feel lonely. And he has the chance of making new friends when he is working on the Mines.

As explained in last week's article, things are done in an orderly manner on the Mines. As far as is possible, nothing is left to chance. The hours are regular, and as the days go by the Native labourer sees the wisdom of the ways of the Mines. And he knows his job is sure.

'Dred Scott' Attitude In Africa Rankles Natives

Defender 8-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa —(ANP)—Like Chief Justice Taney on the Dred Scott case, Mr. Louw of the South African Assembly, does not believe that the African natives have any rights white men should respect. He blames the agitation of Jewish Communists for the present labor unrest among 6,000,000 natives in the Union and offered an "Aliens Amendment to the Immigration Bill" as a permanent remedy.

During the debate on his amendment Mr. Louw stated that "the minister of justice has filed affidavits based upon confidential information received from police and other sources in which it was clearly established that it was the intention of the Communist party to establish in South Africa a black republic."

But this statement fell upon unsympathetic ears. It was pointed out that such agitations were merely soap-box oratory comparable with what is common in Hyde Park, London. He countered, "Go down to the parade and watch one of these men address a colored and native gathering, and you'll see an entirely different attitude on the part of the audience. They are in dead earnest and they listen to the propaganda which is being poured into their ears."

Two columnists in local newspapers did not agree with him on the charge that the agitation mentioned is the cause of the unrest. Rather, they argued, the unrest is due to drastic laws which prohibit the organization of labor unions; coolie wages; unsanitary working conditions; long hours and venality in certain courts. White friends of the natives will present their grievances in the near future to the proper authorities in London.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

A Public Library

Guardian
4/16/40
Port Harcourt

SO MANY things make for the advancement of any country or township and much depends upon the ingenuity and foresight of the men at the head of affairs in each town, and in whose hands have been entrusted its destiny, to plan and provide such amenities as make for progress. Port Harcourt, as is well-known, is a very important township; outside of its commercial activities, it is gradually transforming itself into an important educational centre. This fact makes it imperative that such things as obtain in any enlightened community, calculated to foster its progress, should be provided here also.

Chief among such things is a public library. It is an accepted fact that in Lagos and elsewhere, certain institutions and well disposed individuals, in collaboration with the Government, have, by dint of persistent effort, been able to raise funds for the founding of a public library, with the express purpose of bringing knowledge within the reach of those who are assiduous but have not the necessary financial backing to pursue higher studies. Evidence of this statement is supplied by the erection of the Tom Jones' Library in Lagos, the provision of a public library at Ijebu Ode by the Native Administration, and in many other places in the Western Provinces.

These instances point conclusively to the fact that if Port Harcourt is to maintain its place on the roll of progress, then the provision of a similar diversion is a desideratum. It is certainly not enough to have cinemas and dance clubs in the township; something educational, something to facilitate the ambitions of those who are prepared to apply themselves enthusiastically to study, should be provided. We submit that all things being considered the provision of a public library on a scale befitting the prestige of the township will not involve much expenditure and the Port Harcourt township Board is hereby kindly asked to view this suggestion seriously.

Increased Cost Of Living

Guardian
4/16/40
Port Harcourt

QUITE apart from the fact that a section of the public has made it its aim to label as as having a natural propensity to criticize, yet we feel that that is not sufficient reason to daunt us from pursuing the path that we have marked out for ourselves and our successors to follow. We have our own policy which, unfortunately, but naturally cannot find favour with everybody. It is our aim to give praise where praise is due, and to criticize and offer constructive suggestions wherever necessary.

Ever since this paper was born, reports have been coming in of foodstuff commodities growing steadily in prices. Efforts have continually been made by our Business and Trade Correspondent to spotlight publicity on all such reports, asking for something to be done to remedy the state of affairs. In many cases, specific instances were given and concrete suggestions offered which, if followed, would effect a thorough adjustment.

While we seem in a way to see with some of the reasons offered by the firms for the increased cost of foreign foodstuff commodities, we find it almost beyond our power to understand why Native foodstuffs, of all commodities, should rise in cost. At present, garri, which some time last December was sold at nine salmon cups for a penny, is sold at three cups for the same price. Ditto for yam, meat, etc.

From the evidence given, it could be seen that the cost of living in Port Harcourt has risen by almost fifty per cent or more in certain cases. Now, if within seven months of the war, Native living should cost so much when, in effect, no outside forces could be held responsible, we wonder what will happen in the very immediate future.

THE OUTLOOK IN SIERRA LEONE WHEN PEACE COMES (No. 2)

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
5/11/40
Freetown

IT is curious to note that one important effect of Nazis brutality and inhuman savagery on the peoples of those smaller states which have become a prey to its iron hand of aggression and force is that the sufferings of the people have whetted their power of endurance, stiffened their morale to fight for their freedom and independence. So that it is permissible to conclude that the present efforts to create a new and better world when peace comes, would be world wide impetus to do things and a contagious stimulus to establish Freedom on a basis of rigid independence, each nation though small striving to work out its destiny and preserve its autonomy. Such preparation is being made by the British People and the recent financial gesture of the Colonial Office is a wholesome fillip to to the people of its Colonial Empire to work out their own salvation. The question therefore is very pertinent and we ask, what is the outlook of our Colony? It is being represented in certain circles not quite generous towards the advancement of Africans, that almost all the men of some stamina and worth have died out and that there are only a very few able to plan and undertake anything worth while. Whatever may be the accuracy or otherwise of such a discreditable statement we go further to say that this is not an age for individual efforts but a call for strong combination a serious purport of organisations and societies to husband their combined resources to establish a life of Freedom and Independence. Now it is really depressing to think that for the number of years this Colony has lived under British tutelage, there has been no African Institution wholly managed by Africans which can achieve some thing for the good of the people. At what ever angle the subject is looked the position is the same. Even with educational work in which the African has fared so well, there is to day not one institution for which Africans are wholly responsible; and yet it is curious to note that the existing Primary and Secondary schools although under European Supervision are entirely the work of Africans. The question ought to be given some close study to discover the virus of the lack of co-operative genius on the part of Africans.

5/11/40
Freetown

Even the organisations of OLD BOY which make so much loud appeal at the celebration of a yearly Anniversary have not been able to justify their existence by their achievements. The recent publication by a Secondary School of the Old Boys Scholarship Fund by which poor but deserving children are given the chance of Secondary Education disclosed the poor support from the Old Boys of The Oldest Secondary School. What a fitting gesture has been set on foot to raise fifty thousand pounds as an improvement and endowment fund!. It certainly would be a noble achievement when peace comes; but already it has shown no promise of surviving the dismal weather akin to such ventures in this Colony. It is not sufficiently being kept before those from whom a reponse is expected; it certainly lacks Propaganda (if I may use that much abused word) unless every old boy is awakened to the consciousness that his honour is at stake, that on him depends the success of the scheme, there is not much evidence that the end when peace comes, will be something different from what has ever been in this Colony about the achievement of Africans.

Crown Mines News

VISIT OF THE VERY REV W. PALMER DEAN OF JOHANNESBURG, TO CROWN MINES GAMMA SIGMA CLUB

Bantu World
3/25/40
Johannesburg

The above mentioned Club was greatly honoured by the visit of Dean Palmer of Johannesburg accompanied by Dr. Ray E. Phillips, when he addressed a well-attended gathering in the [illegible] Crown Reef Location Crown Mines recently.

The chairman Mr. T. J. Nolutshungu inspired a feeling of enthusiasm by addressing the Dean as "Father of the Africans." The term "father" was stressed by the chairman who recalled all the activities affecting African welfare in which the Dean genuinely expressed his love as a father and further added that people who had loudspeakers had often heard in their houses the Voice which they had been privileged to listen to that night in the person of the Very Rev. W Palmer the Dean of Johannesburg.

THE MESSAGE

Dean Palmer gave a brief address on three phases of temptation viz—Lust; Drink, and gambling and said: "My dear African friends, I am glad to be with you. I have been in South Africa for 36 years.

"In 1912 I started a college at Pietersburg and in 1924 I went to St. Mary's Cathedral because I thought it the best place where a Voice might be heard for the African people.

"We have so far managed to kill colour bar in St. Mary's Cathedral and today you can see African approach the same Altar of God side by side with Europeans to receive Holy Communion. One thing I miss much is the singing at St Mary's. I am talking to you to-day on a subject which everybody understands e.g.

TEMPTATION

The Dean pointed out how both the young and old could overcome the three temptations mentioned, first of all temptation belongs to everybody. When I read the Bible I find the story of temptation at the very beginning. Temptations, however, are not the same. My temptations are not the same as your temptations, and also the temptations of the rich man are not the same as those of the poer man. All of us have been tempted but what do we do when tempted? I want to try and tell you what to do. Run away, yes that is good but not always. Sometimes stand and say "no" to the devil. Do not participate in drinking. Let your motto be "know yourself." It is no good to know of countries, great men etc. if I do not know myself.

Of what use is the Lord's prayer if I know I am going to places in which I know I once fell into sin. The Lord Himself was tempted that is why He is of great help to us. He simple said "no" to the devil. There are things which as Christian people we ought not to do or think about and can only keep away from these things by saying as Jesus said "no" to the devil. "Love the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." Even as we write the words of 'Joseph' still ring in our minds. "How can I do this great wickedness against God?" The St. Peters school choir, Crown Mines, under the baton of Mr. S. S. Malgas, the principal, rendered excellent music. After the address the audience was allowed to ask a few questions: Messrs A. L. Mokotedi, J. Letlabika R. S. Njokweni and others asked searching questions.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said the Dean never lets the opportunity go of making his voice felt either through the press or the air when the interests of the Bantu are at stake. I wish to mention to the members of this Club that while I greatly appreciate the success of the Anglican Church in doing away with the colour bar in the church. I at the same time wish to discourage that apparent desire of rubbing shoulders with the Europeans.

Dr. Ray E. Phillips said this was a unique occasion to have in our midst Dean Palmer who had sacrificed so much for the Crown Mines Gamma Sigma Club and had obviously put aside his other important engagements and came to give us a true message from his heart.

A. LES. MOKOTEDI
(Secretary)

Liberian Engineer Spends Six Months Attempting To Book Passage To America

Journal & Guide
8-10-40
Norfolk, Va.

By VINCENT TUBBS

With the Liberian government already having declared its neutrality and actual repercussions of the present world conflict even less pronounced there than in the United States, Joseph Walker, youthful chief engineer attached to the bureau of public works at Monrovia, capital of the African Republic declared on arrival in Norfolk, Tuesday, that the only actual effect of the war that might easily be pointed out in the sole Negro-manned country in Africa is the tremendous inconveniences one must suffer to obtain passage to or from the United States.

American citizens are prohibited taking passage on belligerent ships sailing the tropical waters and the only possible way to get into the Americas is via cargo boats that have devised emergency accommodations in which they will transport a limited number of passengers.

22 DAYS ENROUTE

Mr. Walker reported having attempted to book passage as early this year as February, succeeding in sailing on July 15 and spending 22 days enroute before arriving here Tuesday morning at the Army base docks aboard the S. S. West Irmo.

Young Mr. Walker, 28-year-old graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts College, went to Liberia as civil engineer for the Firestone Company in 1936 and was later engaged in the same capacity by the Liberian government.

Soon after his appointment by President Edward Barclay of Liberia he was elevated to the position of chief engineer, in which capacity he is now serving.

PLANE RUNWAY BUILT

Mr. Walker and his staff of engineers, including a Howard University graduate, John P. Baynard, who have constructed thousands of miles of inland roads and bridges, notable among which is the Du River Bridge, a 112 foot reinforced cement structure, have more recently completed a slip runway for mail seaplanes for the French Maritime Air Service, a line that connects with the American Clipper at Libya.

Mr. Walker in talking with a Journal and Guide reporter, appeared amused in making the observation that almost simultaneous with the completion of the runway, air service was discontinued by the outbreak of the war. 8-10-40

EFFECT OF WAR

No outward show of war organization is in evidence other than precautionary observation measures taken as a result of the French capitulation and Liberia's precarious position. It is bounded by the French Ivory Coast on the east and south and British Sierre Leone on the north.

Price rises have been felt only in foodstuffs and this is credited to the British blockade.

Stopping enroute at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa, the only port of call on the voyage, passengers were able to get a first hand picture of the 35,000-ton German ship, Richlieu, recently bombed out of service by the British fleet.

PORT GUARDED

French destroyers, submarines and patrol boats, Greek, Norwegian, Belgian and English merchant ships were reported in evidence at Dakar while the waters of the area were being vigilantly patrolled by French seamen. The young engineer expressed belief that the trouble

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

African Chiefs Pledge Loyalty To Britain

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

PRETORIA, S. Africa.—(ANP)—An unopposed motion was passed at Saturday's session here of the Natives' Representative Council, affirming, "in these anxious times of war unswerving loyalty to the King and to the Government of the native people of South Africa."

1-20-40

The motion was placed before the Council by the Paramount Chief of ahe Pondos and seconded by the Paramount Chief of the Zulus. Declared the leader of the Pondos: "We want to tell the King and the Government that our hearts are with them and that we pray that victory may come to them, as they are not responsible for the trouble."

Africans Protest Poor Sanitation

Black Dispatch
1-20-40
Oklahoma City, Okla.

LAGOS, W. Africa.—(ANP)—Word has reached Lagos that the natives of Zaria Township are protesting to officials because of the poor sanitation facilities there and they declare that conditions in Zaria are typical of those found in other northern provinces.

Residents say that in Zaria there is great need for drains to carry filthy water to some depository as in the absence of such drainage the streets become pools of dirty water which gives off offensive odors.

The natives insist that these conditions do not prevail in sections where the white Europeans live as they see to it that their districts have ample sanitary facilities. Concerning this difference between the two communities, the West African Pilot, leading Nigerian newspaper, editorialized Saturday as follows:

"We have to point out that it will be easier to collect tax if at least the streets occupied by taxpayers are kept clean and free from things which will impair the health of the public. The towns of the northern provinces are noted for being unkempt and filthy, though the people of the North have been paying tax before the people of the Southern towns.

"Particular attention is given to the portion of the towns occupied by Europeans, without considering the fact that if the health of the African community is bad, the Europeans will be affected."

As For The Future.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun

The season now upon the world is generally given to resolutions of good to be done in future by individuals or Nations who feel their shortcomings. The African is by no means outside of these circles of resolvers. He has also many causes for making good resolutions for his immediate improvement or remote future. To our mind he has more need for making good resolutions than the other racial groups by reason of his being the Cinderella of the South African communities. His lot is relegated to a back place and is frequently thought of last by those with power and goods of this world. His share in the Union's industries and mines and works is that which demands heavy manual labour while the lighter duties are on all occasions given in preference to the favoured classes.

1-13-40
Durban Natal

The question may arise now as to the duration of this division of labour. Is it the intention of those with influence that the African should for all time occupy the slaving portion in this country's activities and the comfortable positions always to be allocated to those who belong to the dominant sections? Can the African if he shows adaptability and proficience in his duties be accorded what is the necessary promotion to a higher position in industry so that he may be eligible for the higher standards of occupations and emoluments?

The powers that be, we think, too frequently encourage policies which depress the higher aspirations of our people so that they too commonly think, high positions and wages are not for them. This is not always recognised and rewarded upon whomsoever exhibits such qualities be he white or black.

The African's aspiration is that his rightful place in the economy of the country should be recognised and suitably encouraged and never discouraged.

Thinking persons in the public life of this country have frequently expressed the truth that the African is an important asset to this country. His labour is responsible for the great wealth enjoyed by this country, a condition which could not be attained were there no African labourers receiving exceptionally low wages almost unprecedented in any country boasting of free institutions and liberal views for all, irrespective of race, colour and origin.

The question of the African's future is the one predominating in his mind. He sees progress and civilization and industry all around him and he naturally has awakened to the necessity of sharing the country's good things by contributing what he has of bodily strength and by means of this to rise to higher positions of trust in the country's upward trend. This he wishes to attain in as little time as possible in order to render worthy service to this country of his origin and as he claims no other.

As we begin the new year we want to make the resolve that as far as lies in our power we shall actively prove ourselves sons and daughters of this country who deserve well of it.

Working On T

MORE ABOUT ORGANISATION.

You will remember reading the the previous articles about the value of organisation. It is a longish word but not one to jib at, because "organisation" is present in every well-run kraal; is there not the head of the family, who gives orders and says what is to be done? And has not every tribe its Chief? All this implies law and orderliness—the doing of things systematically.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun

It is just the same on the Mines—on a very large scale. Every Mine has its Manager, who has many sections working under him. One of these is the Native Labour Section, an important one indeed.

x x x x

1-27-40

Now Natives are fed and well looked after on the Mines, and the feeding arrangements and sleeping quarters and planning of recreation come under the direction of a Mines Official who is known as the Compound Manager. He has a responsible job. He is answerable to the Manager, who in turn is answerable to the Chairman and his Board of Directors, who in their turn are answerable to the laws of the land.

Durban Natal

These things are told you so that you may know that recruits who go to work on the Mines are cared for. This is all the result of Organisation, of planning and perseverance and real hard work. These things, all put together, have resulted in making the Gold Mining Industry of the Witwatersrand the largest of its kind in the world. 4/40.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Ilanga Lase Natal

Vacancies For Native Nurses.

The Natal Sun

Applications are invited from Native Nurses who possess qualifications in General Nursing and Midwifery for appointment as Nurses in the Council's Native Townships. The positions are graded £90—£10 —£120 per annum plus free furnished quarters and uniform and the commencing salary is £90 per annum.

1-27-40
Durban Natal

Applications must be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, 405, Escom House, Rissik Street [or P. O. Box 1049], Johannesburg.

A. J. MILNE,
Medical Officer of Health.
405, Escom House, Rissik Street,
Johannesburg.
6th January, 1940.
Advt. No. 882.

OKUNYE NGOKUHLE-LWA KOMSEBEN

Nizokhumbula nifunda ngaphambili ngobuhle bokuhlelwa kahle komsebenzi. Ligama elidana leli kodwa kungelona elokunxifelwa ngoba ukuhambisa ngendlela kukhona kuwo wonke umuzi ophethwe ngendlela. Engani kukhona umninimuzi oshoyo ukuthi kuzokwenziwa njani. Engani zonke izizwe zinamakhosi azo! Konke loku kukhomba ukuthi kukhona umthetho nokuhamba ngendlela ukusebenza ngesu.

Kunjalo nasemigodini — ngendlela enkulu kodwa. Yilowo nalowo Mgodi unomphathi wawo ophethe amaqembu amaningi. Elinye ngelezisebenzı ezinsundu, eliphambili ngempela.

x x x x

Badla besuthe futhi baphethwe kahle manje abansundu yimigodi: ukudla kwabo, nendawo yokulala nokuhlelwa kokudla kuphethwe osebenzela iMigodi othiwa nguMphathi weNkomponi. Unomsebenzi omkhulu yena uphansi koMphathi woMgodi, oyena ephakuka Sihlalo woMgodi, kanye nabakhulu bawo, bona ke abaphansi kwemıthetho yezwe.

Loku nikutshelelwa ukuba nizenazi ukuthi abatholwayo abayosebenza emigodini bayanakekelwa. Konke lokhu ngumphumela wokuhambisa konke ngendlela, nokuhlela, nesineke, nokusebenza ngamandla ngempela. Zonke lezizinto, ma sezinqwatshelwa ndawonye seziphethe ngokuba iMigodi yeGolide yaseWitwatersrand ibe emkhulu kunayo yonke enjengayo emhlabeni.

4/40

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

More About Organisation.

1-27-40

Kingwilliamstown
South Africa

YOU will remember reading the previous articles about the value of organisation. It is a longish word but not one to jib at, because "organisation" is present in every well-run kraal; is there not the head of the family, who gives orders and says what is to be done; And has not every tribe its Chief? All this implies law and orderliness, the doing of things systematically.

It is just the same on the Mines—on a very large scale. Every Mine has its Manager, who has many sections working under him. One of these is the Native Labour Section an important one indeed.

Now Natives are fed and well looked after on the Mines, and the feeding arrangements and sleeping quarters and planning of recreation come under the direction of a Mines Official who is known as the Compound Manager. He has a responsible job. He is answerable to the Manager, who in turn is answerable to the Chairman and his Board of Directors, who in their turn are answerable to the laws of the land.

These things are told you so that you may know that recruits who go to work on the mines are cared for. This is all the result Organisation, of planning and perseverance and real hard work. These things all put together, have resulted in making the Gold Mining Industry of the Witwatersrand the largest of its kind in the world.

New Conception Of Africa Given By R.R. Wright. 3rd

Addresses Negro History Students of Washington Hi

The students enrolled in the classes in Negro History at Booker T. Washington High School were given a new conception of "Africa" after listening to a very informative lecture by R. R. Wright, III, based on his travels in the Union of South Africa.

Daily World
3-1-40
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Wright, son of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., spent only six months in South Africa yet despite this fact he is well versed in conditions there, particularly in the vicinity of Capetown and the Cape of Good Hope.

This informal lecture disclosed the fact that in many ways there is little or no difference between the Africans and the American Negroes. Mr. Wright explained that there are four distinct racial groups in Africa, namely Europeans, (white people); Colored People, (due to racial admixture); native people, (pure Africans); and Asiatics.

In a very interesting manner, Mr. Wright related how American Negroes had been victims of "white propaganda" through books, missionary lectures and moving pictures. "These things that you have been hearing about Africa are not true," he said, as he gave a vivid account of life in modern Africa, particularly in such centers as Capetown and Johannesburg.

Everything that Mr. Wright said conveyed the fact that Africa in itself is a fine place to be, the only undesirable feature being the extent to which the Europeans are dominating the government and exploiting the natives.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

An Excellent African Film

Life in the Belgian Congo

East Africa and Rhodesia

2-15-40

London England

"DARK RAPTURE"—despite its title and the strident note which from time to time mars the narrative—is probably the best American film of tropical Africa which has so far been shown commercially in this country, "best" in the sense that it is a faithful record of travel, not the usual succession of fake incidents.

The Armand Denis-Leila Roosevelt expedition—for every film party to Africa must, of course, be designated an "expedition"—spent about a year in the Belgian Congo photographing and recording the sights and sounds for this picture, the outstanding parts of which are those portraying pygmy life.

Nothing surpasses the sequences which show how the little folk build a bridge of vines across a broad stream. It took them a week to accomplish this task, really a fine feat of engineering for such primitive people. In this particular case the bridge hung some 60 ft. above the water when it was completed, and measured 173 ft. from tree trunk to tree trunk, but the preparatory work had begun in the topmost branches of a tree 150 ft. tall. Small wonder that, after completion of this task, a day was spent in celebration on the near side of the river before crossing into new hunting grounds.

Then there are the first pictures of the capture of an elephant two-thirds grown by a party from the only elephant training farm in Africa. This difficult and dangerous piece of work was carried out by about twenty Africans, armed only with ropes and a few guns loaded with blank ammunition, under the command of one European, a couple of well-trained monitor elephants being held in reserve to pacify the captive when securely roped to a tree. The stages of the capture are clearly shown, and the anger of the elephant which has been singled out from the herd and at last pegged down by stout ropes is unmistakable. But it gives way to calmness immediately tame elephants come up on either side and communicate confidence through the touch of their bodies. A rope having been thrown over the neck of one of them and around that of the captive, he walks quietly to the distant camp where the process of training may last a year or more. The greatest care is taken to ensure freedom from injury. "I have seen many men injured in this process, but never one elephant," declares the narrator.

There are some excellent shots of Native fishermen at work in the swirling waters of the Congo, of the active volcano of Nyamlagira in the Kivu district and of the Tusi tribe of Ruanda.

This picture, now being shown at the Polytechnic Theatre, Regent Street, W.1, can scarcely fail to appeal to anyone interested in East Africa or Rhodesia.

Coloured Men and National Service.

Cape Argus

2-17-40

Service Corps to be Formed

The Director-General of Reserves, Brigadier-General H. S. Wakefield has issued the following statement on the registration of coloured men for National Service.

Ever since the campaign for registration of national reserves was been launched, representations have made by various leaders of the Cape coloured community for similar registration, and the Government, bearing in mind the splendid work done during the last war by the Cape Corps, the Cape Auxiliary Horse Transport Companies and the Cape Coloured Labour Regiment, has now agreed to take advantage of the offer.

The Department of defence will shortly published details of the arrangements for carrying out this registration, which will be entirely voluntary and have for its purpose the provision of coloured men as drivers of mechanical and animal transport, cooks, storemen and labourers. Although such service are definitely non-combatant, all who register must be between the ages of 18 and 50, and be physically fit to serve under active service conditions.

Native of Africa To Speak Here

Argus

3-22-40

On Sunday afternoon, March 31, at the regular four o'clock forum hour, the Committee of Forty of the Pine Street YMCA will present Ernest B. Kalibala native African at the Y. M.

A capacity crowd is expected to greet this native African who will discuss "Africa Today," making special references to Economics, Education and Religion.

Mr. Kalibala received much of his early education in Missionary Schools and taught in the Mengo High School for three years. Other education was acquired in England where he spent a few months at Trent College, ending his studies in the schools of these United States.

He was married to Miss Alta W. Jones, an American Negro lady, in December of 1933.

He will be guest of the Century Club Saturday, March 30.

Mohamedan Religion Liked By Arabians Because Of Its Absolute Equality of Races

Egypt, Moroccax, Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Irak and Yemen To Oppose German Hordes

Pray For Justice In "Sacred House Of Allah"

By NANCY CUNARD

3-26-40

DAKAR, French West Africa.—(ANP)—If already the unazated effort made by France to gain the sympathy of the Arab world is greatly noticeable in Europe, it is intensely more so when one reaches the outer edge of North Africa, from where this is written. France needs and wants the cooperation of all her Arab subjects, and the moral support of the other millions of Mahomedans in the world.

African Negroes figure to a considerable extent in this question as there are millions of Negro Mahomedans in black Africa, and a very large number racially intermixed with Arabs, even as far north as this, as I could see from the deck of my ship in port, yesterday.

On the 20th of January was held the sacred feast of Aid el Kebir in which participated all the Arab and mixed Negro Arab population who could afford to buy portions of the lamb or sheep which has to be slaughtered according to ancient tradition so that it can be rushed still breathing to the house of the Cadi before it is distributed to shop and market. This is regarded as the sign of a "prosperous year." This feast has been made the occasion for numerous official broadcasts in Arabic; such subjects as "The Tunisian Infantry on the French Front," the respect France pays to Moslem religion and customs (underlining the contrast with Germany's race theories), on the development of the Arab and Negro-Arab boy scout movement, etc.

The Arab leaders in places as far apart as Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Irak and the Yemen, are all continuing to proclaim of pro-French sympathy, and these words of Abd el Rai el Kittani, the Cherif of Fez, may be taken as typical of all such pronouncements:

"The difference between France and Germany is complete. Mohamedans are at the crossroads and must make their choice. They will choose those whose intention is not to supress them."

Particular respect, it would seem, from reading the local Mohamedan press, appears to have been [illegible] year to the large number [illegible] Mohamedans coming from [illegible] the holy pilgrimage [illegible] the Negro [illegible] from all [illegible] as far away [illegible] Africa, [illegible] having [illegible] House of Al-[illegible] do [illegible] and many [illegible] expressed their feel-[illegible] Mohamedanism is the [illegible] for this very reason [illegible] it allows no possibility of [illegible] race considering itself superior to another.

The pilgrimages are very ancient and the "Sacred House" to which the faithful have been coming for centuries, was consecrated by Mahomet. It is one of the five main tenets of Islam. Some of the Arab historians put the origin of the holy Kaaba in Mecca at over 2,000 years before Christ. It is a simple unornamented temple and the Arabs say it is the first religious building that man ever erected to God. Many times it has been pulled down, or in part destroyed, but always rebuilt. All the pilgrims without exception, at the moment of entering the temple, must be dressed in two pieces of white cloth without seams. These betoken that to Allah, nothing but perfect equality between men is acceptable. Here in itself is the root of all anti-racialism, and it is impossible to see how the Mohamedan world could ever feel any sympathy for Nazism of which one of the main pillars is the inferiority of the Arab, Jewish and Negro peoples.

The day after the great ceremony, in the Temple the pilgrims set up their tents in the valley which Mohamet sanctified. Resplendent ornamented ones that belong to the wealthy faithful from India or Persia, and humble tents that are those of the North Africans. Many complicated ceremonies take place, the pilgrimage lasting for days on the spot itself. The ritual is of an intensely religious nature, as it is obvious that only the believers will come such distances, more particularly nowadays with all its dangers in travel and innumberable regulations. I have seen the return of some Arabs from Mecca; it was a year ago in Morocco, and at every station friends would greet them with every sign of veneration. Only he who has accomplished this pilgrimage may wear the green turban, and of these, throughout by travels in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, I did not see so very many. In the latter country, an Arab guide talked to me for hours in French on the "inhumanity and wickedness of one race thinking itself better than another" and predicted (this was in 1938) that if war came the Arabs would be very anti-German.

In Tunis, the Moroccan pilgrims returning from Mecca were met with great official display. Their leader in Moulay el Mehdi el Alaoui, member of the Imperial Moroccan family. It was here that an Algerian pilgrim thus expressed himself: "The cruel ag-gressions of Germany were made in the name of a 'superior race' as Hitler calls the Germans. He says that they are the race chosen amongst all others to dominate. Such brutal deeds as they have accomplished show us how revolting is his theory, particularly contrary to ours, and also to the liberalism of France."

As we speed along to the south with the coast of Africa well in sight only a few miles away, I am thinking what is just inland and what has been the history of its imperial development by France. From Casablanca to Dakar, both of them very important ports and today of course classified as "military zones,' 'is a distance of 2,185 miles—that is, by the "Imperial Track," as it is called, which was begun in 1935, immediately after what is known as the pacification of the Western Sahara. Today modern lorries roll along its stretch, and take only ten days or even less, for what used to be a journey of three months on camels. This great road skirts the frontier of the Spanish colony, Rio de Oro, and at Rosso, a relatively short way north of Dakar, life, so active and busy in Senegal, gives way to the solitude of the Sahara desert, with its sands and thirst. It is described as a "land of desolation with here and there a passing Moorish warrior veiled in blue."

The lorries can travel much of the way only at 20 kilometres an hour. In these surroundings live desert tribes, and here too there are many of mixed Negro blood. There are Berbers and Mauritanians, who up till a few years ago made life very difficult for the French. Today they are enrolled in a native corps and are called "Goums"—the Blue Squadron, from the indigo robes which are worn; this is a camel corps and it it employed in policing the great road and the desert regions along it as well as the Spanish Rio de Oro frontier. They are reputed to be very fine natural warriors. Other "Goums" are in motorized units; they are Moors, and wear the same kind of turban which Franco's Moors had in the Spanish war, although the uniforms which France puts on them are greatly superior.

One of the towns on this road is Tindouf, which was the last place to put up a resistance against the French who entered it, finding it deserted by its inhabitants, as short a while ago as 1934. This ancient capital of the Western Sahara has now become one of the most modernized and solid of the desert defenses.

Not only in the southern regions of this part of the Sahara did the French meet with great resistance from various tribes, for it is a mere 25 years that they were able to conquer and settle the southernmost garrison of the Middle Atlas, as tells me one of the papers I was able to buy. Those who live here are called the Zaians and are reported to have come to the French authorities with gifts of money and many expressions of loyalty ever since the start of the war. This tribe made a collective gift of 220,000 francs, which is a considerable sum of money from mountain people whose wealth cannot be compared with that of Arabs in less remote parts.

The Zaian is described as a somewhat haughty and taciturn man, but whose loyalty to the French cause has caused him to enroll in great numbers in the different regiments of these parts—in the spahis, the goums or the Moroccan Hirailleurs. All wear bright uniforms, as those of African troops while in Africa are not composed of the necessary khaki which goes with the French landscape.

Above all, Arab fighters have always been known for their great valour, and their value in reconnoitering in advanced positions. They are written of in the French press as men who weary greatly when they are inactive. A French colonel recently told a journalist, "If we have gained the position on which we are now standing it is due entirely to the bravery of have imposed their will on all of this territory." Going round these positions with the officers, the reporter came across a rest-zone and in it found Moorish troops sitting round a huge fire which burned inside of a cave. He qualified to all as being transported into the Orient, for there sat these troops at ease as if in one of their soukhs, which are the market places of North Africa.

Other Arab tribesmen seen at the French front are described as "having generally narrow bodies with elongated muscles and curving profiles; some by their higher stature and their slendered feet betoken the nobility of their nomadic ancestry." Frenchmen who have served in the armies with the Arabs will tell you that theirs is the appetite of "war for war's sake." They are specialized in the approach of enemy positions which is made by crawling without sound then then giving a lightning spring. "When zero hour rings these terrifying artists in death will cause a terrific effect upon the German nerve" is a phrase used.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

International Morality

Black Dispatch 3-30-40 Okla. City

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> "It cannot be a real peace if it fails to recognize brotherhood. It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression...... It cannot be a sound peace if small nations must live in fear of powerful neighbors. It cannot be a moral peace if freedom from invasion is sold for tribute.

Certainly Franklin D. Roosevelt should know that the peace concluded in Finland did not recognize brotherhood, and that the fruit of it is oppression. Under the existing situation Finland will live in fear of Russia, just as Ethiopia lives in fear of Italy and Poland trembles in ashes at the feet of Hitlerism.

President Roosevelt should know that power politics recognizes nothing but might. We live in an age of gunpowder morality. If the League of Nations had not been dominated by this belief Mussolini would have been stopped at Suez before he invaded the oldest Christian nation of the King of Kings. The League was wrecked because of world philosophy that might makes right.

Take for instance the discussion extant today regarding war aims. England and France aver that they have drawn their swords to defend democratic government. To our notion all that is said today about democracy is mere lip service. Even here in America, because of this viscious social outlook we fail to have democracy and in its place we have a lot of pressure groups all fighting against one another.

If one does not believe this he has only to study the surface of the body politic to discover the Ku Klux Klan, the. Christian Front, the sharecroppers vs. the landlords the urban worker vs. the industralist, the German bund vs. the Jew and right at this moment in a nation conceived in the idea that men should have religious freedom we find the ban placed upon a presidential candidate because he is a member of the Catholic church.

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South Africa is a section of the earth containing boundless natural resources. Gold, diamonds, coal, tin as well as other minerals abound. This section of Africa belongs to the British Empire. The natives have been robbed and plundered of their land, and under what is known as the "Reserve System" the white farmers today live on the richest of the land. In the Union of South Africa the whites number one and one half million and occupy 80% of the best land, the five and one half millions natives are forced to exist on 20% of the land. The twenty per cent occupied by the blacks is the poor soil. The result of this crowding of blacks upon the poor lands means that the natives must work for the whites at starvation wages.

If you think that the Negro in the southern section of the United States is mistreated, and assume that democratic England should have long life to practice its paternalism over the African, we refer you to the ruthless peonage and economic slavery into which the blacks of South Africa have been cast.

George Padmore, in his book "The Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," draws a picture of the political and social oppression of the African that is appaling. Cruel Head and Hut taxes are forced upon the natives who in order to secure this tax become industrial slaves of the worst character.

In fact Padmore lists twelve different types of passes, which we shall list in order that Black Dispatch readers will get a first hand glimpse of British democracy as it flowers in Africa:

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The authorities do not care how he gets there. All they care about is that he has to go there or suffer arrest or imprisonment. This is one of the cruellest of the pass laws.

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Haitian Republic native populations are subject to invasion and tribute. Of course President Roosevelt was shedding tears about the Finns when he spoke out against international wrongs last week, but The Black Dispatch wants to add that no where on earth "it cannot be a moral peace if freedom from invasion is sold for tribute."

Myths About The Negro Blasted By Brilliant Native African Writer

Editor's note—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Faduma, now on the faculty of Virginia Theological Seminary and College. The Guide is starting them on the eve of Negro History Week because of their appropriateness to that observance. The author formerly taught at the Government Model School at Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

By ORISHATUKEH FADUMA

Many years ago I heard a professor of sociology lecture on the Negro. Among other statements, he said that the curse of Noah upon Ham's son, Canaan, fell upon the Negro as an inheritance, and on this account the Negro has been an inferior and enslaved race.

The background of the professor's knowledge of ancient history being exceedingly narrow, prevented his knowing that the Jews, who are Semites, were under bondage in Africa for 200 years; under the Babylonians for 70 years; and under the Romans for many years.

MR. FADUMA

He also failed to know that the cultured Greeks became the slaves and tutors of the Romans; that Anglo-Saxons, the present rulers of the world in Europe, Asia and America, were sold in the slave markets of Rome; and that the territories now called France and Germany, but in ancient times, Gallia and Germania, were ruled and enslaved by the then master of the world, the Romans.

For further proofs read ancient history and consult Caesar's "Commentaries" on his Gallic Wars, as well as Tacitus de Germania.

FACTS OF HISTORY

History has repeatedly shown that Hamites, Semites, and Japhethites have been enslaved not because of, but despite, the curse of Father Noah who, when intoxicated with wine, foolishly exposed his nakedness and was laughed at, not by Ham, but by Canaan, the son of Ham.

Recovering from his drunkenness, and learning of the irreverence of Canaan, he uttered in a fit of anger a curse upon his grandson, "a servant of servants shall be to his brethren." For centuries Christian theologians have used this course of anger to villify the Negro and sanction modern slavery.

In this modern age the inferiority complex of the Negro is the result of the mental twist of commentators handed down and believing largely among denizens of the New World, but first abandoned in the Old World and the Latin family of nations. The accursed thirst for gold has helped to prolong the inhuman interpretation founded upon the so-called Noah's curse. It is this "sara fames auri" which is at the bottom of our modern industrial and economic woes. The commission of Christ to his followers to teach all nations, puts to flight the curse of Noah against Africa and the Africans.

AN INCONSISTENCY

The efforts of the Christian church to reach the African continent and bring it to Christ, the past and present efforts of such consecrated men as Livingstone, Moffat, Mackey, Dan Crawford, Adjai Crowth, Taylor, Hartsell, Scott, MacDowell, Max Yergan, others too numerous to mention, would be a great and senseless waste to attempt to redeem a race cursed, not by God, but by Noah. How can they bless and convert to Christ a race cursed and doomed to destruction?

It is evident that the exegesis on Noah's curse, by disregarding the conditional element in prophecy, has failed to take in the great saving plan of the gospel of Jesus and the universality of the Messianic Kingdom foretold by the prophets of the Old Testament.

Old interpretations of truth that are antagonistic to world progress are now giving way to new ideas that are in harmony with the divine plan of human redemption. The Old South, in spite of many drawbacks and humiliations of the Negro, is rapidly becoming new.

MORE FRIENDS

The friends and redeemers of the Negro are not limited to the North, they are increasing in the South to an extent not sufficiently recognized. The past has had its encouragements and discouragements.

To make progress the race must not wholly forget the past. The backward look and the forward look must go together in order to appreciate progress. We appreciate daylight because we know what darkness is. The warmth of summer is enjoyed when one has experienced the wniter's cold. Joy and laughter are the springtime of the soul, when they follow the sorrows and disappointments of life. We look back and look forward to appreciate what we have in the present and what we had or failed to have in the past.

HIDDEN LIFE OF NEGRO

Whether in Africa or in the New World, the Negro is yet a riddle and a sphinx. Those who live nearest the Negro in the South and who know more of him than in the North, claim boastfully that they know the Negro.

But what they know of him in the South is of the old Negro in his plantation life. The new Negro is poorly known. The inner life of the American Negro of the old and the new schools is poorly known.

How can you properly know a man when you live with him in compartments, when you worship in different churches and preach different gospels, when you have different schools with unequal facilities for instruction and improvement, with different and unequal opportunities for mental and social advancement, when the wages are by custom so fixed that the Negro's domestic life is forced to be on the lower scale and encourages crime?

NOT WELL KNOWN

I do not claim that the American Negro is not known, but I claim he is very poorly and insufficiently known. When he is fed, he is fed with a long spoon. If he is tried in many courts (I do not say all courts) the scales of justice are against him and discourage him to be well behaved.

Living in the New World, the life of the American Negro should absorb the best of the American and not be different from the mental, moral, social, and economic life of the latter. Reared and domesticated in an American environment, he is to all intents and purpose an American and not African.

ALL AMERICANS—

Otherwise, you create two different and antagonistic groups and government; and a kingdom resulting in confusion and disruption.

To encourage the knowledge of the higher life of the Negro there should be the same or similar schools for the training of Negro professionals, doctors, lawyers, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, ministers, etc.—having the advantage of the best teachers taken from the best universities of the country and of the world.

In such schools you are most likely to have the contact of minds which will encourage mutual respect and discourage any inferiority or superiority complexes; you will have a nation, not of the Hindu type with its caste and parish system holding and keeping down a portion of the nation in a stereotyped life.

OLD CONCEPTIONS PASS

Regarding the Amreican Negro, the old conception is gradually giving way. The old is not gone, but it is going. Its grave clothes are being made, and its grave is dug. It will soon be buried.

A new generation is springing up, dressed in garments unsullied by race hatred and race discrimination, disregarding the color and texture of skin and hair, magnifying and respecting human personality and the divinity in man.

Like the closed shell of an oyster, the native African for many centuries has been living to and within himself. What little was known of him came from Hanno and Herodotus among the ancients, to be followed by the discoveries of Burton, Speke, Chaillu, Livingstone, Drummond, Sir Harry Johnston, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

A FULL VIEW

On their return home the first question usually asked them was "Quid novi ex Africa" (what's the news from Africa). The impression left was, it was a land of savages and cannibals living in a climate deadly to foreigners. The best discovery of the land and its people is that made by the Christian missionary.

But it was a partial and inadequate discovery. Other discoveries were material and physical. The missionary was the first to discover souls made after the image of God. Yet in that early and partial spiritual discovery, the primitive African was not known, for as yet th philosophy of religion and th science of anthropology and sociology were not emphasized i schools of religion. Science and religion were not considered handmaids but were antagonistic.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

African Affairs In Assembly

Umteteli 3-23-40

Hooliganism, The Colour Bar, And Senator Rheinallt Jones

Johannesburg South Africa

BY MRS. MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.,

THE Budget debate, which took up four days of the week, yielded little of interest either to the country in general or to the African people in particular. Various requests were made by hopeful farmers on both sides of the House for the operation of Chapter IV of the Trust and Land Act as a means of solving the farm labour shortage, but with very little chance of achieving it in view of the difficulty the Native Affairs Department is finding in providing for all Africans for whom land is urgently needed.

BRITISH COLONIAL

THE Hertzogite member for Delarey, Mr. Labuschagne, brought to the notice of the House the press report of a recent statement by Mr. MacDonald, Colonial Secretary in the British Government, to the effect that Britain has decided to abolish all Colour Bar in her Colonial Empire. He wanted to know from the Prime Minister whether he had been consulted about this declaration of policy, on the ground that it involves principles of the greatest importance to South Africa. Mr. Labuschagne was much concerned as to what the Union would do if, in the British Protectorates, we were to see Europeans working under and taking orders from Africans. A Jamaican, he said, was training as an Officer in the British Army and Europeans, it seemed, would have to serve under him. The Prime Minister, he considered, ought to say what he thought about all this.

AFRICAN HOOLIGANISM

On top of Mr. Labuschagne came Mr. Bezuidenhout (Volks Party, Witbank) who worked himself up into a frenzy over an article which appeared recently in a Johannesburg paper describing the misdeeds of African hooligans, and demanded that the Minister of Native Affairs should state what he was going to do about these hooligans who were making life dangerous for Europeans and even pushing their way into European churches.

I could answer for the Minister, of course, but I took the occasion, in my own speech which followed, to point out that if Mr. Bezuidenhout really wanted to cure the evil of African delinquency and hooliganism, he must support the policy which would make African mothers able to stay at home to look after their children and so send them to school when they became of school age, and above all which would open the avenues of employment for African youths that would absorb their energies legitimately and healthily. I am not hopeful, however, that Mr. Buzidenhout will show the goodwill to appreciate any such reasonably obvious facts as these.

I took the opportunity also to point out to those who were interested in Mr. Labuschagne's question that Britain has been brought to the point of deciding to abolish colour bars by poverty, distress and unrest which she has had to contend with in recent years in her West Indian colonies, where the coloured people have been for centuries hewers of wood and drawers of water, to the loss of the whole community. It will be interesting, however, to hear what the Prime Minister has to say in reply to Mr. Labuschagne's question—that is if he does reply.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROSPERITY

Mr. Hemming, in the course of the debate, made a strong appeal for a greater share, for the African worker, of the prosperity he has done so much to create, and stressed from another angle, the weakness of the colour bar policy both in preventing the African from giving his best to the community and in creating in him a sense of oppression. We both urged the Government to play its part in improving the position of the African by providing more avenues of employment in Government Service and in paying better wages—the Government being notoriously bad in this direction. Mr. Hemming also stressed the growing pressure of the population on the land in the Transkei which was making it more and more difficult for Transkeian families to live on their present resources; and he urged the need for steadily increasing educational facilities for the people.

POLICY IN QUESTION

SENATOR ACCUSED OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

Perhaps the most amusing episode of the debate from our point of view was the accusation levelled against Senator Rheinallt Jones by Mr. C. van den Berg, the member for Bethal, of spreading communist propaganda among the Africans. Senator Jones has had a dispute with the Bethal Municipality over the refusal by the Municipal authorities to allow him to hold a meeting in the location there at a time which suited him and his constituents. It has obviously left a sense of grievance in the mind of the Parliamentary representative of the district who, as a Reunited Nationalist, finds the accusation of "communist" the easiest to level against anybody not of his party. I do not imagine that anybody will be seriously disturbed about it.

Gleanings From Life

Ilanga Lase Natal

(BY JO THE COW.)

The Natal Sun.

3-30-40

Shortage Of Farm Labour

Durban, Natal

Of particular interest to us a the Bozo just now is the general cry all over the country that the country is running short of its Native Labour. This is particularly interesting to us because it will lead to some sincere truth-seekers undertaking to find out why in a country of about 8 million Natives and about 2 million Whites, there should be this shortage. We wonder why it cannot be that every White of the 2 million have 4 servants! Resort has been had to people of our colour both in Rhodesia and in Portuguese East Africa.

As we said in opening this column, we hope that this might lead to a serious inquiry into the causes of this shortage of labour, particularly on the farms. This might open one of the darkest nooks of the Native's life and lead to a better understanding between masters and servants and also to better conditions in the Native Labour market.

All of us, Ladies and Gentlemen, want to live happily, and get the necessities of life to the best of our ability. You will also remember Ladies and Gentlemen that we of the Black skin now realise how dangerous it is to our future and existence to leave our children without learning. You will see from reports of Commissions sent out to investigate the conditions among our schools that so many thousands of our children are in overcrowded schools and so many thousands have to be refused admission every year. Mind you, the only attraction in our schools is that there we get a little "drop" of learning to quench our thirst for knowledge. We have to pay fees, buy books etc, yet these things do not discourage us from sending our children to school. This point is of interest to those who complain of the shortage of Native Labour on the farms for it cannot have escaped their memories that very few farms have schools and that life on farms makes it very difficult for a black child to attend school with any hope of benefitting to the best of its ability. Six months of the year, you will remember, have to be spent on farm work. Is it small wonder then that the wise and thinking parent risks going to town f only he can give his children the ninimum education? Is it small vonder then that the shortage of Vative Labour on the farms increases ?

There is another reason which nay often escape the notice of "fact-finding commissions,"— and hat is the treatment meted out to ervants on some farms. Our self nd it difficult to imagine any uman being who can bear with eing flogged and beaten, sometimes rutally, on the slightest offence by he master—particularly females—nd when that human being flees ome for "protection" or "safety," ome people send her to the master or fear of two reasons---expulsion or prosecution. Need it be wondered at then that young men and women mostly flee to towns to enjoy a measure of personal freedom? We find it difficult to imagine that any self-respecting parents would sooner lose their children than abandon abode on a place responsible for the unhappiness and consequent fleeing away of their children. Even black parents feel for their children.

We cannot deny that nearly all Blacks resident on white farms are more or less ignorant. We cannot deny also that their ignorance is sometimes a source of constant annoyance to their masters. We cannot agree however that a progressive master would seek to have intelligent servants and not stupid, ignorant slaves. If our people's ignorance is the cause of annoyance to the masters, the cure still lies in the hands of the masters themselves who should encourage schools on their farms for their Native children.

You all have heard of Malnutrition among us, Ladies and Gentlemen. You also know that we, as a people, lived on a diet rich in fats. To-day we have to labour on farms with very little or no meat whatsoever. The only food we have, to nourish us, is mealie meal. Meat we cannot get as we would like, for even if butchers were near, we, on the farms do not have money. There is very little monetary compensation if any at all, for our honest labours. A poor diet is a cause of ill-health and even a black man does not want to have mealie pap every day of the 365 in a year! Towns may not offer muchbetter conditions for all, but they certainly provide better means of making a livelihood, for in town the Black man has his wage to look to, with which to pay his taxes, rent, buy himself good food, clothes, pay for medical attention and of course *send his children to school!* Farm life prevents him doing all this. It forces him to be the dumb slave of his master!

In this brief survey, Ladies and Gentlemen, we did not purport to give a "report of a fact-finding commission," for we are not that. We only sought to lift the screen in front of some of the uglier features of our life. We have not dared to describe it fully-a Dickens perhaps might have done it. We mention this so that you must see the white-hot pins that prick drive us from the country. We, too, as a people, want to lead a happier life in South Africa. There is plenty room and labour for all in this country if only masters will not choose to be blind to reality. That purposeful blindness is the cause of the shortage of Native Labour.

WHAT THE CHURCH HAS DONE FOR NATIVE PROGRESS

"UMTETELI" readers have lately been ventilating their views about the Church as an institution and, unhappily, most of the opinions expressed showed a lamentable lack of appreciation of the Church's contribution to human progress in general and to the Natives' rise in the scale of civilisation in particular.

Umteteli

From time immemorial history teaches that the Church has been the moving spirit in the uplift of the human race, and the guiding principle in the lives of men. Or, to vary the statement and to quote a wayside pulpit: "Take away God and religion, and men live to no purpose."

3-23-40

Most persons who find fault with the Church base their criticism on a mere study of the usage and practices of individual churches without regard for the fact that in spite of all its faults the Church remains one of the foremost, no doubt the leading agency, for the moral, spiritual and intellectual uplift of humanity. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that the church offers the best opportunity for men and women to progress. It is, in the final analysis, even the anchorage of the agnostic and the rationalist.

Johannesburg
South Africa

WHAT MISSIONARIES HAVE DONE FOR NATIVE PROGRESS

IN South Africa all Native education has been fostered by the Church. What interest the State takes in, and contribution it makes to, Native education, has been largely due to pressure brought to bear by the Church and as a result of the influence of its missionaries.

Whether, in the long run, without missionary pressure, the government would have provided Natives with education is a moot point: but on the evidence available the Government has treated Native education in a "step-motherly" fashion. This does not of course mean that the Government has done and is doing nothing for Native education—and this is not intended as an attack upon its policy.

Many so-called Government schools in the Union were formerly missionary schools which, owing to the increasing burden of finance and expansion, the Church asked the Government to take over.

In Natal and Zululand alone where the American Board of Missions has been operating for over 100 years, 75% of their schools are now Government schools.

A SHORTSIGHTED ATTITUDE

IT shows gross shortsightedness for people to criticise the Church as they do without regard to the part it has played in our progress. After all, if the Church cannot provide intelligent preachers for the educated Native it is only because the majority of young Africans who should have been helping the Church to improve stay away or merely go there to find fault. Destructive criticism such as has been lately expressed in "Umteteli" will hardly help to improve the position. What we should recognise, as Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones says, is that the Church is a meeting of fellowship—that is to say, it is a meeting for mutual help and edification.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

I HAVE often felt that if our educated people remained within the Church and took an active, intelligent interest in all its doings, the Church would have been the means of their salvation—spiritually, politically, and socially. But as a result of the attitude of our leadership—there are exceptions of course—the Church has come to look upon Native leadership as one of its foes, the result is, certain ministers have not hesitated to preach against Native political aspirations and declaimed against its leadership.

Most people, even the so-called unconverted, will go to Church whether its critics like it or not, and it is perhaps just as well to realise that religion and the Church cannot be destroyed—Russia has failed, so has Germany. And if so, would it not be wise for our leadership and intelligentsia, especially those who are anxious to make a contribution to the emancipation of the African masses, to identify themselves with the Church?

WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE CELEBRATES FOUNDERS' DAY

THE third annual founders' day celebration will be observed at Wilberforce Institute, Evaton, on Saturday morning, March 30.

The guest of honour, who will also deliver the main address, will be Rev. Dr. J. Dexter Taylor, of the American Board of Missions, a wellknown and respected missionary and social worker among Africans.

For many years Dr. Taylor was superintendent of Wilberforce Institute, a post now held by Professor Josephus R. Coan, dean of the School of Religion at Wilberforce Institute.

INDUCTION OF NEW PRINCIPAL

GREAT interest will centre on the induction of Mr. Jacob Nhlapo, B.A., as principal of Wilberforce Institute in succession to Professor Amos J. White, the distinguished American Negro educationist who recently returned to the U.S.A.

Mr. Nhlapo, a capable educationist and a scholar of no small attainments, takes over at a time when Wilberforce is very much in the limelight and great progress has been made there during the three years, notably by the registration of the teacher training school by the Transvaal Department of Education and the restoration of secondary school classes for the junior certificate, and the establishment of the domestic science department.

Other departments were the opening of the preacher training school under Professor J. R Coan, and the opening of a community health clinic, features which have given Wilberforce a position as good as any school in the Transvaal.

Founders' Day, which will begin at 10.30. a.m. next Saturday, is a great day at Wilberforce. Addresses and speeches, recalling the sacrifices and labours of African men and women who made the institution possible, will be the main features.

The coronation of Miss Wilberforce, however, as queen of the founders' day, is an event of great interest to the scholars, but equally impressive to the ordinary adult for its symbolism of the moral virtues which should characterise the highest type of African womanhood.

In the afternoon there will be sports, and the Institute choir, under Mr. C. Xabanisa, will render music.

VARIETY CONCERT AT BANTU MEN'S SOCIAL CENTRE

A VARIETY concert, featuring budding artists under the auspices of the Theatrical Syndicate, will be held at the Johannesburg, Bantu Men's Social Centre, on Easter Monday, March 25.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Pretoria Location

Cr. Mrs. Atteridge Honoured.

Mochochonono
(The Comet.)

(By T. W. Keble 'Mote).

5-4-40

Councillor Mrs M.P. Atteridgeve, Chairman of the Native and Asiatic Administration Committee and Native Advisory Board was recently given a magnificent reception by the Bantu residents in the Marabastad Dougall Hall and Mr Phillip Gillenge presided. The Hall, which was tastefully decorated was packed to capacity, and speeches which delivered by Messrs J. R. Brent, Manager of the City Council's N.A.A. Dept ? A.C. Lowe, Supt. of Locations, D. Mathole and by Mr A.H S. Sehlobo, Chairman of the Location Committees were interspersed with musical selections by the J. L. C. C. and the Roaring Forties.

Councillor Mrs Atteridge, after whom the New Location is to be named (i.e. Att ridgeville) delivered the following important message and address:—Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred upon me, in giving me this reception and entertainment. I deeply appreciate your kind thoughts. I am pleased to see so many Bantu women to-night, the men are the breadwinners but the women are the backbone of your homes, I respect your confidence in me.

In the years I have worked for your welfare, I have found great joy, and a great interest in it. They say in passing through life, we should at least try to leave it better than we found it. In my life I have attempted to do this. I only hope that in some way, however small, I have been successful.

Those in need, have always appealed to me, most of the oppressed, those who have not with them the power, to help themselves those, who have few friends and often many enemies. It is for this reason that for years I have considered specially your welfare.

The Bantu can advanced and helped in many ways—economically, socially and educationally, I deliberately leave politically out of consideration. It cannot help you in the least for years to come I appeal to you to keep away from all isms-Communism, Socialism, Nazism, Bolshevism, Capitalism and Fascism—they are snares and may lead into serious trouble. I sincerely offer you this advice—the advice also of all your friends and well-wishers. I want to tell you that throughout South Africa today there is a genuine awakening—a slow but sure realisation of our obligations and there is a real interest being taken, in your welfare. Many are striving—striving sincerely to find ways of improving your position, in tne social scale—in this community. They are endeavouring to find practical solutions, to the many difficulties that confront us. I ask you to put your confidence in these people, and to appreciate these efforts, that are being put forth on your behalf, and in your interests.

In my opinion there is no such thing as a Native problem—we make things appear far too difficult.

With goodwill and honest hearts, we can improve living conditions, we can and will promote the happines, and the contentment of the Bantu.

A famous English Poet has said: "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long". And I am sure the Bantu's wants are little, and very reasonable, and they should be met in a sympathetic way. We are all children of one Great Father, and it behoves us not to act in a selfish way towards even the least of these.

1 ask all you Bantu to put your energies into improving your home and social life. The father and the mother should be examples to the children. Take and copy from the white man only what is good-and don't take only his vices and bad things. When you pick up an apple, and some part of it is bad and rotten, don't eat this bad and rotten part. It will only make you sick. Eat only what is good, and it will make you strong and healthy Remember this. It teaches you all that you need to know, and all that you have to know.

We are helping you all we can, to advance and improve your living conditions. At a great expense, we are building you a Village, to live in-possibly the best in South Africa. The houses will be neat and healthy There will be schools for your children, and Churches, to help you to improve your lives, and make them useful to the community, in which you live. With schools and Churches, your educational, moral and spiritual needs will be met.

Reasonable sporting facilities-sports grounds, a social club and reading rooms, and library, will help you to get some pleasure out of life, after you have finished your work for the day.

We are going to provide you with these facilities, so that you can have something to do, in your leisure time. You must interest yourselves in something, and

have something to do, otherwise you will get into mischief. "Satan finds work, for idle hands to do" is a saying that is very true. Half of the crime, and the wrong-doing in this world, is due to idleness.

As this a social evening, I want you all to enjoy yourselves. And I do not intend to say more to-night. But I do want to thank you once again, for your kind thoughts.

I appreciate your action deeply. I also wish to thank the members of the Advisory Board for their help and for the wonderful work they are doing for your welfare. I don't think you could have chosen better members and harder workers."

Libels on the Colonies

East Africa + Rhodesia
6/13/40

THAT NEUTRAL NEWSPAPERS are publishing many articles which give a most misleading and damaging idea of British Colonial rule has been reported repeatedly by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which has urged the desirability of countering this propaganda by explaining the principles upon which the Crown Colonies are governed.

As an example of the kind of thing which Americans are being told by some extremists, an article recently contributed to *The Crisis*, of New York, by Mr. George Padmore may be cited.

He alleges (*a*) that every Colonial encountered in London to-day asks one question: "What is this war about?"; (*b*) that Africans have no more liberty and freedom in their own country than the Jews in Hitler's Germany; and (*c*) that Africans enjoyed a greater measure of democracy in their own countries in 1914 than in 1939. Then, further to delude his readers, he complains that one of Germany's former African Colonies was not set aside in 1919 as "a national home for Black Folk!"—as though the African had reached the stage at which he could govern himself.

Having thus committed the grossest misrepresentations, the writer proceeds to describe the present war as being concerned primarily with the preservation of the Colonial Empires of Great Britain and France, and of the monopolies which he declares them to possess in the exploitation of cheap coloured labour. Embellishments of these absurd notions lead to the jibe that the conflict is between bandit nations for Colonies as markets, as sources of raw materials and cheap labour, as spheres for the investment of capital, and as naval, military and air bases.

Goebbels could scarcely have done better. The well-informed will at once recognise such stuff as clotted nonsense, but very few readers of an American newspaper can be expected to know enough to estimate with even approximate accuracy the measure of reliability of such a tirade. Violent Anglophobes must be expected to accept even Mr. Padmore's puerilities with satisfaction, and many will probably pass them on to others as proven facts.

It would be child's play to expose point by point the misstatements in the article in question, but as every reader of this journal is capable of performing that office for himself, the task need not be tackled in these columns.

There is, however, quite obviously the most urgent need to counteract this kind of insidious propaganda abroad, and also in certain quarters in Great Britain. It can be done, and ought to be done, by the co-ordination of many agencies, including the Press, the wireless, the films, and through public addresses and the promotion of discussion.

Educating the African

A Reply to Professor Keith

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

East Africa & Rhodesia
6/13/40

SIR,—I have just come across a published statement of Professor A. Berriedale Keith that "Europeans must banish from their minds the conviction that education is a curse, as it makes Natives discontented and apt to insist on their rights."

The professor—who has so often expressed opinions, particularly in regard to German Colonial claims, which were at variance with the almost unanimous view of East Africans—is evidently equally misinformed in this matter of education. The truth is that no sensible person in the Colonies holds the views that he attributes to European populations generally—though there is a wide difference of opinion as to the right kind of education to give. Moreover, that difference of opinion is quite as wide among officials as among non-officials, a fact which proves that it is not a double dose of original sin which is responsible for the hesitation of many non-officials.

Readers who do not know the African and African conditions might easily interpret the professor's words as implying that an adequate draught of education from the standard bottle will bring all manner of blessings to a Native population. That idea, of course, is absurd. It is not too much to say that the best educationists, whether officials or missionaries, realise that the right kind of curriculum has not yet been evolved, and that there is urgent need of more and better text-books, of more and better teachers, and of more and better knowledge. Critics, particularly in the House of Commons, usually imply, and quite erroneously, that inadequate expenditure by the Governments is the real cause of complaint. The fact is that largely increased sums could not be wisely expended until these initial difficulties have been overcome; and since that must inevitably demand time, the development of education services cannot safely be rushed.

What of the idea that "education makes Natives discontented and apt to insist on their rights"? Officials and non-officials are equally well aware that the right kind of education will tend to increase the contentment of the Native and make him realise that he has responsibilities and prospects of advancement of which he had previously no conception. It is only the wrong kind of education which level-headed Europeans fear; they are anxious, not to withhold from the African any knowledge which he can usefully apply, but the kind of so-called education which has caused so much trouble in India.

In other words, Africa does not want a crop of failed B.A.s and political agitators; instead it wants Africans well qualified in agriculture, medicine, engineering, and the other sciences and arts which have a true relation to its own life. These needs have not been overlooked by those responsible for the new Makerere—which is a most effective reply to Professor Keith's rash calumnies.

Royal Empire Society,
London, W.C.

Yours faithfully,
"EAST AFRICAN."

Facts About The Colonies

Need for General Enlightenment

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

East Africa & Rhodesia
6/13/40

SIR,—If the Ministry of Information would take action on the lines suggested in your recent editorial it would earn Colonial gratitude.

One of its major responsibilities is to interpret the British Colonial Empire to this country and to neutral States. There is, I admit, the need in the opposite direction of informing the Colonies about the British war effort in general, but, generally speaking, the Press can be trusted to do that job. It is in the reverse direction that the need of enlightenment is most definite.

I doubt whether your definition could be improved—"to explain promptly and convincingly just what British Colonial rule is in principle and practice, to show how our trusteeship has operated, to trace the evolution of the social and welfare services, to demonstrate (without sentimentality) how great is the attachment of the Native populations generally, and to indicate how they would be prejudiced by the withdrawal of British protection: in other words, to prove to the world that defeatist internationalism is but another snare in the path of a race which is honestly striving to invest its Colonial trusteeship with ever-deepening vitality and with ever-widening selflessness."

Information, honest and abundant, cannot safely be withheld nowadays, especially when so many seriously erroneous ideas about the Colonies are being widely circulated.

The Colonies, indeed, should press the Imperial Government through the Colonial Office for much more frequent news about themselves to be given to the world. They offer wonderful material for truthful and inspiring news; I hate the term "propaganda" in this connexion.

Yours faithfully,
Scarborough. RALPH R. CRAWFORD.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

NATIVE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

[illegible]

LAST Monday provided a day out for the Natives' representatives and old stalwarts in the Native cause, when the House discussed the Native Affairs vote (£763,650).

Mr. C. M. van Coller's appearance among the protagonists of Africans' rights was a pleasing feature. The attack on the short-sighted policy advocated by Opposition members on Native labour was destructive and incontrovertible. Arguments were submitted as follows:—

MR. C. M. VAN-COLLER (United Party, Queenstown) said the Native Representative Council at its third session had passed two resolutions, the first deprecating legislation for Natives by proclamation without consultation with the council, and the second calling on the Minister to issue no proclamations without first ascertaining the feelings of the Natives through the council. The Native Representative Council could never be a success if it were to be regarded merely as a safety valve for "letting off steam.'

'I ask the Minister whether he intends to carry out the spirit of the Native Representation Act, whereby the council was established, and whether he will make it a real medium through which Natives can give expression to their opinions."

TRADING BY NATIVES

Mr. D. B. Mo'teno (Native Representative, Cape Western) said that the request raised the important question whether the Native Trust and Land Act was to be used as a bona-fide instrument of segregation or as an instrument of forced labour.

Throughout the Free State, and and in many towns in the Cape, local authorities had consistently refused to allow Natives to trade in their locations. The Government's policy was supposed to be to recognise the paramountcy of Europeans in European areas and the paramountcy of Natives in Native areas. The Government had the power to force municipalities to recognise this principle. If the Minister was unwilling to use this power, he should at least make a declaration that he expected Natives to be allowed to trade in their own areas, including urban locations.

He asked the Minister for a statement on hospital services in the Native areas, where, he said, the provincial system broke down entirely.

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR NATIVES

Mrs, V. M. L. Ballinger (Native Representative Cape Eastern) asked for a declaration of policy on old age pensions for Natives. This, she said, was one of the enormous problems thrown up by a Native policy the implications of which had not been fully evaluated before it was undertaken. The Union was within a generation of the establishment of a policy of territorial segregation, and today the Native population was divided in such a way that only about half of it was able to make any provision for old age.

The bulk of the Native people must sooner or later become a burden on the community as a whole. The whole policy of territorial segregation, coupled with a colour bar and the depression of Native wage scales, was depriving the Native of the means of providing for security in old age.

The Native Affairs Department must face the fact that the working Native population was unable to accumulate financial reserves.

Mrs. Ballinger said she had heard nothing during the debate but the old demands to the Minister to do something about turning surplus Natives away from the towns or preventing them from going to the towns. Every regulation that could be enforced to prevent Natives from going to the towns had been enforced, but the regulations simply would not work. There was not enough Native labour to meet the country's requirements, but industry and trade wanted labour and they were going to get it.

They were told that detribalised Natives in the towns became thoroughly demoralised, but she would like to see Opposition members exercise some of their philanthropic concern for Afrikaners who drifted to the towns. Wherever there was crime on a large scale, in town or country, it was led and organised by Europeans

Why should the Native population do other than loaf in the villages? They had been deprived of every possible property right, but were expected to show a passionate attachment to work—work which made it impossible for them to buy the things other people work for. It was time this country woke up. When they realised that they had given the Native population nothing to work for, they might begin to face some of their labour problems

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Native Chiefs

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

QUITE apart from possessing an avidity to be unduly censorious at the expense of Government, we wish to draw attention to a problem which has been occasioning much cogitation among a section of Native Rulers who are more anxious than ever to preserve Native traditions and customs. This refers, in a nutshell, to the policy of Government in appointing several persons under the Native Administration system as "Chiefs," whilst, in accordance with the laws and customs of most tribes, the appellation is strictly confined to those of Royal blood or those who, by tradition, have a right of accession to the post. 3-30-40

It happens that on the appointment of persons not realy entitled to this appellation to some responsible post in the Native Administration Service, they immediately assume the role of Chiefs, and, in fact, use the title before their names. This, naturally, mortifies the real Chiefs.

Port Harcourt

Added to this is the fact that when it comes to the question of stipends, the traditional Natural Rulers are placed at a disadvantage as compared with their literate subjects and/or Government appointed Chiefs.

There is the possibility, of course, that an accurate dispensation of justice might have influenced Government in appointing several Chiefs in the Native Courts—a fact that cannot be overlooked. But since tradition must be preserved, provided that it is not against the ethics of decency, it is necessary in the public interest that some sort of demarcation should be drawn between the use of this adjective. A new appellation, we think, should help to remove the misunderstanding.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED

COLONIES: NATIVE RECRUITMENT

West Africa

[illegible]

London England

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for War whether he will consider supplementing British man-power by recruiting coloured fighting men from the Colonies and Protectorates? and as to how far they could be equipped and trained in each colony before being sent to France?

Mr. Eden: The voluntary enlistment of men in Colonies and Protectorates has been proceeding, and it is expected that the majority will, for the present, be required for military duties within those territories, thus discharging an important function which would otherwise have to be performed by British troops. The men receive their training and equipment locally.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that these people who are serving locally are serving no useful purpose?

Organised Social Activitie
In Johannesburg

Umteteli 4-27-40

Bantu Sports Club—Social Centre—Inchcape Hall

Johannesburg South Africa

TODAY I am taking my readers on a short excursion round Johannesburg, showing them a number of the fine sporting, social and recreational attraction for Africans in the city.

First, we will go to the Bantu Sports Club, of which Mr. Dan R. Twala is manager, one of the most successful sporting agencies catering for Africans seven days in the week.

On any day in the year, from quite an early hour, the Bantu Sports Club throws open its gates to sporting enthusiasts of all shades of colour: from fair maidens who play tennis, hockey and basketball to swarthy brawny fellows who follow football with a regularity amounting to a ritual.

In the evenings are held concert entertainments by male and mixed voice choirs which have an enthusiastic following and bid fair to challenge the supremacy of regular concert halls.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Second, comes the Bantu Men's Social Centre, taking in as it does nearly every form of progressive development which is healthy for the mind, body and spirit.

MR. J. R. RATHEBE
secretary of the Bantu Men's Social Centse.

You have to go there to appreciate what Mr. J. R. Rathebe, the directing secretary, and his colleagues are doing. It is the spearhead of our social advance, from which have sprung many of. the smaller agencies found today in many towns on the Reef and beyond.

Bantu Women And Improvement

Umteteli

Mrs. Mohapeloa's Address at Alice

4-27-40

Johannesburg South Africa

SPEAKING at the Lovedale Step meeting on April 17 to an audience of more than 600 people students and members of the staff on "What African Women are doing to help themselves to rise," Mrs. T. J. Mohapeloa said that many women's organisations were doing good work such as Self-Improvement Clubs, Daughters' of Africa, and the vigorous movement in Natal called the Bantu Youth League. Particularly that day she would speak on the Home Improvement Association.

This originated from a few African women in the Peddie district who came together imbued with the idea of doing things for themselves. Later on, said the speaker, some women in Lovedale got together and with help of Mrs. Yergan formed the Unity Club in the area. As years went on the work grew in scope and in strength of membership. People in other centres became interested and clubs sprang up with rapidity all over the country. In order to co-ordinate the work of these clubs in 1935 an association of them was formed with office-bearers and an executive. Instead of remaining in isolation the clubs were now linked together.

The Good Work Grows

From time to time requests continued to come from different parts of the country asking for help and guidance in starting clubs and a committee, with Mrs. Yergan as chairman, was appointed to draw up material for a hand-book of suggestions to start and run a club. This hand-book was published in 1936.

The main question perhaps that would come to mind would be how the clubs improve the homes, said Mrs. Mohapeloa. She would reply to the question by saying the food problem was an important one. The food which the families ate was not conducive to good health. The clubs taught the women to use well the little they had by having a balanced diet. Again they tried to inculcate hygienic habits. Cleanliness in the home was taught. They were trying to get all women to take pride in the appearance of the home inside and outside. Windows should be introduced to admit air and light. The clothes of the inmates of the home should also be kept clean.

In many homes the mothers did not know what to do in cases of sickness and accidents and at their meetings they asked doctors to give them the necessary information and instruction. Again in many African homes a kitchen garden was not known and they were trying to popularise this, although here they were of course confronted by the problem of fencing and water.

In conclusion Mrs. Mohapeloa gave details of their yearly programmes and she thanked all, both African and European, who helped them in this great work.

Defence of Garvey's Slogan And Criticism Of Dr. Loram

(The Editor 'Ilanga lase Natal.')

AUG 17 1940

The Natal Sun Durban

Sir,

In your issue of the 3rd August you have referred to the death of two great leaders; the late Mr. Marcus Garvey and Dr. C. T. Loram. It is of course not usual to criticize the shortcomings of a dead leader after eulogising his good points in his life time.

In this case while you were unable to comment on the shortcomings of Dr. Loram's work for the Africans you freely discussed Mr. Garvey's. May I, with your permission, give your readers the other point of view.

"Native Education."

You say Dr. Loram did his best for our people but his task, especially in South Africa, was a most difficult one since the attitude of most Europeans is against the opening of the door of opportunity to the aboriginal Africans. You go on to say that it was through disappointment that he left this country for the U.S.A.

I do not quite agree with you. When Dr. Loram left the Native Affairs Commission, I pointed out in the "Ilanga" what harm he had done to the cause of the Africans in this country. He separated education giving to the Africans what is known as Native Education. H had stated that our capacity to understand was lower than that of other races. He favoured political segregation. He wanted Africans to be given their own system in everything. He was always a frank speaker, and did not care whether he knew the subject or not. The present position of our education, bad as it is, is due to his policy, hence the formation of the Bantu Parents' Association.

He took over from Mr. W. F. Gebers. Examine the position of our education since he took over. It went from bad to worse. He did repent, like many others. When he repented he was not man enough to face all the evils he had himself created.

Forged Their Way.

He was given the highest position in education and he later found things so bad that he left the country of his birth, leaving others who were not to blame, to better the fiasco. Your reference to Messrs. Mtimkulu, Ngcobo and Miss Makanya does not appeal to me. They went overseas after they had forged their way through mighty odds created for them by his bad advice.

The two young men acquired their education from Fort Hare where his influence was less harmful. Their success was the best example successfully used to change Dr. Loram's mind—alas, it was too late!

We have no evidence that he helped the children of Dr. Mtimkulu's age in the primary schools. All available evidence points the contrary. He ridiculed all efforts that tended to create the African to be as good as a European, until too late.

I do not want to refer to Miss Makanya's going overseas—I did so ere this.

In a memo published in the "Mercury" by Dr. Brookes it is stated that Dr. Loram was not afraid to make experiments—I agree. That is what be did with Education in this country as also with Native Affairs. All his experiments have proved to be dangerous and have cost us dearly to have them removed.

Mr. Marcus Garvey.

As to Mr. Garvey's slogan of "Africa for the Africans" there too I beg to differ from your view. You say "To preach Africa for the Africans to a people with no education, civilization, or political power, is doomed to failure because of lack of conditions conducive to the attainment of that goal."

I think you overlooked the fact that the late Mr. Garvey was in America being also a native of the West Indies. Those people have all these qualities up to military opportunities: you cannot very well say that they lacked anything. The late Mr. Garvey's slogan was similar to the slogan that set free the American Negroes from slavery. Then, white men shot down other white men in order that the slaves should be free. I beg to submit Sir, that had it not been for the many forces of treachery, the slogan of "Africa for the Africans" fathered by the Hon. Marcus Garvey would have appealed to many good-minded white people to follow in the steps of men like Abraham Lincoln.

Any man who sympathises with the Emperor of Abyssinia where a white man shoots down another white man for the restoration of the Empire to the black ruler must be necessarily condemning your attitude towards the slogan of "Africa for the Africans."

All intelligent white statesmen understood the policy of Mr. Garvey and much money and time from the Government's coffers was spent to defeat its objects.

Great Puzzle.

Your concluding paragraph is a great puzzle to me when you say "True progress must start from within and not from witnessing the ascendency of others without their good qualities and foundations.

This belief was shared by the late Dr. Loram before he changed his mind. It is the belief shared by those who claim that Africans should develop along their own lines. They do not want us Africans to copy the ways that helped other races to get rich and well-educated thereby ascending to high places in life. We have all the qualities and foundations possessed by the other people and there is lacking the freedom which was lost when we were defeated by the forces of Her Majesty the Queen in 1879.

Those who took part and their descendants, inherited fear which seems to be the legacy left from father to son.

True progress must start from within not only when you may witness the ascendancy of others; only then can one be inspired to start anything.

Not Discredited.

The Christian religion teaches us to witness the achievement of Jesus crucified on the Cross so that we might be inspired to start from within, and how to worship God following in the steps of His Son. The European Press stated that the Hon. M. Garvey died a discredited leader, but I protest that he was not discredited in the minds of those who understand the history of the pioneers.

The inventors of engines never live to enjoy the joy of their invention nor did Dr. Bene lived to enjoy the weapon now used by Hitler in his country. Why should the Black man be an exception?

Those of us who have attempted great things and have been disappointed by many agencies at work to defeat the attempts of the Black men, know it too well.

I personally share the feelings of the company of Marcus Garvey, one of the foremost international leaders whose souls will live for ever in the minds of millions of the oppressed peoples of the world.

A. W. G. CHAMPION.

[*From the above we are being charged with bias against the late Mr. Marcus Garvey while conniving at the misdeeds of Dr. Loram. We have not the disposition to follow the course pursued by our correspondent. We believe in the trite adage not to say anthing but of the dead. While Mr. Garvey's slogan may be palatable to Africa's multitudes it was not within consummation for obvious reasons, some of which we in our article briefly pointed out. We did not divert on Mr. Marcus Garvey's character to the extent that our correspondent dilated about Dr. Loram's. Less said the better.—Ed. I.L.N.*]

The Natal Sun Durban

AUG 17 1940

Liberia Issues 10th Anniversary Postage Stamps

OCT 27 1940

Chicago Bee

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 24—(ANP)—Liberia has issued a set of postage stamps to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Negro Republic of West Africa. The issue is expected to be much in demand among stamp collectors because of the new vogue of specialization in the matter of collecting stamps. Those who follow this "king of hobbies and hobby of kings" have learned that it is impossible to collect all of the new stamps issued. Since the first stamp appeared in England in 1840 there have been more than $100,000 issued.

Liberia's set began in 1860 although the country was established in 1822. Since then there have been 279 of the "regular" issues, 13 airmails, and a miscellaneous variety of official stamps, semi-postals, registration, etc., making a total of 514 stamps, a small number compared to most countries.

The Liberian stamps are said by collectors to be especially colorful and interesting with their wide variety of scenic views of the life, portraits of presidents, etc.

Chicago Bee

Union Of South Africa Is Weakest Empire Link; Leaders Split On War

Gen. Smuts Holding Power, But Gen. Hertzog Has Much Influence In Attempt At Nazi Peace

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

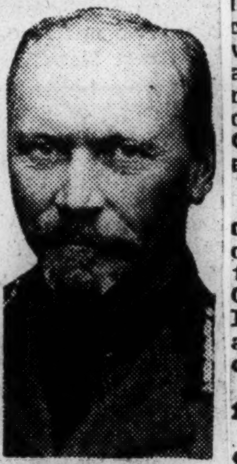
NEW YORK—(AP)—Increased stirring of sentiment in the Union of South Africa for separate peace with Germany tags that British dominion as perhaps, the weakest link in a chain of empire that girds the earth and covers a fourth of its land surface.

OCT 20 1940

It's a long way from Leicester Square to Cape Town (nearly 6,000 miles) but the crash of German bombs in London with implications of empire disaster has echoed in that African capital in new minority rumblings of "hostility" to Britain.

Britain

So persistent is the anti-British feeling in the South African Parliament that the union's strong man premier, General Smuts, found it necessary recently to threaten use of his extraordinary war powers to suppress hostile agitation.



GEN. SMUTS

"Only yesterday," said Gen. Smuts, "Britain was South Africa's best friend. Today, when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle and London is being bombed, members of the opposition are adopting a view of hostility toward her.

"Some members actually seem to hope for a German victory. To sentiments of that sort, we can only cry:

"Shame!"

News

Between the lines of this brief comment by a once militant enemy of Britain runs a tangled story of th years, of gatling guns raking the greenery of the Transvaal, of rebellion and wars, of peace and reconstruction and nation-building.

Much of this story revolves about two men — 70-year-old, wiry, white-goateed Jan Christiaan Smuts and 64-year-old, square-headed James Barry Munnik Hertzog.

The history of these two would be a history of the Union of South Africa.

Their political feud now brought up to date in the split of war sentiment in South Africa, is one of the most famous and longest of such quarrels in political annals.

[redacted]

GEN. HERTZOG

Forced out of the premiership last September when the union as a dutiful dominion declared war on Germany, Hertzog now leads the opposition to Smuts and his war policies. He has demanded several times that the union make peace but each time it has gone to a vote the Smuts parliamentary majority has voted it down.

On Sept. 5, 1939, while he was still prime minister, Hertzog recommended that relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged, as if no war were being waged." The vote was 80 to 66 against him and the next day he resigned. One day later the Union of South Africa declared war on Germany and repeated the process against Italy last June 11.

Britain

IN RECENT WEEKS, thousands of persons have attended meetings organized by the Hertzog opposition to urge an "honorable peace" with Germany and Italy "without delay." In June resolutions demanding such action were passed at eight centers of population in Transvaal.

Italy

Smuts has opposed these manifestations with such declarations as:

"What has happened to Rotterdam could happen to Pretoria or Johannesburg. . . . South Africa can have but one peace and that is a peace through victory."

Hertzog's ostensible program calls for a shearing of the empire bonds, for a free South Africa under "reconsolidated Afrikanderdom."

The Afrikanders are the native stock of Dutch or Huguenot derivation who first settled South Africa. Those of Dutch ancestry are Boers (pronounced "Boors") — literally, "husbandmen" or "tillers of the soil."

OCT 20 1940

There is a historical bond of friendship between the Afrikander stock and Germany, encouraged in some cases and chilled in others by Nazi propaganda dating back to prewar years when Germany's chief complaint was the World War loss of her colonies.

Now the colonial program, encompassing both German and Italian designs on Africa, with Spain also perhaps cut in for a share, goes by the name of "The New Order for Africa." Britain and British influence are out, as the Nazis and Fascists envisage Africa.

Fulfillment of this policy probably would mean return to Germany—among other territories — of Southwest Africa, now mandated to the Union of South Africa.

Southwest Africa consists of 317,725 square miles populated by 30,000 whites (nearly one-third German-speaking) and a quarter million Bushmen, Hottentots, Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras and other natives.

This was the second largest of the African holdings which Germany lost at the Versailles peace table. Tanganyika, now under British mandate, ranked first with 393,500 square miles.

The others were Cameroons, 304,498 square miles, and Togoland, 34,600 square miles, both placed under joint British and French mandates.

If South Africa withdrew from the war Germany's comeback as an African power might well be started by reclaiming Southwest Africa and with it dominance over the present Union of South Africa.

So complex are the factors in the broadening picture of Africa at war that it is difficult to envisage sharply any probable course of British deterioration as an African power.

A great part of Britain's strength in Africa reposed in the alliance with France against Germany. They were the two greatest mandate and colonial powers on the continent. Britain lost France as an Ally and gained Italy as an enemy almost at the same time.

What Britain has been able to salvage for her own cause from the French collapse is not yet fully apparent. The Vichy government, struggling to keep the African empire from complete disaffection, has acknowledged that French Africa is "boiling" with De Gaulle-"free" French sentiment, and De Gaulle has gone there with reinforcements.

This may prove to be the nemesis of any "new order" for Africa.

These are a few of the factors linked with the struggle in the Union of South Africa.

The Hertzog followers foresee a South Africa free of British influence and at the same time fitted into the totalitarian scheme.

The Smuts forces foresee only Nazi-Fascist domination in case of British collapse.

Three men—each for a time a dominating figure in the history of South Africa — have been prime ministers of the Union of South Africa since its inception in 1910: Generals Louis Botha, who died in 1919, Smuts and Hertzog.

Since Botha's death the mantle of premiership has passed back and forth between Smuts and Hertzog. Their political rivalry was interrupted only once—by a truce in 1933 when a coalition government was formed with Hertzog as prime minister and Smuts as minister of justice.

Smuts headed the South African delegation to the 1933 world economic conference at London and then went home to labor for his long-time goal—a fusion which would unite Englishman and Boer and erase the hatreds of the previous century.

OCT 20 1940

HERTZOG'S IDEAL DATING BACK to the Transvaal's ill-starred war for independence has been "South Africa first." The London imperial conference of 1926, where recognition of the equal and autonomous status of all dominions was granted, somewhat mollified Hertzog but he still announced:

"Of the old empire, nothing remains. All that remains is a free alliance."

Hertzog was a judge in the Orange Free State when the Boer War broke out. At once he became a legal adviser to the Republican forces and forged his way to general. As a venturesome guerrilla leader, he kept the war going when at times it seemed ended.

Even at the peace treaty of Vereeniging, in 1902, he displayed, against the moderation of Botha and Smuts, a spirit of no compromise with the British. Since then he has clinched his reputation as an anti-British racialist.

Smuts has never been able to forget his own ideal of a United South Africa, an ideal born in defeat in the Boer War and paradoxically nourished by victorious Britain's gradual extension of self-government to the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State which now, with Natal and Cape Colony, make up the union.

The threads of cause and effect in the Boer War are a tangled skein. Descendants of colonists who had gone to South Africa when it was under Dutch control left Cape Colony little more than a century ago on the "great trek" to the northwest to escape British domination.

On that march into a dangerous wilderness, these hardy people passed through territory which later was to become the Orange Free State and crossed the Vaal River to establish the South African Republic, or Transvaal.

Britain annexed it in 1877. The Boers revolted.

Self-government was restored to the Boers, subject to suzerainty of the British crown, but this arrangement couldn't be made to stick. There was constant friction, retaliation and counter-retaliation, until the Boers repudiated British suzerainty, and British troops massed for the start of the South African—or Boer—war in November, 1899.

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The Orange Free State took her stand with her sister republic, the Transvaal, and by December, 1900, the republics were in occupation by Britain. Guerrilla warfare, in which Botha and his aides, Smuts and Hertzog, were leading figures, persisted for a year and a half, or until the Treaty of Vereeniging.

Jan Christiaan Smuts had a vivid memory not only of his ideal of British-Boer union born at the Vereeniging peace table, but of incidents and faces as well.

One day in 1933 as he was entering the airport at Croyden, England, he stopped in front of one of the air ministry policemen, and said:

"I have seen you somewhere before."

"Yes," the constable answered. "You saw me 31 years ago at the peace conference at Vereeniging, in the Transvaal."

"Of course," Smuts smiled, "you are the little trumpeter who used to stroke my basuto pony's long tail, for which you had such an admiration."

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Working On The Mines.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun

WONDERS OF WIRELESS.

2-17-40

Thanks to wonderful organisation, what is known as Wireless (broadcasting) has been introduced on most of the Gold Mines. It is yet another "benefit" in which the Natives can and do participate. They love to listen to this Wireless.

Durban, Natal.

And on the Mines there is also what is called a loud-speaker. An official speaks into an instrument termed the microphone ("the mike" is a short name for it) and his voice is clear, so that everybody who listens can hear what he is saying.

Natives are naturally interested in any system of communicating information or news—because their own methods of conveying messages to their people from hill to hill are so good. The White man has often wondered how Natives manage to pass news from one to another on the veld so quickly and so accurately.

But there is no mystery about the loud-speaker. An official speaks into an instrument specially constructed for the purpose—and his voice travels through the air, the waves of sound carrying it along.

On the Mines this loud-speaker is extremely useful. Wise men can tell Natives in clear, simple language about Mining, what to do and what not to do. They tell the Natives about things of interest and helpfulness to them.

IZIMANGA ZIKAWAYILENSI

In many ways the loud-speaker is an advantage to any Mine. For instance if a Native is required at the Compound Manager's office all that needs to be done is for word to be sent by the loud-speaker to where the Native is. Time is thus saved, and it all makes for efficiency.

Another advantage that Natives working on the Mines have through the Wireless [broadcast] is that they hear bright music when they are off-shift. Wireless is one of the wonders of the age, and it almost may be said that Natives have "music wherever they go" on most of the Mines.

Viewpoint on world Conditions.

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun
Durban

Sir,

"Now if the Democracies are destroyed and the ideals of National Socialism prevail, it is easy to see what misery is in store for mankind, and the chief sufferers will be, I think, the African peoples. If Democracey prevails it will have to build a new world, or civilisation will perish in ever recurring catastrophes. We cannot go on dividing mankind between the 'haves' and the 'have nots,' between the privileged, and the unprivileged, for every such division contains the seeds of war." 2-17-40

In South Africa there are many organisations supposed to fight against all the evil forces which are arrayed against righteousness. If might is right and the strong have no responsibilities to the weak, what hope of progress will be left to the individual African? But if, as we must sincerely and prayerfully hope, Democracy prevails, it will not be sufficient to have defeated Germany.

Durban
Natal

That was done in 1918, and the world is again plunged into the abyss of war.

The only hope for the bewildered world is in the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. God's Kingdom will not be established by a vote of the White people. In due time He "whose right it is," He who bought it with his own precious blood, will "take the Kingdom and reign."

The Lord by his overruling providence will take general charge of the great army of discontents and revolutionists, and use it according to his divine wisdom, to work out his own grand purposes in the complete overthrow of present institutions political, social, religious and financial, preparatory to the permanent establishment of a strong and righteous government.

JOSAYA MAPHUMULO.
Kwa Ding'unina,
Groutville.

Faithful Stewardship?

Ilanga Lase Natal
The Natal Sun
Durban Natal

The attitude assumed by some Nationalists towards the representation of Africans in Parliament is puzzling in the extreme. These citizens of the Union object to Members of Parliament who have been elected by Native Africans to give their opinion on matters affecting their constituents. They resented the fact that their votes were instrumental in bringing about the overthrow of the then Government and also objected to criticisms which were levelled against them when their opinions were antagonistic to Native Africans' interests.

One wonders what the object of sending these M.P's to the Legislature is if they were not to express the legitimate opinions and aspirations of their African constituents as all other members do for their European voters. If they go there only to express the wishes of Europeans what can be the object of sending them to Parliament as Africans' Representatives? Would the whole scheme not be farcical if that course were pursued? The country is entitled to know what the Africans feel about the present war and how they view the recent changes in the Government of the country since they are as interested in these matters as the other racial groups in the country.

They would like to be heard on such important questions as the change of this country's constitution as has been mooted by the Nationalists in order to bring about such a change that this country shall eventually become a republic and all connection with Britain be severed except as a friendly country as the U. S. A. and Eire. This idea and suggestion strikes the Africans dumb as they have never harboured any other feelings against the rule of the British Empire except those of hearty loyalty. The idea of this country departing from this attitude would seem to them to be the last move worthy to be taken by this country and to carry them with it.

The loyalty hitherto evinced by the Africans towards Britain has been quite exemplary and praiseworthy. They went overseas in their thousands to relieve the soldiers during the Great War so that they could be released to take their part in the front. Many more could be available were they so required. If a people were ready to make the supreme sacrifice of their lives for their country, this always means that they are human beings and worthy of human rights.

It is strange to note that objection is made against Africans' views even if these are made by Europeans who are sent to Parliament specifically to voice those views! How else do these objectors think African opinion should be presented to the Parliament of the country? The goal should be direct representation by those of their blood in future.

As to the issue of this land altering its constitution it is undoubted that the Africans as a whole would remain faithful to Britain and would have none of any change of Government that would throw them upon the "mercies" of most farmers of this country who never dream of allowing that any African has any right of movement and increase of his estate as Europeans. We think the present is high time that those old ideas about Africans being only a step from the monkey and unworthy of rights enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen who came from overseas were discarded.

If the objection is a correct one why are taxes collected from them and paid in the same manner as Europeans and yet debar them from any enjoyment of what all are entitled to in this country?

Parliament has a manifest duty towards the Africans to see that they are not stinted of their rights to live decently and manfully in this their country of birth and as they know no other. They are now eager to advance in education and not be suppressed in their efforts to enter the civilisation stream.

Western World Can Learn From African Cultures, Prince Says

Journal & Guide 3-30-40
Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — The white man's world lacks that tolerance and education which are essential to a happier and better relations among men and would do well to temper itself with some of the "humanitarian" traits of the Africans.

That was the view expressed by Prince Akiki K. Nyanbongo, descendant of an ancient line of African kings, holder of an Oxford doctor's degree, former student at Yale, author, and philosopher in an interview here recently.

Prince Nyanbongo passed through the city on a lecture tour thru the South. He spoke here on 'Culture Patterns" at the school of social work of William and Mary College. He will speak on "The Primitive Ways in Social Welfare" at the annual meeting of the Virginia Conference of Social Workers at Roanoke on April 19.

CONTRASTS CULTURES

In contrasting the western civilization and the one thousands of years old from which he comes, the prince emphasized certain advantages of the latter.

For instance, his civilization has no crime problem, nor a poverty problem, nor many other of the economic and social woes which beset the white man's present way of life, he pointed out. The western world needs to learn to judge a man as a man and not as a member of a race, the prince continued. Tolerance and education, according to him, will do this.

Dr. Nyabongo's ancestral kingdom is in Central Africa, northwest of Victoria Nyanza, a mountainous land with a temperate climate. He is the youngest brother of the present tribal ruler.

PEOPLE RESERVED

The prince described his people as conservative and reserved about their ancient customs and secrets, many of which are unknown in the western world.

Dr. Nyabongo is the author of "The Story of an African Chief," a book dealing with the troubles caused by the white man's efforts to change the simple way of life of his African people. He has also written a collection of African fairy stories and animal tales. The last-named is used in England's schools.

Fate Of Chief Up To Court

African Chief Convicted Of Poisoning Wife

Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON—(ANP)—Fakisandhla Nkambule, a tribal chief, convicted of poisoning one of his wives, his brother, and a sister-in-law, last week appeared before the privy council here in an appeal of the death sentence imposed upon him by the court in Swaziland.

The alleged murders were said to have taken place around a campfire when 13 natives set in a circle while medicine men conducted weird ceremonies. A gourd containing water and magic powder was passed around, and when it reached the intended victims, according to trial witnesses, poison was added.

Evidence against the Swazi chieftain included the confession of one of the medicine men who said that he put poison in the water at the order of the chief. Defense counsel claimed the chief's conviction resulted from a faulty trial.

Working On The Mines.

Natives are glad when they know First Aid

The Comet

No. 35

In last week's article you read about the blessings of good health, and it is a gratifying fact that most of the Natives working on the Mines when they return to their homes do so in better health than when they arrived on the Rand — almost invariably they have become stronger and sounder men The right kind of food with suitable refreshment, strengthening sleep at nights, regular work in regular hours, opportunities for recreation when the shifts have been done, and the knowledge that they can absolutely depend upon being paid in full for their work— these features combine to build up good health.

3-9-40

x x x

Macon

Native working on the Mines are interested in learning First Aid, a subject so useful in itself, and there are some rewards when the Natives increase in efficiency with it. Accidents may happen on the veld, in the street even in the home-anywhere. And Natives who have learned First Aid know in most cases how to render the right kind of help and to take the correct steps till the doctor comes, for they are carefully taught all this: they are trained in self-control and commonsense. The knowledge that the Natives acquire at First Aid classes, which are conducted by first-rate teachers, helps to give them self-mastery and increases their self-respect.

Accidents may of course not happen and it is to be hoped that they will not, but if they do, then the Natives who have learned First Aid know what to do till the doctor comes. Natives were commended for their timely and useful assistance when an accident occurred on the road in the Native territories. These Natives knew First Aid.

Knowledge of First Aid adds to the Natives' interest in life, and when they arrive back at their homes from working on the Mines they are able to tell their family about things which make for Good Health

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Akhnaton, One Of The World's Greatest Men Of African Descent, Is Honored At Service

New York Age
New York, N.Y.

By RALPH O. GOTHARD

One thousand, five hundred persons, representing every race, color and creed, paid tribute to one of the most famous men of African descent that ever lived, Akhnaton, a black pharaoh who lived and reigned in Egypt more than 3,000 years ago, at the Radiant Centre, 154 West 54th street last Sunday.

The occasion was the inauguration of the new Centre, which is dedicated to "the study of truth on the religious-intellectual plane," and to provide a place where the best in the dance, music, pantomine and the drums can find expression.

Speaking of Akhnaton, whom he described as "the king who lived in Truth", James B. Schafer, leader, told his audience of his great admiration for this king "who dared to be separate in a world where daring to be separate was taking quite a risk".

OCT 19 1940

"Akhnaton was in every sense of the word a pioneer," he said "He was the first recorded realist; the first real democrat; the first monotheist (a believer in one God); he was the first heretic. He dared to overthrow tradition and gave intellectual freedom to his people."

According to J. A. Rogers, noted historian and author of "The World's Greatest Men and Women of African Descent" Akhnaton is considered one of the most remarkable of the Pharaohs, and in some respects the most extraordinary monarch who ever sat upon a throne. Living centuries before David, he wrote psalms as beautiful as those of the Judean monarch. And thirteen hundred years before Christ, he preached and lived a gospel of "perfect love, brotherhood and truth."

Not only was he a great teacher, according to Mr. Rogers, he was the wealthiest man on earth of his time. The entire empire of Egypt was his personal property. His father Tholmes III and his grandfather, Amenophis III, were among the world's mightiest conquerors and had extended their kingdom over all the then known civilized world.

OCT 19 1940

The drama and arts division, under the direction of Alexander Markey, presented Miss Ruth St. Dennis and her Rhythmic Dancers, in the first of a series of "Rhythmic interpretations of the great Master Thinkers of Recorded Time." Talent of all kinds, regardless of race or color, will be used in future presentations, according to Mr. Markey, including radio, television and the ballet.

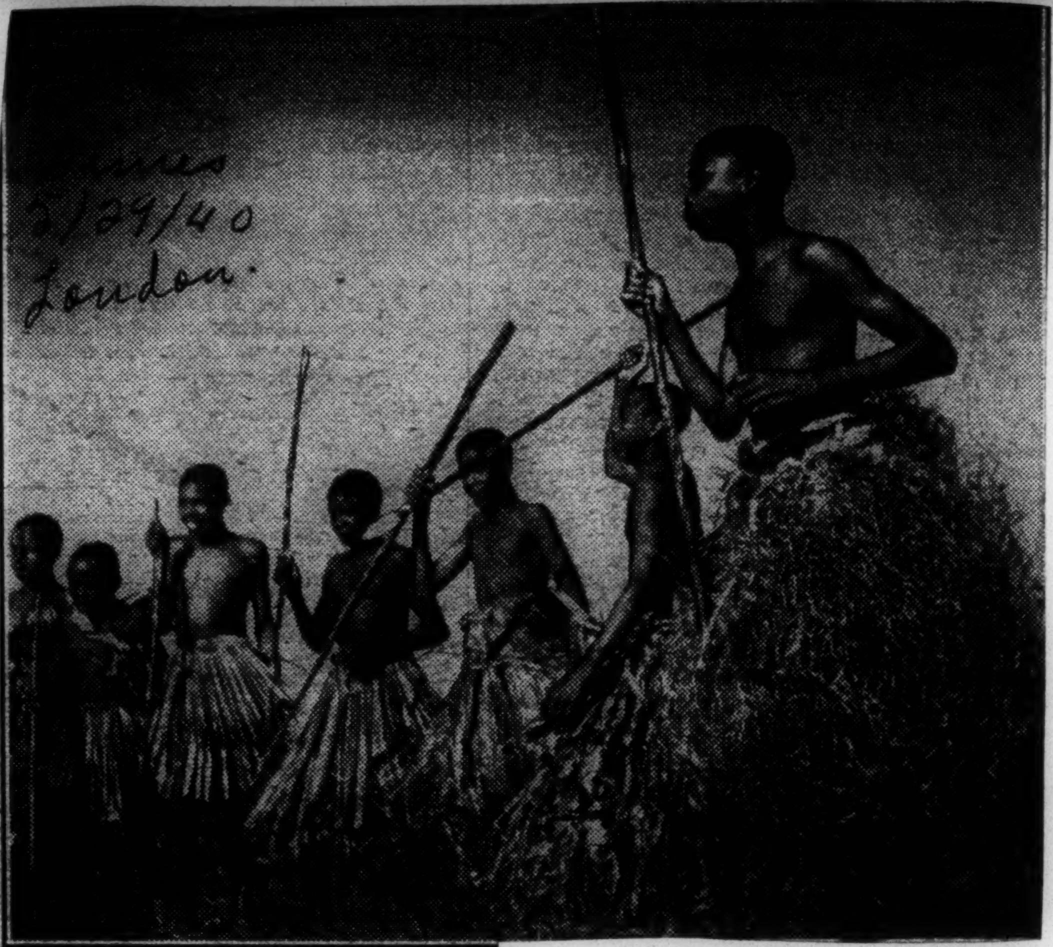
Persons seeking an opportunity for expression in any of the creative fields are urged to communicate with the Secretary, Drama and Arts Division, Church of the Radiant Life, 152 West 54th street.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

PICTURES FROM OUR READERS

Times – 5/29/40 London.

TANGANYIKA: A typical scene at a water well. Each of the tins used for water is carried on a flexible stick to which it is attached by a cord and spring.



Times 5/29/40 London.

ZANZIBAR: Boys at one of the Government schools in Zanzibar performing an African dance

Times 5/29/40 London

Times 5/29/40 London.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Two photographs taken in the Sabi Native Reserve. That on the left shows Chief Mambo receiving a calabash of water from a kneeling girl. Right: The kraal of Chief Mambo. He is sitting on a stone in the centre. Those having occasion to pass before him would always kneel.

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THE COMET

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OF WEST AFRICA.

May 4th.
1940.

EDITED BY DUSE MOHAMED ALI

Comet
5/4/40
Nigeria

THE CHIEFS CONVENE On Tuesday, the 14th instant, the Chiefs of the Western Provinces will convene at Abeokuta. Speculation is rife as to the subject which will engage the attention of this august body in view of the many methods of reform and urgent need for co-ordination of "Native Law and Custom" in the several Native Courts. The question of land tenure, for example, is one that certainly needs careful re-adjustment to eliminate the confusion and bitterness which so frequently obtains. There is also the matrimonial question which is in dire need of drastic reform whereby, even the Muslims who should know Islamic Law, have reversed the Islamic process of the law to make it conform to Native Law and Custom thereby entailing great hardship on the divorced woman who has to return the dowry she brought with her, when she married, upon the dissolution of the domestic partnership. On this vexed question the fact seems to be totally ignored that a nation cannot rise above the level of its women. A cultured and independent woman invariably imbues her offspring with that culture and independence which she has acquired at her mother's knees, and those social and religious acquisitions are carried forward to succeeding generations. Intelligent mothers are required to train good citizens. We note that scholarships are included in the agenda. We would point out in this connexion that mere academic scholarships are not calculated to enhance the material advancement of a Nation. We need real honest-to-goodness Industrial schools where both boys and girls may be taught those useful occupations which make for independent manhood and womanhood. Health being of the greatest importance to the nation, more capable doctors and nurses are urgently required in Nigeria. In our humble opinion, there are quite enough lawyers in these parts at present. Nigeria is in urgent need of real industrialists. If serious attention is not devoted to the land, which is the real wealth of this or any country, the indigenous population will one day awake to find itself absolutely dispossessed. If we watch straws we usually discover the direction of the wind.

Hon: G. C. WHITELEY, C M G.
Chief Commissioner Western Provinces
who will preside at the Conference of Chiefs
at Abeokuta.

Says Africa Needs A Leader Like Washington

10 Daily World 6-24-40

The third issue of "Phylon", the Atlanta University review of race and culture, will be off the press July 1. Of considerable interest is the revealing article by J. Guntner Studhardt and Sydney V. Le. Grange, two schoolmasters of Dutch and native descent of Southern Rhodesia.

Atlanta Ga

Entitled "Coloured Folk of South Africa", the article is a vivid portrayal of the miseries and oppressions of the natives, and hopes for the day "when the economic exploitation and domination of the whites will be overthrown as has been signally accomplished by the Negro in the United States of America".

What Africa needs badly in the opinion of these writers is a leader of the calibre of Booker T Washington.

Among other articles are "The Individual and the Growth of Civilization" (a continuation from the first issue of "Phylon"; Pushkin; The Poetic Philosophy of Cullen; and The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In addition there are recent book reviews by Dr. Ira De A. Reid and Dr. DuBois, and a bibliography of latest publications concerning the Negro, compiled by Virginia Lacy and Gaynelle Barksdale, of the Atlanta University Library staff. Also noteworthy in the July issue are two remarkable photographs of Alexander Pushkin.

Contributors to this issue include Dr. Rushton Coulborn, internationally known commentator on world happenings; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished professor of sociology and editor-in-chief of "Phylon"; Bertram Woodruff, professor of English at Johnson C. Smith University; and Preston Valien, research assistant at Fisk University.

RACE PROBLEM 1940
AFRICA -

Working On The Mines.

Africans Going There In Increasing Numbers.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

ONLY the other day we were telling you that the Africans keep on going to the Mines to work there and to earn good pay. You will remember that we said that the number working on the Mines totalled then about 340,000.

3-8-40

King Williams Town

Well, since that was written more and more Africans have arrived in Johannesburg to work on the Mines, and the total number now is about 345,000.

South Africa

Never before have so many Africans been working on the Mines, and the reason is that the Mines study and care for them and they themselves have come to realise this fact too.

The Mines give to the Africans good food and plenty of it, and wholesome drink. The Mines also see to it that they are well housed so that they can sleep comfortably after a good day's work.

But important as these things are, they are not everything; there would not have been so many Africans working on the Mines to-day if the attention paid to them had stopped just there. Much more has been and is being done.

The Mines have on their staffs wise men who understand the Africans, their habits their ways, and can speak their languages.

The Mines know that Africans are observant and are anxious to to gain knowledge and to grow in strength of mind; and therefore the Mines encourage them to learn First Aid (which means knowing what to do in case of an accident or sudden illness until the doctor comes). In this and other ways, those who learn First Aid get to know simple useful rules about keeping in good health—common-sense information which they take back to their families when they return to their homes from the Mines

Again the Mining Industry has succeeded in virtually wiping out silicosis or dust disease, and this means better and healthier conditions for both European and non-European workers on the Mines.

It is not work, work, work all the time. There are regular hours for work and regular hours for play and for sleep. The Africans have their games and dances; and there is music at the right time—and a free bioscope every week.

345,000 Africans can't be wrong! Before long the number will be nearer 350,000.

No 40.

Ejection of Coloured labourers at Humansdorp

4-6-40

At a meeting of the Humansdorp Town Council held on the 11th of March it was decided in consequence of a letter of the Zuuraays Farmers Association, pertaining to Coloured labour and the location inhabitants, that the residents of the location, whose employers reside outside the Municipal area and persons over the age of 18 not working, be ejected after being compensated for their huts and that the Town Clerk be instructed to be more stricter in the future.

Mochochonono
The Comet
Maseru Basutoland

AID FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN

The alleviation of suffering among African children in cities and towns all over the Union by the inclusion of such children under the system of maintenance grants provided for by the Children's Act of 1937 has been undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare.

Bantu World

Until now these grants have been made only to European and non-European children other than Natives where the father was an old-age pensioner, or certified as permanently unfit, or compulsorily detained in a State institution for six months or more, or where the police have failed to trace the whereabouts of the father.

Grants were payable to all European children under the age of 16 falling in this class.

4-6-40
Johannesburg South Africa

AGE FOR GRANTS

The regulations lay down that "no grants are to be paid in respect of children of school-going age who do not, but who should, attend school."

It is, however, not correct to say that this will automatically exclude the majority of Native children because they are not at school. As there is no compulsory Native education, Native children under the age of 14 years as is the case with other non-European children, stand to benefit.

The maximum monthly grants, based on the average annual earnings of unskilled labourers in respect of individual families, are in the cities: Where both parents are alive, £9 for Europeans, £4 10s. for non Europeans other than Natives, and £2 10s. for Natives, where one parent is alive, £8, £4 and £2 respectively.

In the towns Natives will receive, in the case of two parents, £2 a month, and in the case of one parent, £1 15s.

Where Native children live with their parents or near relatives the grants are: in cities, for one child only, 10s. a month, and for two or more children 7s. 6d. each. The same rates are to be given to those in towns, but nothing to those in rural areas.

No reduction in grant is made in the case of towns as is done with European children. Children placed in the care of foster parents are to be paid for in cities and towns at the rate of 15s. a month per child, but there will not be grants for more than three children in a family.

These grants will be paid as from April 1, and application should be made as in the case of European and other non-European children.

The Electoral Law

Bantu World
4-5-40
Johannesburg
South Africa

Mr. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, introduced a somewhat complicated Bill to amend the Electoral Law of the Union, applying to European and Cape Coloured voters. The main provision of the Bill is a clause compelling those who are qualified to vote to register, under pain of criminal penalties. It also provides that the latest available voters' lists may be used by the Delimitation Commission in determining constituencies. The object of the measure is really to secure that the towns are more adequately represented in Parliament as opposed to the countryside, as experience had shown that townsmen were slack about registering as voters and hence the towns did not have as many seats alloted to them as their populations justified.

The Opposition not only opposed the Bill but wished to see heavier discrimination against the towns, in favour of the countryside, than exists at present under the South Africa Act.

In the debate upon the Bill I spoke and expressed my view that any measure that increased the representation of the towns was beneficial from the point of view of those who are opposed to the division of political parties on racial lines. The townsman, whatever his race, is more concerned with social and economic problems that affect his daily life than with futile racial disputes.

In so far as the countryside could be said to be under represented, this was due to political discrimination on grounds of race and colour against the majority of the rural population. Thus, although only about 34 per cent. of the European population lived in rural areas, the proportion of the whole population so living there was over 68 per cent.

I took advantage of the occasion to protest against the gross under-representation of the African people in the House of Assembly and pointed out that the three Members that did represent them were elected by Cape Africans only. About one-third of the African population of the Uinon reside in the Cape. I demanded the extension of the Cape system to the rest of the Union, which, if the number of members were increased in the same proportion as the African population of the Cape bears to that of the whole Union, would mean that there would be **nine Members of Parliament representing Africans instead of three.**

Incidentally, the fact that I spoke on this measure at all seemed uncongenial to Mr. Eric Louw. who has not to look only a tthe moral integrity of a family as it was done before, but at the economic, social, religious and intellectual standing of the proposed or proposing family as well. Some of these factors even overshadowed the moral aspect thereby sabotaging the primary object of lobolo. A girl of rich or noble parentage is sure to have some needy or humble admirers, although her morals may be very questionable. A rich profligate or clever young man is sure to hoodwink a poor but morally sound girl or family. In the first case there will be little or no lobolo to attract the young man to marry the rich bride whose time is about up. In the second the young rich or clever scoundrel makes or promises a fat offer to relieve the poor family to get, perhaps temporarily, their chasty daughter. In both instances the prospects of a happy family life are very doubtful, but lobolo becomes the medium of this unholy exchange, because things are unequal.

At any rate, the apove examples are not true in every case of lobolo, and furthermore, there are still many proposed and proposing families whose positions are still equal in all the other aspects on which lobolo depends. It cannot, therefore, with justice be said, down with the custom! The matter is here left for each family or individual to decide. In fact it is a matter for the individual these days when all the importance and responsibility that used to fall on the clan or tribe is now attached to him or her.

When South Africa Becomes A Republic

Bantu World
4-6-40
Johannesburg
South Africa

Writing in the "Rand Daily Mail" of April 3, Outspoken draws a gloom picture of South Africa when the Malanazi Republic comes into being. The Republic will be ruled after the Nazi fashion and in the interests of the "Afrikaner". Outspoken says:

The recent speeches of the leaders of the "Re-united Party" give a glimpse of events to follow in South Africa. Dr. Malan's ideal is a free and independent republic with one flag, one national anthem, one citizenship and one nation. Dr. van der Merwe intends to get rid of three evils, imperialism, capitalism and liberalism. Mr. Pirow aims at a republic on the lines of the Irish Free State, within ten years after the acquisition of power by the South African Nationalists. Lastly General Kemp conceives of South Africa separated from the British Crown, with a programme of action which includes six month's forced labour for all male Natives between 15 and 60 years, and a strict quota of trading licences for Asiatics.

Imagine for a moment what all this means. South Africa is to be a purified republic of Afrikaners only, wherein a million Europeans, seven millions of Natives. 750,000 coloured people, and 225,000 Asiatics, constituting approximately seven times as large a population, will have to sing the Afrikans national song, salute the Afrikaner flag, and identify themselves with Afrikanerdom.

There will be no British connection. However ideal the Statute of Westminster may be regarding the unfettered freedom of the Dominions, Afrikanerdom will have none of it, as it signifies capitalism and imperialism. As it is a practical impossibility to achieve power without further reducing the rights of the Jews and the non-Europeans, there must be an active propaganda for disfranchising the Jews in South Africa generally and the coloured people and the Asiatics in the Cope. General Smuts's Government should be split on the Asiatic and coloured problems by raising the "preservation of white civilisation" bogey. Eventually, 900,000 Europeans will have to submit in every way to the whims and fancies of rather more than a million Afrikaners—loyal Afrikaners to be victimised, while the followers of General Smuts are to be branded as traitors and degraded as untouchable Afrikaners.

As for Natives, what right have they. even in this twentieth century of Our Lord, to climb the ladder of progress? They are barbarians only fit to serve the white men. Slavery is best suited for them. So, General Kemp would silence all criticism, ignore all work done by the League of Nations and the International Labour Conference in recent years, overlook all the efforts and sacrifices of Abraham Lincoln, Wilberforce and a host of others in the past, and put the clock back 100 years. He would institute forced labour, and compel all male Natives to serve virtually as slaves.

Again, why should there be any kindness or broadmindedness towards the Natives; for does not the Reverend Doctor N. J. van der Merwe say that liberalism is an evil?

Mr. Pirow would like to deal with all non-Europeans as one problem; but his leader in the Transvaal, General Kemp, would settle the issue separately. After virtually resurrecting slavery, he would pounce upon the Asiatics to enforce a strict quota of trading licences. He would order his census department and the local authorities to collect population figures regarding Asiatics there, and fix the number of licences in every town and district. He would not worry about Natal, as that "English" province is against the South African Republic, and if the population figures gave more licences to the Asiatics there, General Kemp would not mind. But in the Transvaal and the Cape. he would like to see the Indian and Chinese traders go to the wall, as they are aliens. He would not even listen to the argument that the Asiatic trader is a boon to his own Afrikaner race, that he has been settled in the country and has served their needs for over half a century, and that he is law-abiding and part and parcel of the South African population.

Verily, the future republic of South Africa will be a "paradise regained" for Afrikaners. The glory of it will lie in the restriction of privileges for other Europeans, elimination or segregation for Jews and Asiatics and coloureds, and the shackles of slavery for the Natives. It will also mean the adoption of a rigid South African caste system wherein the Afrikaners will play the blessed role of Brahmins, the controllers of destiny, the other races to be divided and sub-divided later according to their qualifications, from low-caste Brahmins to untouchables. May Heaven save us from such a republic!

Malnutrition in the Union.

In matters of health there could be no Colour Bar.

Mochochonono (The Comet)
4-6-40
Maseru, Basutoland

In part the Public Health Amendment Bill now before the Union Parliament, deals with the creation of the National Nutrition Council. It is hoped, said the Minister, Mr Lawrence in introducing the Bill, that through the establishment of this body conscience on health matters might be still awakened.

In matters of health, there could be no Colour bar, and it was in the interest of the Europeans as well as non-Europeans that all sections should be included in the investigation contemplated under the Bill. As the result of the adoption of a motion in Parliament in 1938, a nutrition survey was undertaken by the Department of Public Health and the preliminary results showed the incidence of malnutrition in all sections of the community. An interim report had been issued on the results of the examination of European school children, and in collaboration with certain interested bodies the Department is proceeding with a survey of the Bantu, Asiatic and Coloured sections. The object of the National Council was to tackle the problem at its source, and it is hoped that the problem both of the farmer who exported at a loss and of those sections who were unable to get the necessities of life might be solved.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Wilberforce Institution News

Reception Of Mr. J. Nhlapo B.A.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa
5-4-40

The culmination of a long prepared plan was the reception given on Wednesiday April 24 by the Wilberforce Staff and Teachers of all local schools in honour of Mr. and Mrs Nhlapo.

In the course of his welcome speech the Superintendent Dr. J. R. Coan M.A. said, "We do feel ourselves highly honoured to have Mr. Nhlapo who is not only a man of wide experience but is also a man above the average in intellect, earnestness and determination of purpose. The modern stream," Dr. Coan continued, "is to follow the best financial position. Mr. Nhlapo would not have come here if he was of that trait. He went on to say, "We feel ourselves proud to welcome Mr. Nhlapo B.A. as the head of the Normal and Secondary School that is destined to be the greatest in S. Africa, and he can count on our resolute faith and support." (applause) Dr. Coan concluded, "To our Mr. and Mrs Nhlapo we welcome you and wish you to depend upon us for co-operation and support in your new and unique appointment. (long applause)

Mr. S. T. Thalazo who expressed the views of the local teachers referred to Mr. Nhlapo as not only holding a unique position in S. Africa, but that he is also an interpreter of the true side of the African.

MR. J. NHLAPO B.A.

After expressing thanks for the splendid reception arranged for him he pointed out that he would strive to stand up to the expectation expressed, and then continued, "If Wilberforce has handicaps, then I am pleased to come here, otherwise I would not come. With the promise of support and goodwill," Mr. Nhlapo went on, "my ideal is that of service irrespective of the difficulties that we may have to encounter in future." (applause) Mr. Nhlapo expressed his conviction when he said, "For the whole of Africa Wilberforce is destined to do great service, and there is no doubt that it will give good account of itself to the experimental policy to which it is now subjected."

THE BANTU "WESTERN FRONT"

Mr. Nhlapo concluded, "Our western front is at Wilberforce. It is a front where no bomb, gas, or bullet is dropped, but a front where the African's ability is being experimented on." (long applause)
(long applause)

Mr. Martin, Mrs Matshabane and Mr. Opperman representing the Coloured, Methodist and Wilberforce staff respectively, in turn expressed hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs Nhlapo.

Bantu World

These speeches were interspersed with splendid music. Mr. C. Demas, principal of the Practising School was master of ceremonies.

5-11-40

Amongst those present were the following:— Dr. J. R. Coan M.A., Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs Demas, Mr. and Mrs. Opperman, Miss Wares, Mrs Nkomo, Mr. S. Mbewu, Mr. S. T. Thalazo, Miss J. O. Moema, Miss C. G. Ramaleba, Mr. Qute, Mr. C. Fernandez, Mr. N. W. Nduna, Mr. J. Nhlapo B.A., Mrs Nhlapo, Rev. and Mrs E. H. Sello, Mrs Jansien, Mrs Mahuma, Rev. P. S. Ramushu, Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa, Mr. and Mrs Matshabane, Mr. and Mrs Siwisa, Mr. D. D. Kgosi, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Olifant, Mr. Mangaba, Mr. Obeda, Mrs C. B. Mkwanazi, Mr. B. T. Sehlahla and Mr. A. Mdima.

N. W. NDUNA.

Working ~~On~~ The Mines.

88 out of every 100 Union Natives Go Back There

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
No. 45
5-18-40
Maseru
Basutoland

You will remember reading in these articles that Natives keep going back to the Mines to work again that is, after they have had a holiday.

You will be surprised to learn how very many of them do this.

The figures have been worked out, and it has been discovered that as many as 88 out of 100 Union Natives who work on the Mines go back again there after they have had a well earned holiday.

This means that out of 10,000 Union Natives working on the Mines, 8,800 go back there again.

x x x

At present there are 352,960 Natives working on the Transvaal gold mines, a number so large that it is testimony in itself that the Natives are satisfied with the conditions. If they were not satisfied they would not go to work on the Mines; if they were not treated well, it would soon "get about"—word would soon travel from kraal to kraal, from Reserve to Reserve.

But the fact is, as said in last week's article, that the Natives are treated well; and the good news has passed from lip to lip That is the main reason why so many Natives are working on the Mines today.

x x x

Even with good pay, good health is so important. Now the health of the Natives is a matter that appeals to those who are responsible for the Mines. They see to it that everything possible is done for the good health of the Natives.

And it is a fact that the Natives working on the Mines do keep in good health. It stands to reason that they would not go back to the Mines in such numbers—88 out of every 100—if they did not enjoy good health.

x x x

You will have read about the Gamma Sigma Clubs, which are doing good work At some of the meetings they have debates, of a high standard, too. Natives love an indaba, and the members of a Gamma Sigma Club who are chosen to represent it in friendly debate speak with ease and dignity. The side that cultivates team work in debate is powerful. Well, the other night a team from the Gamma Sigma Club at Benoni, went out to the Gamma Sigma Club at Brakpan, and during the debate reference was made to the Mines, and one of the speakers said that statistics showed that the health of Natives on the Mines was better than that of Natives in the towns.

Lobolo Custom

Sir.—

It is interesting to see that though most Africans have lost their culture (mental and moral culture development) there are some who dislike the abolitions of their customs and traditions which are the foundation of national unity and integrity. The tradtionalists have to understand that lobolo custom which in the 'good old days did not only induce young men to study economics and apply its principles with an aim to live a stable home life, but also was a legal bond between a couple and a kinship tie between the couple's relations, is being repudiated especially by moral outlaws Summarily, the state of affairs is that where there is no chief there is no law and lobolo with the result that juvenile delinquency, robbery, murder and theft are rampant.

It is an undeniable fact that men who follow their customs and laws for the good of their nation are those who, when they were children, were strictly controlled by their wise parents until they reached the stage of moral autonomy without which the Bantu Traditional Morality cannot prevail. Some of those who denounce lobolo emphasizing that it is buying a girl not a concrete thanksgiving to her parents, do not know that in good Bantu families a rich young man can fail to marry a girl of his choice if his family history is unknown to them or he has not proved by his force of character that he deserves their daugther.

It is true that some parents gamble with their daughters in that they ask for Lobolo for them even if they have a doubtful moral character; but parents whose daughters are properly brought up ought to get thanks in the form of Lobolo from their intending son-in-law.

To show that Lobolo custom is not as bad as its opponents are trying to make it, in the realm of the Bantu Customary law grooms can get their Lobolo back if their brides fail to be true partners in life, and brides do not run away and stay with other men, as it is often the case in towns, when they experience troubles in their married lives. Instead they go back to their parents and report the incidents and the result is more or less a reconciliation.

To say that husbands who have paid their Lobolo for their wives bully them because of that is illogical seeing than even some of those who get theirs free do so,

JAMES R. KOROMB
Sophiatown

Africans Should Fight For Democracy

VICTORY FOR FASCISM WOULD MEAN OPPRESSION

Umteteli
6-22-40
Johannesburg

"THE freedom of the Africans does not lie in the fall of the British Empire. A victory for Fascism would lay Africans open to frightful oppression and misery. The butcher of Abyssinia and the murderers of the Hereros would not deal more lightly with the South African Natives. The Africans should rather follow the example of Gandhi and the Indian Congress who fight with the Empire for Democracy and will claim democracy after the war."

This statement formed the gist of an informative speech by Mr. H. Basner at the concert given by Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa and the Wilberforce Institute choir at the Bantu Men's Social Centre, Johannesburg, last week-end.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR DOING GOOD

Continuing, Mr. Basner said he was convinced that Natives had the same potentialities, talents, mentalities as Europeans. In South Africa he found the greatest and most important problem in the world—the matter of race relations between Black and White. He found there was more opportunity for the exercise of the human spirit and that there were possibilities of doing more good than anywhere in the world.

Ten years ago he had made the acquaintance of some of the leading educated Africans, notably Dr. A. B. Xuma, who introduced him to Dr. F. H. Gow, then principal of Wilberforce Institute.

At that time few if any Africans, even in the neighbourhood of Evaton, knew where Wilberforce Institute was. "Today, however, you ask any Native south of Jackson's Drift and he will tell you where Wilberforce is."

WILBERFORCE— UNIQUE SCHOOL

Wilberforce Institute was run by Africans for Africans, he said, and in that sense was unique and one of the most important institutions in South Africa. Children educated there with its traditions and aspirations, as enunciated by Professor J. R. Coan recently, would go out into the world without a sense of obligation which was not always good for people suffering under disabilities.

Its children would play a great role in the history of South Africa, and would be closer to the aspirations of the Race.

MEN OF EDUCATION NEEDED

The future of the Africans linked up with the amount of organisation they could bring into industrial spheres and cultural activities. They needed men of education to teach, organise and politicise, he said.

It was often said that he was a great friend of the African people; but he was a much greater friend of the Europeans. He felt that the happiness and prosperity of this country was linked up with the question: How are we going to solve the question of race relations? He realised that "You cannot keep a man in the ditch without staying there yourself."

6-22-40

NEW HALL FOR SOPHIATOWN

MATHABE Hall in Sophiatown will be opened next Wednesday at 4 p.m. by Mr. H. M. Motlhe of Pretoria. The hall has been built by Mr. E. R. Mathabe of Pimville.

A long programme of speeches, beginning at 1 p.m., has been arranged, and among the speakers will be Dr. A. B. Xuma, Messrs R. V. Selope-Thema, M.R.C., R. G. Baloyi, M.R.C., H. M. Motlhe, P. R. Mosaka, B.A., L. T. Mvabaza, J. R. Nyakale, E. Mapanza, I. B. S. Masole, H. Nobadulo, S. Sebolao, J. C. P. Mavimbela, P. Mogoerane and S. P. Matseke.

In the evening, guests will be entertained to dinner and light refreshments, after which there will be dancing to the music of Empire Follies Band.

Mr. E. P. Moretsele and Mr. A. H. W. Dhlamini are acting as chairman and secretary of the organising committee.

LOYALTY OF TERRITORIES HEARTENS US ALL

Umteteli
6-22-40
Johannesburg

THE loyalty of the African territories to the British Crown seems to become more pronounced as the days go by. The Swazi Queen Mother has now handed to the Resident Commissioner at Mbabane, the sum of £750 on behalf of the nation as a first contribution towards British war funds. European contributions, it seems, already exceed £2,000.

Then, the Basuto nation has repeatedly expressed its loyalty through its Paramount Chief Seiso Griffiths, and has raised large sums of money for the British war funds.

The efforts, too, of loyalists in Zululand have been admirable, indeed without listing a full catalogue of all these great achievement on behalf of the British war efforts we are bound to admit that our African peoples have proved themselves true friends.

Apart from their monetary contributions they have shewn that the old warrior spirit is still alive, and we feel that spirit, ought to receive due recognition. In other words, in so far as our Africans can help in the transport of troops, and in doing jobs worthy of men in our forces, they should be allowed to do those jobs, and, indeed, very serious talks should take place as to how far their services can be utilised on behalf of their country.

As labour battalions they might prove invaluable; as worthy helpers on the march, they would fill a splendid niche.

The case of the farmers who need labour must emphatically not be overlooked nor must that of the mines which must produce every ounce of gold to pay for the war.

We do not see inseparable obstacles in any of this: we

challenge to human rights is no more confined to Europe but is of the world. We have to understand our position and destiny and safeguard them.

It is necessary for us to have courage and belief in ourselves. We have to combat and overcome the madness that is trying to encircle and grip the world. We must be determined never to give up those human rights which belong to us as the whole of mankind. It is now, win or die; it is now or never.

We must not try to appease our enemies by effacing deep feelings of sorrow and sympathy for subjected races but we must challenge as we have challenged the menace.

We must believe that by sacrifice we shall gain ease for future generations. Our sense of justice and dignity must guide us to stand steadfast and undismayed against Nazi menace.

The evil spirits of Nazism must disperse and it is our task to see to that. We would be no people unless prepared to leave bleached bones of sacrifice for future generations.

It is for you, for me, for every human being, to realize that we live in tragedy and must combat it. We have to bring to realization those principles of Christ.

We must shirk nothing, fear no foe, be ready to defend, ready to stand or fall with our might, of life, of hope and of a future. We should help to win the war.

RACE PROBLEMS - 1940
AFRICA

Problem Of Free African Education

Should Be Charged To Union's General Revenue

SEP 21 1940

THE Queenstown and Port Elizabeth branches of the Joint Councils of Europeans and Africans, submitted the following resolutions on education to the recent regional conferences at Queenstown and Port Elizabeth.

Umteteli Wa Bantu

That this Conference is grateful to the Minister of Finance for the additional appropriation he has made this year for Native Education, and to the Minister of Native Affairs for the additional sums made available from the Native Trust, which, in both cases, will afford relief in several directions.

That, at the same time, the Conference feels it to be its duty to remind the Government and the country that, even with these additional sums, it is not possible to increase the number of schools recognized for grant purposes, a great number of schools thus having to continue without any Government aid.

Johannesburg

That the Conference also supports wholeheartedly the following resolutions passed at the Conference on Native Education held in Johannesburg in July, 1939, and endorsed by the Natives Representative Council in November, 1939:

(i) African welfare is a national interest and responsibility, if only for the reason that African labour has been making substantial contribution to the wealth of the Union, and also that the prosperity of South Africa depends ultimately upon the labour of her African workers.

South

(ii) This Conference, therefore, affirms the general principle that the development, education and social services of the African people ought to be charged to the general revenue of the country instead of being financed merely out of a fund mainly created by the direct taxation of Africans.

Africa

(iii) This Conference believes that the well-being of all sections of the country requires a progressive programme of educational development for the African peoples, and that the present prosperity of the country makes possible its immediate initiation.

(iv) Financial provision should be made, not only to overtake the present shortage of schools, teachers, accommodation and equipment, but also to bring into school in steadily increasing numbers the children who do not at present receive any education at all.

This Conference supports the following resolution passed by the Natives Representative Council in November, 1939:

"That in order to assist African parents and guardians residing in urban locations and to combat the growing evil of delinquency with its demoralising effects, this Council respectfully requests the Government to introduce a modified form of compulsory education, free of charge, for all African children of school-going age."

ABOUT AFRICANS

SEP 21 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. NKOSANA MZAMO, Prudhoe, Peddie, C.P., writes: Sir, —why is the African so crimeful nowadays?

Umteteli Wa Bantu

This is a question which causes discussion among the old men sitting by their cattle kraals and smoking their pipes and enjoying the warmth of the sun just before it hides behind the hills. But it would be true to say that the question is always discussed with biased ideas. It is often the present generation upon whom the whole fault is labelled. "Young men of to-day are no good." It is often said by the old people who, when they were young, lived in quite a different kind of environment from the one enjoyed by the young African of to-day.

Johannesburg

A change of environment naturally produces change in one's behaviour. The African has to-day become an inhabitant of towns, and has thus got into contact with many other races. He has automatically copied the ways of some of the other races living in those towns; and because he is by nature a man of action in his copying of the new ways he has seemed to specialise on the side of action-fighting. Thus he will use a knife in cases of quarrels, a thing he would never have dreamed of doing before coming into contact with the races concerned.

South Africa

In Bantu Africa the use of a knife or any such dangerous article was quite unkown. It would have been condemned as cowardice. Hence, because of public opinion, no African would resort to it in ordinary quarrels.

VACANCY FOR TRAINED NATIVE NURSE

SEP 21 1940

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the post of trained Native nurse at the Salisbury Location at a commencing salary of £6 per month without midwifery certificate and £6/10/0 with midwifery certificate plus £1 per month uniform allowance.

Umteteli Wa

Free furnished two roomed quarters are provided with free water, light and sanitation.

Bantu

The successful applicant will be required to provide and use in the performance of her duties a bicycle for which an allowance of 7/6d per month will be paid.

Leave is granted at the rate of three weeks per annum.

Johannesburg

A satisfactory health certificate will also be required.

South Africa

Applicants should state age, qualifications and experience and earliest date on which work can be commenced and may submit copies of not more than three testimonials.

F. J. LOVATT
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices,
Salisbury,
31st August, 1940. C3339

POLL TAX

Bantu World
Johannesburg
SEP 21 1940
S. Africa

The readers of "The Bantu World" are hereby reminded that the days of grace allowed by the Department of Native Affairs for the payment of Poll Tax expire on October 13. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made by all to pay up before the abovementioned day.

DEC 5 1940

Africa Saved From Slavers.

t is staggering to reflect that a [illegible] thr quarters of a century ago he estimated t nineteen thousand slaves from the Ny a country alone passed annually through the customs house at Zanzibar, and that in his considered opinion fewer than one-fifth of the Africans captured in the interior ever lived to reach the coast, and that not even one-tenth of those seized in the Shire Valley arrived at their destination. In other words, what is now Nyasaland was being depopulated by this unnatural means at an annual rate far in excess of one hundred thousand men and women. Livingstone, who did far more than anyone else to inspire Great Britain to put an end to this trade, also deserves eternal gratitude for having persuaded the Imperial Government to appoint Dr. (afterwards Sir) John Kirk, who had been an assistant of his during his Zambezi Expedition, to be British Consul in Zanzibar, in which capacity he did invaluable work in sustaining the campaign against the slavers, and in establishing British authority on the mainland in the face of ceaseless German machinations.

East Africa
Rhodesia
London England

LEGAL AID FOR AFRICANS

THE South African Institute of Race Relations has made the following statement with regard to legal aid for Africans:

NOV 9 1940

A new service of considerable value to Africans has recently been provided through the Legal Aid Bureau which has its offices at 64a Progress Buildings, Corner Commissioner and von Weilligh Streets, Johannesburg.

Umteteli Wa Bantu

The Bureau was established some years ago by the South African Institute of Race Relations, but until comparatively recently its activities were confined almost entirely to assistance in criminal matters. The Bureau has been providing attorneys free of charge, to Africans and others who are brought before the Johannesburg Magistrate's court and certain Reef courts, but for some time past it has been felt that there are many matters, apart from criminal ones, in which advice and legal assistance are required. Since the beginning of the year, therefore, the Institute of Race Relations has been employing a full time, fully qualified person (Miss Ruth Hayman) who devotes all her time to advising (free of charge) those people who cannot afford to employ attorneys, on their problems. Since March Miss Hayman has been helping nearly 120 people every month on every sort of problem that arises. She advises people about hire purchase agreements and assists those who get into difficulties through not being able to pay their instalments; in numerous cases she intervenes when difficulties arise between landlords and tenants; she takes up claims against employers who do not pay the correct wages or who do not give proper notice; she assists people in their domestic problems; she takes up accusations of assault by police and others; and she deals with all the difficulties that arise from the pass laws, and other laws which specially affect Africans.

Johannesburg

South Africa

Often a dispute can be settled by an interview or letter, but in some cases it is necessary that the matter should be taken to court. When this happens the services of an attorney are obtained without any cost except the out of pocket expenses such as stamps on documents etc.

Africans who are in difficulties of any kind need not hesitate to get in touch with the Bureau. Every effort will be made to help them whatever their difficulties may be.

The Durban Wage Determination For Unskilled Labourers.

OCT 26 1940

The Government Gazette of September 27 contained a matter of considerable importance to our people in Natal and that was the determination of wages to be payable to all unskilled labourers in the urban area of Durban.

The move is going to be of far-reaching effect. This "event" if we may thus call it, has been the result of many consultations and presentations of the necessity for such a move by our friends to the responsible Ministers. It has not been easy to accomplish this new project. There have been, of course, many who have submitted that this wage was too high for unskilled labourers in Durban. Those who have argued in this fashion had not thoroughly gone into the matter from a humanitarian viewpoint but from that of the employer classes.

The Natal Sun

To our way of thinking this matter has been frequently shelved as a matter of little importance and dismissed from the minds of those to whom it had been submitted as an unnecessary change since the African labourers seemed to be quite content with the position. This was a wrong viewpoint as it has been a matter of discussion for a long time and the African labourers in Durban seemed satisfied as they could not assume the role of more privileged labour groups, since they were debarred from making use of means of redress which are granted to European labourers. The Africans are muzzled by law. If they attempted to influence public opinion in general, and their masters in particular, they would at once put themselves under the power of the law.

Durban

We should not lose sight of the fact that this determination is the outcome of many inarticulate "turnings of the worm" by our people and their leaders. It will be remembered that our veteran leader Dr. J. L. Dube has had very many meetings with the Durban labourers and had given them sound advice not to take any step that would be mistaken as a move against the law as it then stood. His people listened to his sane advice.

It is also not to be forgotten that in the period when the I.C.U., was strong enough to make its voice heard, our Mr. A. W. G. Champion did a great deal to draw the attention of Durban employers to the fact that the labouring classes were no longer those who had come to the urban areas with their "amabheshu" but these wore clothes and ate European food which was paid for in money and many had families which had to be provided for in food, clothes and in illness as well as educational demands.

The Natal Sun

These appeals so far fell on deaf ears as most employers of labour could not see their way to pay a wage to African labourers which in their minds seemed too high. It was thus left for the present Government's Minister of Labour to decide to bring about the change for the better. It is therefore obligatory upon us to express thanks to those who have advocated the importance of bringing about this necessary determination. Of these, we may not forget for a moment the great services of our Senator Dr. Brookes who has left no stone unturned to see to it that the Natal African labourers are given this relief. He does not sound a trumpet whenever he does a good turn but those who know him closely can testify that he spends a considerable part of his leisure in efforts to ameliorate the condition of his constituents. Our people have not only a Senator but a true friend. Dr. Brookes by his love and untiring zeal assures his constituents that they reposed their confidence in a man whose aim is to achieve only the best for the Bantu.

Durban

OCT 26 1940

All the privileges of his education and influence in high places are assiduously yoked to bring about some good for his beloved Natal Africans. The ground was prepared by the two African leaders mentioned above and the labour of the three leaders is now acknowledged and rewarded.

WORKING ON THE MINES

WEARING BOOTS FOR THE FIRST TIME.

NOV 9 1940

You will remember reading in last week's article that some of the Natives who go to work underground on the Mines wear boots for the first time then. There is nothing surprising in this, because these Natives may not have had need of boots before, as they walked about the veld.

Bantu Opinion

But now, things are different. The ground where they are to work is hard, even rugged at times. Therefore it is commonsense that Natives should wear good strong boots for the protection of their feet.

Natives who wear boots for the first time when they are going to work on a Mine underground will tell you of the care and trouble that the Boss in charge of the N.R.C. Boot Store takes in these matters.

MUST BE THE RIGHT SIZE OF BOOT

This is the procedure.

After the Native's foot has been measured in order that the correct size of boot is to be worn—a most important matter—the Native is told to put the pair of boots on his feet. He then laces the boots up for himself. Good strong laces are always available, and you can imagine what an enormous number of pairs of laces are kept in stock. Only good strong laces are used for these miners' boots.

Johannesburg

When the Native has got his first pair of boots on, he naturally makes sure that they feel comfortable. If for any reason the boots should be uncomfortable he has only to speak to the Boss about it. Otherwise, the Native is advised not to take off the boots for a time but to walk about in them and accustom himself to this "new way of walking."

And here you will note an interesting fact. Once a Native has got used to wearing boots he will never want to be without them.

GETTING USED TO WEARING BOOTS

It is now simply a matter of getting used to wearing boots. It does not take very long.

The Natives thus wearing boots for the first time are themselves keenly interested in the whole process—it is a new experience to them—and the Boss in charge and his assistants give every help. They understand.

South Africa

You have all been so interested in this news about the wearing of boots that next week we shall have something more to tell you on the subject.

No. 72

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
4-26-40
Port Harcourt
Nigeria

Ijo Native Administrations

"FOR any organisation, be it social, political or industria to thrive, it must be economically secure. The Western and Eastern Ijo Native Administrations are built on sandy economic foundations which will easily crumble to pieces when the ill wind of financial difficulties begins to blow."

Thus wrote "Garando," in course of his observations on the Ijo Native Administrations which contribution appeared in our issue of yesterday. Undoubtedly this comment is timely for it supports a recent view held by us that for any business to progress, it must have a substantial capital to draw upon; otherwise such business is not bound to pay.

This we said, because, we appreciated the difficulties involved in launching any business. But this admission, notwithstanding, the fact remains, that the financial standing of any business, to a certain extent, depends on its proper management. In other words, while substantial capital is necessary for the welfare of any business, the executive capability of those at the head of its affairs is also a factor to be reckoned with. Which statement brings us to the main topic of this Leader.

If, as stated, by our Correspondent, the economic standing of the Ijo Native Administrations is not such as warrants separate administrations, then it seems indeed imperative that the two should be amalgamated in the interest of economy. This should be logically so for it is difficult to see how any good could come out of an undertaking in which the expense exceeds the income.

This Exchange Business

AT PAGE 1 of our issue of yesterday appeared a report of the illegal manner in which certain traders at Okigwi are extorting monies from people on a sort of commission basis. According to a portion of the report, "On every one shilling changed, the receiver gets one penny short; on every sixpence, one halfpenny, and on every threepence, a percentage of half-penny cowries." Whilst superficially this might seem a simple business transaction, yet we cannot overlook the fact that it is apt to cause embarrassment to most people and expose others to unnecessary financial difficulties.

Imagine the plight of a person who might possess not more than one shilling in his pocket and upon which he has calculated to make an honest purchase to be told, on attempting to purchase from a seller, that unless he was prepared to forego and/or forfeit a penny out of his money he could not get the article he requires, even though he does possess the money with which to pay for it!

The worst part of the situation is the statement that quite apart from selling any articles in the markets, certain persons have taken delight in making this sort of illegal transaction a trade to live upon. For this purpose they are said to come to the markets with small pieces of coins to exchange those of higher value. It is quite evident that the mentality of most illiterate women being what it is, the continuance of such practice might lay a precedent which might soon spread to the other parts of the country and become a sort of rule. This is why we are opposed to the practice continuing

Inasmuch as the banks do not charge any fees for exchanging defaced coins, much less genuine ones, it is impossible to see any justification in the transaction under reference and we therefore take this opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of the Police in taking effective and drastic measures against the perpetrators as a step towards the eradication of the practice.

BUNGA AND AFRICAN BLIND

NOV 2 1940

Bantu Opinion
Johannesburg
South Africa

(CONTINUED)

THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Memorandum On The Care Of The Blind In African Life Presented To The Chairman And Members Of The United Transkeian Territories General Council By The Rev. A. W. Blaxall, B.A:

(a) *EDUCATION*

There are two schools for blind children which come under the Union Education Department according to the provisions of the Special Schools Act. One is for European children only, the other for Non-European. The latter is called the Athlone School for the Blind, at Faure, Cape Province, but shortly to be moved to Bellville, Cape Province. I know that the Bunga has voted grants to this school, as there are several children in it from the Transkei. The curriculum is identical to that in the European school, and Government grants are available for children whose parents cannot afford train fares and school fees.

(b) *VOCATIONAL TRAINING* is given at both the above schools, and for young adults above school age there are several training centres for Europeans and Coloured persons, but only one for Africans, at Ezenzeleni, Roodepoort, Transvaal. In this institution there is one man from the Traskei; several others have applied for admission but the authorities have reluctantly to say that pressure on available accommodation makes it impossible for them to admit any more, at any rate for the present. The trades taught are commercial basketry and allied crafts for men, knitting and weaving for women.

Some friends of the blind assert that it is a mistake to teach all African blind children and youths these trades because they are difficult to carry on at home. It is contended that such trades should be reserved for Europeans, Coloured persons and those Africans whose homes are in large urban locations near to existing organisations for the blind. I appreciate that there is some force in this argument, but have not yet found anyone who can suggest alternative home occupations. The making of yokes, skeis, reims and other requirements of agriculture have been mentioned to me together with poultry-keeping; and I have undertaken to experiment on these lines at Ezenzeleni. Any suggestions which can be made by members of the Council will be valued.

The inmates at Ezenzeleni are also taught to take a share in various forms of domestic and manual work which, it is hoped, will be useful to them in after life.

(c) *EMPLOYMENT OF TRAINED WORKERS*

Clause 9 (a) of the Blind Persons Act No. 11 of 1936 reads:—

> "The Minister may, out of moneys voted by Parliament for the purpose and upon such conditions as he may determine, make to or through the council grants-in-aid towards:—
>
> (a) the provision and maintenance by an association registered under this Act or by the council or by an institution approved by the Minister of hostels, homes, workshops or other places for the reception or training of persons who are totally or partially blind, and the remuneration of persons employed by such an association or the council for the purpose of conducting any such hostel, home, workshop or other place;"

Although in general the Blind Persons Act is concerned only with European and Coloured blind persons it has been ruled that as this clause does not mention race or colour it applies to all institutions, regardless of the race of the inmates.

Our Lagos Letter

By "ZIK"

Race Pa

Eastern
Nigeria Guardian
Feb 24-40

Port Harcourt
Nigeria

NAZI RACE PHILOSOPHY

JEWS are members of an unfortunate branch of the human race.

They are, like Jesus, men and women of sorrow.

Throughout their history, they have distinguished themselves as members of the human race, by the individual contributions of their men and women to the stream of world culture and civilization, past and present.

I am not necessarily pro-Jewish or anti-Jewish in my views, but I feel that, as human beings, the Jews, with all their faults, have a right to live and to enjoy life more abundantly on this earth.

No trait is peculiar o the Jew.

Certain traits are peculiar to individuals, but not to races.

Among the Caucasoid races we find thieves and gangsters and financial profiteers.

These are not absent among the Mongoloid and Negroid races, necessarily.

Jews are members of the Caucasoid races.

Some of them, are noted for their love for money, but not all Jews are necessarily unscrupulous in their financial dealings.

I know that some men in authority or men of influence have used their power to crush the darker races; and I know that some of these men are Jews, who are also an underdog race; but I am not prepared to use that as a premise to postulate the thesis that all Jews are Negrophobes.

Education should train us to be sympathetic and to be broad-minded in our outlook on the fate of mankind.

The right sort of education needed by humanity today is not one which would enable parrots and uniform slaves and victims of inferiority complex and other abnormal persons with mental fixations of a variegated nature, to mould the world according to their whims.

Rather, it should emphasize the unity of the human race and attach more importance to individual (as distinct from racial) contributions to the advancement of humanity, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Whether the pogroms of Tsarist Russia were perpetrated by Jewish maniacs or not, is no justification for making a blanket statement that all the Jews are maniacs.

This is neither logical nor ethical, because a part cannot be equal to the whole.

I submit that, it is time Africans, in particular, codified their Ethos with the Christian Ethics which has been imposed upon their culture-complex, and then proceed to educate Europe or other parts of the world on the moral and spiritual essense of man.

We cannot make the world a safe place to live in, if we justify the barbarity committed against the Jews today.

After all, the Jews might develop into a greater stock and then proceed to avenge the anti-Semitism of the past years, and generations yet unborn are bound to suffer, due to the shortsightedness and un-Christian attitude of their forbears.

The proper attitude is to regard Jews as human and to treat them as such.

Since they are members of the human race, and they are subject to the friailties of human nature, just as do the rest of humanity, there is no justification in singling out the Jew as particularly distinct from the human race, when it comes to certain vices.

If my thesis is sound, logically, ethically, socially, then I submit that the Jews have produced brilliant individuals who have made lasting contributions to our present day civilization.

In an article which appeared in the November 27, 1938, issue of the "Sunday Referee," (London), a writer named John Beevers unearthed some valuable information regarding the part played by Jews in the progress of mankind, materially and spiritually.

I am making use of his information and will add to it whatever he might have overlooked and I hope to publish, in the immediate future, another brilliant article on the Jews, by Dr J. M. Stuart-Young, Ph.D., alias "Odeziaku" of Onitsha.

I think that by studying the Jewish problem objectively, we could be scientific in our attitude towards Jewry, as a human and an international problem.

Jesus, the founder of Christianity, was a Jew.

So was Paul of Tarsus, who propagated Christianity during his missionary journeys in Asia Minor and the world.

"A Jew," according to Beevers, "invented the first automobile, Jews invented the safety match, the calculating machine, colour photography, keyless watches, and most of the dyes that colour our clothes."

Without cocaine, Dentistry would not have progressed.

It was the invention of a Jew.

The same applies to insulin, used in cases of diabetes.

Its inventor, Minkowsky, was a Jew.

Blood-transfusion was conceived by a Jew, and Schiff discovered the thyroid gland treatment.

Schick, another Jew, discovered the treatment of diphtheria.

Need we recount the great psychologist, Sigismund Freud, or the great mathematician-physicist, Albert Einstein, or Casmir Funck, who discovered vitamins whilst working in the Lister Institute London, in 1912.

Who has not heard of infra-red rays discovered by Sir William Herschel, or of radio by Heinrich Herz (whose Hertzian waves enabled Marconi to simplify radio technique) or of David Schwarz, who built the first airship in 1892, and died before it flew, and Count Zeppelin had to buy the patents from Schwarz's widow?

And all these scientists were Jews!

Think of these names:

Fritz Haber (discoverer of how to use nitrogen in the air to manufacture explosives,) Spinoza, Karl Marx, and Heinrich Heine (Philosophers); Montaigne, Anatole France, Andre Maurois, Palgrave (literary geniuses); Felix Mendelssohn (Musician); Disraeli, Hore-Belisha, Lord Reading (Statesmen), Dr Barnado (Humanitarian) all great Jews who have contributed much to the stabilization of modern civilization.

Think of the pioneers of the Rand Gold Mines:

Barnato, Marks, and Lewis and the Rothschilds.

These financiers were Jews and they have influenced world economics.

Since Jews, as a race, are human and have contributed a fair share to civilization, just like the other members of the human race, it is clearly illogical and irrational and inhuman and unethical to belittle the whole race, and to encourage the relapse into the barbarism of medieval times.

In an article in "Time and Tide" George Bernard Shaw suggests that people who are anti-Semitic are victims of phobia and are certified lunatics.

I agree; otherwise, the above historical facts could have been figments of the imagination.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

For The Defence Of South Africa

Bantu World

4-27-40

Johannesburg South Africa

The debate in the House of Assembly on the Defence Estimates has been of great interest to Africans. For the first time in the history of the Union, the question whether Africans should take part in the defence of South Africa as combatants or not, was raised in the House and very interesting speeches for and against were made. Those who favoured the arming of Africans pointed out that while they would not like to see black men fighting against white men they were conscious of the fact that if the present war spread to Africa and Italy became involved in the war on the side of Germany, there was a great probability of Union troops having to fight against Mussolini's African armies. It would, therefore, be advisable for the Union, they said, to consider the arming of Africans so as to meet this emergency.

Those who opposed the idea pointed out that it would be a direct violation of the traditions of the Afrikaans-speaking people and that it would break down colour bar and thus bring about equality between white and black.

The attitude of the Government to this question was explained by the Minister of Defence, General Smuts, who stated that since public opinion was against the arming of Africans, the Government had decided to form African Labour Corps as the result of the offers made to the Government by Chiefs, African leaders and organisations. He emphasised the fact that it was never the intention of the Government to arm Africans as soldiers.

No doubt, many Africans, who are anxious to serve their King and country and who feel that Hitlerism and all that it stands for is a menace not only to European civilisation but also to African advancement, will be disappointed by this decision. But it must be remembered that in a country like South Africa where colour prejudice reigns supreme the Government could not have done otherwise. The decision to form Labour Corps, therefore, should be welcomed as a step in the right direction. In Europe the man who works with his pick and shovel behind the firing lines is as useful to the army as the man who manipulates a machine gun and he is equally a soldier of the King, enjoying the same rights and privileges as other members of the army.

In our opinion, African Labour Corps should be part and parcel of the Defence Force of the country. Although they will serve in non-combatant capacity, they should have military training and discipline; they should be trained in the use gas-masks. This, we are convinced, can be done without evoking the wrath of those who do not see the necessity of arming Africans for the defence of South Africa. European women are being prepared for the part which they will play in the war, and there is no reason why Africans should not be prepared in the same way.

There may be some people who will object to members of the Labour Corps being regarded as part and parcel of the Defence Force. But we do not think that there can be any serious objection since a precedent has been established in the case of the South African Police Force. The Police Force of the country is composed of both Europeans and Africans, and the public has never raised a voice of protest. The African members of the Force, although they do not handle rifles, undergo the same training as European members. In our opinion this principle can be applied in the case of African Labour Corps.

The Senate And Proclamations.

Imvo Zabantsundu

Native Opinion

4-20-40

King Williams Town

SENATOR Smith has introduced in the Senate a motion whose object is to modify considerably the present usage of proclamations by the Native Affairs Department for official purposes This was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House the power to legislate by Proclamation and Regulation for Native Areas should be used in such a manner as to meet with due flexibility the differing needs of different areas and groups, and to secure the maximum support and goodwill of those affected; in particular, this House would welcome any arrangement whereby the more important Proclamations and Regulations were, so far as possible, laid before the Natives Representative Council prior to promulgation. This House further urges the periodical publication of such Proclamations and Regulations in book form, in order that all concerned may have the opportunity of knowing just what the law is," to which the following amendment had been moved, namely: After "urges" to insert "the Government to take into consideration" and after "in book form" to insert "in both official languages and in the language of the aforesaid different areas and groups."

The Bantu people gladly welcome a system that will operate as a check on the endless chain of Proclamations and amendments which can never be known by those for whom they are intended. "Ignorance of the law is no excuse" it is commonly quoted in Native courts; but where the court officials themselves spend hours in wading through a maze of proclamations it is absurd to expect Natives to know them.

The opinion that Native legislation through the Governor General's office should receive the sanction of the Natives Representative Council, is embodied in a well-reasoned motion passed by the 1939 session of the N.R. Council. The full text reads as follows:

(a) "The Council, which is a statutory body created as a link between the African peoples on the one hand and Parliament and Government on the other registers its protest against the practice hitherto followed by the Native Affairs Commission in recommending draft proclamations and other legislative measures affecting Natives without having first been submitted to this Council for consideration."

(b) "The Council would like it brought before the notice of the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs, who is the Chairman of the Native Affairs Commission, that, in the opinion of this Council, the practice is tantamount to a breach of an undertaking solemnly given that no draft legislation affecting the African peoples of the Union would be translated into law without the views and feelings of our people thereon having first been ascertained and obtained through this Council.

(c) "It is further pointed out that the operation of some of these proclamations and regulations framed under them has introduced various forms of pass systems of a most irritating nature in urban areas and, what is more, several towns in the Union have been closed to our people as fields of labour. The Council views this as unprecedented in that this policy operates against our people only and that it prevents our people from freely earning livelihood for their families in any centres they choose within their own homeland, and it compels them to give their labour as forced and cheap labour to the European farming community.

(d) "The Council earnestly and respectfully requests that the whole method of legislating for our people be reviewed and all sources of irritation and pinpricks to our already harassed people be removed."

Rights Of Native Representatives

Umteteli

The following article appeared recently in the leading columns "of The Star":

4-21-40

Johannesburg
South Africa

"WITH the passage of General Hertzog's Native Bills which provided for the progressive elimination of the handful of non-European voters in the Union, the eight millions odd of non-Europeans have a handful of indirectly elected representatives in an entirely European Parliament—three of them in the Assembly, which is for practical purposes the only legislative chamber. Nevertheless, objections are raised from time to time by the Opposition against contributions by the Natives' representatives to debates affecting their constituents. For example, Dr. Malan admitted that his project of a compulsory national registration system was designed to facilitate segregation, and, irrespective of whether discrimination and segregation are practicable, or, if practicable, desirable, it can hardly be denied that the matter is one affecting the Natives and so entitling their parliamentary representatives to express an opinion. Yet when Mr. Molteno began to speak, Mr. Louw objected; when Mr. Molteno defended himself, saying, "If the honourable member will consult the Constitution he will see that I have a perfect right to speak and vote on this matter," Mr. Louw pressed his objections, without giving any intelligible reasons, but in distinctly offensive language.

"Fortunately, of course, Mr. Molteno and other representatives of the Natives are in Parliament by virtue of the Constitution, and the Speaker, and in the last analysis the courts, are the custodians of their parliamentary rights, a fact on which Mr. Louw and those who think with him should ponder."

Working On The Mines.

MORE AND MORE NATIVES GO THERE.

Ilanga Lase
Natal

[illegible]

Natives realise when there is a drought and there are no crops to speak of, that they must seek work. How many families have blessed the Mines because they provide work—work which brings in money!

5-4-40

At the end of March there were as many as 352,960 Natives working on the gold mines alone [not counting the collieries). This is an enormous number, and never before have so many Natives been working on the Transvaal gold mines.

Durban, Natal

What is the reason?

It is because the Natives are treated well.

That is the reason. They themselves spread the news, and the best evidence is that a large percentage of Natives return to work on the mines. They have put the matter to the test: They have found the conditions to be good. They have proved this for themselves.

X X X

Even when crops are good many Natives who have worked on the Mines go back there after they have had a good holiday at home. They know they get their pay regularly—this they have proved by experience, the best of all tests—and they like the social side of life on the Mines, meeting their "brothers" and enjoying the free bioscope entertainment and the music that they get from time to time. Then there are the dances, which Natives love.

It is no wonder that the Mines have a good name with Natives.

18/40.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Praise For Two Saintly Helpers Of The Bantu

Umteteli 5-18-40

Dr. Seme's Tributes To Mrs. Bridgman And Sir John Harris

Johannesburg, South Africa

DR. P. KA I. SEME has written the following tributes in honour of (a) Mrs. C. D. Bridgman that splendid worker for the welfare of African men and women: and (b) the late Sir John Harris, ex-secretary of the Aborigines Anti-Slavery and Protection Society.

With regard to Mrs. Bridgman Dr. Seme writes under date May 7:

Two Friends Of African Progress

THE departure of Mrs. C. D. Bridgman from South Africa today, leaves an open gap in the ranks of social workers and missionaries which will be most difficult to fill up. She belongs to that band of the select, who give the best of their whole lives to the service of their risen Lord and Master and are working most earnestly to establish His Kingdom upon earth. Mrs. Bridgman needs no biographer to tell the world what good she has done—the institutions which she established through her zeal and influence and love for the underdog will live always, to tell the story of one of the most wonderful Christian lives which have given their very best to redeem African women and men on the Rand.

LOVE FOR THE AFRICANS

She was able to draw into her services the co-operation of the highest and the best among social workers and inspired them with her own love for the Africans. She influenced English princesses, Governor Generals' wives, Administrators and Ministers of the Government, churchmen and women of all denominations and even bishops—all found in this simple American missionary the burning desire to help the poor African women in Johannesburg and make them work for the Master. Her sole ambition seems to have been to do good for others.

I had the honour of being perhaps the first African that Mrs. Bridgman spoke to before she came to South Africa. This was 35 years ago when I was a student at Columbia, New York. I met her in Dr. Stimson's church one day. She was then "ingodusi" coming to South Africa to get married to the late Rev. Dr. F. B. Bridgman. I told her that she would soon be "umakoti wakiti." I knew her future parents-in-law and their children all well, as they were my teachers at Amanzimtoti and I was a product of the American Zulu Mission, to which they all belonged. I remember her questions as they revealed to me even at that time that she had the ambition to serve in the mission field as well as join her husband. Mrs. Bridgman always earnestly collaborated in the work of her husband even during his life time and therefore it was not difficult for her to continue his great work after his death.

Let us hope that God will give her many more years to rest and to pray for her African children and orphans whom she now leaves behind. Let us hope and pray too that her mantle will fall upon able and worthy hands. Mrs. Ray Phillips and the Rev. Dr. Ray Phillips have no easy task to fill the place of this great woman.

THE LATE SIR JOHN HARRIS

The death of Sir John Harris is an incalculable loss to the cause of African liberty. He was a lover of freedom in the true sense of that word, and he laboured earnestly for the freedom of unfortunate men and women of all nations. Such great men are rare in this world today. Most of our great men begin and end with the love for their own people.

MRS. C. D. BRIDGMAN who will leave Johannesburg station to-morrow (Sunday afternoon at 3.40 for Durban on her way to America via China and Japan.

Sir John Harris as secretary for the Aborigines Anti-Slavery and Protection Society was a powerful spiritual force even in that company of the most distinguished members of that Society in London which includes some of the best names in English history—names which made England great and honoured throughout the world as the liberator of the Africans and the protector of small nations.

Today, how rare indeed such nobility of spirit it seems may be found even among Englishmen. The desire to create private fortunes and comforts out of the unpaid or under paid labour of the Africans is the curse of all our boasted civilisation in this country. We need a Harris to save us and to remind us that the foundations of a great empire can only be built upon freedom—equal rights for all civilised men, irrespective of colour, race or religion. All workers should be paid a living wage if we want to see crime and violence decrease in our cities today. The farmers should not be encouraged to demand unpaid labour from Native squatters on their farms. Let us send to parliament men and women who will tell this country the truth, namely that this slavery business must go.

AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC

Sir John Harris was such a man. He was the idealist who turned and put his own hands unto the plough—he had the courage of his own convictions and carried them out. He and Lady Harris travelled through Central Africa on foot long distances, suffering untold privations and risking all that man and woman can value in this life.

They saw the slave trade and the inhumanity of man to man in those dark portions of the world. The civilised world is grateful today for what they did and suffered in order to expose the earlier cruelties of the Belgian Congo. He was the liberator not only of the Africans but of the slaves throughout the world because he urged the League of Nations to pass a strong resolution abolishing slavery throughout the world. May his great name ever be remembered and honoured by all Africans!

Crown Mines News

VISIT OF THE VERY REV W. PALMER DEAN OF JOHANNESBURG, TO CROWN MINES GAMMA SIGMA CLUB

The above mentioned Club was greatly honoured by the visit of Dean Palmer of Johannesburg accompanied by Dr. Ray E. Phillips, when he addressed a well-attended gathering in the Wilfred Hall Crown Reef Location Crown Mines recently.

The chairman Mr. T. J. Nolutshungu inspired a feeling of enthusiasm by addressing the Dean as "Father of the Africans." The term "father" was stressed by the chairman who recalled all the activities affecting African welfare in which the Dean genuinely expressed his love as a father and further added that people who had loudspeakers had often heard in their houses the Voice which they had been privileged to listen to that night in the person of the Very Rev. W Palmer the Dean of Johannesburg.

Bantu World

5-18-40

THE MESSAGE

Dean Palmer gave a brief address on three phases of temptation viz—Lust; Drink, and gambling and said: "My dear African friends, I am glad to be with you. I have been in South Africa for 36 years.

"In 1912 I started a college at Pietersburg and in 1924 I went to St. Mary's Cathedral because I thought it the best place where a Voice might be heard for the African people.

"We have so far managed to kill colour bar in St. Mary's Cathedral and today you can see Africans approach the same Altar of God side by side with Europeans to receive Holy Communion. One thing I miss much is the singing at St Mary's. I am talking to you to-day on a subject which everybody understands e.g.

Johannesburg

South Africa

TEMPTATION

The Dean pointed out how both the young and old could overcome the three temptations mentioned, first of all temptation belongs to everybody. When I read the Bible I find the story of temptation at the very beginning. Temptations, however, are not the same. My temptations are not the same as your temptations, and also the temptations of the rich man are not the same as those of the poor man. All of us have been tempted but what do we do when tempted? I want to try and tell you what to do. Run away, yes that is good but not always. Sometimes stand and say "no" to the devil. Do not participate in drinking. Let your motto be "know yourself." It is no good to know of countries, great men etc. if I do not know myself.

Of what use is the Lord's prayer if I know I am going to places in which I know I once fell into sin. The Lord Himself was tempted that is why He is of great help to us. He simple said "no" to the devil. There are things which as Christian people we ought not to do or think about and can only keep away from these things by saying as Jesus said "no" to the devil. "Love the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." Even as we write the words of 'Joseph" still ring in our minds. "How can I do this great wickedness against God?" The St. Peters school choir, Crown Mines, under the baton of Mr. S. S. Malgas, the principal, rendered excellent music. After the address the audience was allowed to ask a few questions: — Messrs A. L. Mokotedi, J. Letlabika, R. S. Njokweni and others asked searching questions.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said the Dean never lets the opportunity go of making his voice felt either through the press or the air when the interests of the Bantu are at stake. I wish to mention to the members of this Club that while I greatly appreciate the success of the Anglican Church in doing away with the colour bar in the church. I at the same time wish to discourage that apparent desire of rubbing shoulders with the Europeans.

Dr. Ray E. Phillips said this was a unique occasion to have in our midst Dean Palmer who had sacrificed so much for the Crown Mines Gamma Sigma Club and had obviously put aside his other important engagements and came to give us a true message from his heart.

A. LES. MOKOTEDI
(Secretary)

Mr. H. I. E. Dhlomo Visits Wilberforce Inst

IMPRESSIVE GATHERING

(By Reporter)

Mr. H. I. E. Dhlomo accompanied by Mr. Walter M. B. Nhlapo paid a visit to Wilberforce Institute on Thursday last to make arrangements for establishing a community library in Evaton.

After having had a conference with the staff he was invited to address an impressive gathering of students.

Bantu World
5-18-40

Mr. Jacob M. Nhlapo, B.A. presided

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Nhlapo said he had known Mr. Dhlomo many years ago, when Mr. Dhlomo was still a great contributing factor in the press. He, personally welcomed the idea and saw great benefit in it.

A community library he believed would create the deepest feeling of satisfaction in fostering communal spirit in the village. It would augur a happier state, and induce a social accomplishment, a source of pleasure, a means of emotional expression. Reading is an entertainment, this will encourage a literary sense. Such a social step is in the right direction

Johannesburg
South Africa

Mr. Dhlomo based his speech on the text, "In the beginning was the word." Before the creation of everything there was the word, the ideal. We see then that thought is supreme and for this reason we encourage literature and reading.

Reading makes men realize that, nestled in Africa, is an arsenal of national dynamite so powerful that it actually can tip up the most prodigious military machine ever received. That arsenal is literature.

We need a wider realization that literature is an inborn heritage and that is why we should encourage it; for it may take years to produce, for example, a Mofolo. Our literature is suffering sadly from neglect and suppression. If we do not solve this situation we are in danger of becoming atrophied in everthing literary.

Read good books. The proportion of Bantu people using the library compared to Coloureds is appallingly small. Read books, read them and familiarize yourself with them. Make reading a pastime, a social need, a human outlet. Books should be read with emotions in terms of meanings and message they arouse.

"Viewing my goal in terms of national literary life, I predict that a hearty stimulation of good literature could give us happier, less restless individualism and better our social conditions. It would pave the way towards a vital, national love of literature Other people have done it in their races and we can do "

Dr. Coan in passing a vote of thank said the Bantu should endeavour to build their own literature. Reading improves the nation and heightens it status. Ignorance retards the development of a people; and the developments of its technics. When we speak of the greatness of a people; we refer to their literature. When we speak of Germany we mean works of Goethe England Shakespeare, Italy Dante France Hugo.

The feature of the programme was the beautiful music rendered by the choir under Mr Xabanisa.

Mr. Dhlomo thanking the choir said "I have taken the keenest delight in listening to your singing which is very grand, a proof that you are the latent qualities of Africa; the will and force of Africa; and may you preserve yourselves and don't go astray May your voices be a contribution to Africa Your music is really inspiring and in the words of Keats: "Truth is beauty, beauty is truth." Your singing has truth, has the grandeur and beauty

ARE AFRICANS A PATRIOTIC RACE?

AUG 24 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. C. DOYLE MODIAKGOTLA, Holfontein, Transvaal, writes: Sir,—The loyalty of the Africans to King George VI. and the Union Government is beyond doubt. These people are also loyal to their employers. The average African can be left with his master's property and would actually do more for the protection of such property in the absence of his employer than he would have been required to do if the owner was at home.

Umteteli wa Bantu

We are in the throes of the third war within forty years in this country, and in this, as in the South African war and Kaiser's war, the majority of White people have joined the army, leaving a greater measure of responsibility over their properties to Africans. That is the duty of a loyal and reliable subject of a State. Such reliability is worth recognition by the individual and the Government. Not only that. The Africans have and will do nothing to obstruct the successful prosecution of the war. Especially in the present war, they have remained calm in the face of the strongest temptation in the history of our country. There was at one time such a strong wave of seditious propaganda that those of us who came in direct contact with it feared that our countrymen would not survive.

Johannesburg

There is one aspect of African life which I should like to examine and make myself subject to the angry denials and contradictions which will follow. Africans as a race are not so patriotic as other races. There is no doubt that Africa has produced some of the greatest military strategists (Tshaka among others) and diplomats of the Khama, Moshoeshoe, Montsioa type; heroes of the Tshipinare Moroka—Sergeant Moshi gallantry. But the point is that the African in the South is not patriotic. His disposition makes him law-abiding and therefore loyal to those who have authority over him. A patriot does not require to be conscripted nor does he need to be offered great personal gains in order to persuade him to offer himself for the defence of his country.

South Africa

We find true patriotism among some of the Afrikaner people of this country. In normal peace time they are loyal to General Hertzog, Dr. Malan and the Nationalist Party. As one of them recently stated, they are "in the party not for what they can get from it but for what they can put in it." They owe no allegiance to General Smuts and the United Party; but when their country is threatened, the spark of patriotism outbalances their political prejudices and party considerations. They come to General Smuts as the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and offer themselves for the defence of their country. These brave Afrikaners have unconditionally placed themselves at the disposal of General Smuts. This they have done in the face of the strongest opposition from their party leaders and other compatriots. That is true patriotism!

AUG 24 1940

—What do we find among some Africans? We find fifth columnist tendencies. They have many excuses. They say they want ten shillings a day. They want rifles. They want political rights. They want farms. They want equality and many other things. These are the demands they make when their country is threatened by a foreign foe!

This very day I was talking to an N.C.O. who left £45 per month and is getting less than ten shillings a month. He has put aside all selfish considerations and has answered the high call for the defence of his country.

The Government has given Africans an opportunity of doing their share in this great struggle.

African Students Associations

LEGWALE REPLIED

8-31-40

Sir,

In his endeavour to undermine the intergrity of Students' Organisations, sensation-monger Legwale, inspired as he appears to be, by the "Tokter Goebbels" notorious cult of soap-box oratory, makes wild outbursts which in nature are samples of the prattle of an idle man.

The Bantu World

Without exception, he dubs the entire lot of Students' organisations as exploiters, and he says that these organisations blossom and perish like leaves on the tree. One who reads these allegations would be led to believe that the author had first carried out research work into the machinery of all these organisations, and had acquainted himself with their faults and shortcomings. Far from that, Legwale has not done so. He has apparently scraped some odd incidents of this nature from one or two organisations, and basing his argument on that little data, he did in his mind drive to the very erroneous and most illogical conclusion that all Bantu students' associations were mere camouflage for the exploitation of the students. All this is, of course, chop logic.

He accuses these organisations of failing to provide funds for social welfare work for which they profess to cater. So far as it is known to me, no organisation can function without money as its backbone, and as students' associations depend solely on the meagre subscriptions and small takings at the annual reunions where and when money comes and goes out again in expenses, it should be plain even to a simpleton that funds must at this rate take long to gather, and that social welfare work cannot be attempted or launched to any such magnanimous degree as to satisfy the palates of the Legwale stamp.

Johannesburg

Further, he alleges that those organisations are nothing more than students concert and dance shows. That may be so, but no blame whatsoever can be attached to the organisers whose annual problem has always been how they could make the students take interest in more important things than concerts and dances. Usually, annual meetings are in two parts, the constitutional and social parts. The first part has a whole day scheduled to it, and to a large extent it comprises matter which Legwale accuses the leaders of not doing. To this part, students have no interest, and no amount of prayer or preaching, has as yet brought about some conversion to their hearts in this connection. It is only at the late sixes and sevens at the commencement of the social programme (concerts and dances) that you see them turn up in their tens. You may lead a horse to water, but it may be a problem to make it drink. You may organise students' associations on lines which are of interest to them, but if they choose to have their own way, you are lost in your schemes only to be howled at by cock-eyed critics.

South Africa

Legwale accuses the associations of disintergration and disunity, and he appears to champion the South African Students' Association (an organisation with which he has always associated himself first, as a member, and later as an official in some capacity or other), stating that this organisation has always wanted to bring about unity, and that it has to that effect "invited" the leaders of other organisations to come over to its headquarters at Pretoria for a conference on this matter. That may be so, but it is the height of impertinence to summon people to you, to be dictated to by you in the way the S.A.S.A. must have done (according to Legwale) regardless of the inconvenience which this may have to entail on other out-placed members in this circumstance. If the S.A.S.A. wanted a conference on these lines, why didn't they chase after each and every students' organisation and feel what it means to move from place to place when money does not allow? As to the allegation that all students' associations were invited to this conference at which co-operation was to be discussed, I must make bold to say that no such a thing ever happened. All this is mere 'tall talk' as I can name at least one organisation which was not invited.

Legwale is, to my mind, perpetrating mischief by what he says, and it will pay him to take heed lest what he is doing recoils upon him.

"X Y Z"

Johannesburg.

Bantu Newspaper Boys

The Bantu World

DESERVE SOME COURTESY

Johannesburg
South Africa

Sir,

There is nothing that pleases and interests me more than the weekend shouts of "Bantu World Here!" by young Bantu boys at their street sales of the paper. But there are some so-called civilised Africans whose self-importance will not allow them even so much as to say thanks for the always mannerly gestures of these boys.

Surely, they deserve some courtesy from the reading public. Why can't we kindly tell the children when we have had our copy of the paper or just say thanks when we are not in a reading mood?

It does not reflect well on us to pass clumsily ignoring them as if they were not there. These lads are our own children, as black as we are, and moreover the sons of the soil.

8-31-40

W. B. MKASIBE,
Cleveland, Tvl.

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be catered for by virtue of their increased taxation.

It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will give this matter their sympathetic consideration.

R. J. S. MASUMPA,
Aliwal North.

NO FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON AFRICANS

8-24-40

INHABITANTS of all shades who have an inkling of patriotism during the ensuing war welcome any step taken to allay anxiety among sections of the South African community. The average African cannot be regarded as capable of assizing the vital principles which are being defended by the great democracies against the outrage by dictatorship nations, when such principles are compared by enemy agents with peace-time anomalies in customary administration. It is thus essential that any shortfall on the part of the man in the street should be met by pre-arranged propaganda, lest the consequences of misjudgment should be disastrous.

The Bantu Opinion

The Department of Native Affairs is apparently alive to to this situation. The Secretary for Native Affairs, in a communication addressed to the Pretoria City Council, points out that in view of the present position resulting from the war, the Minister of Native Affairs does not deem it desirable to put into force any regulations imposing further restrictions or disabilities on the Native population.

The reasons given by the Minister are that it is important at the present juncture that no action should be taken that might possibly give rise to a sense of grievance and thus offer an opportunity for the propaganda of subversive doctrines.

"It will be realised that there are disaffected persons only too ready to exploit any resentment of new restrictive measures, and it is hoped that the Pretoria City Council will agree to defer until less anxious times its request for the promulgation of the proposed amendment to the location regulations."

It must be hoped that the Government will be as alert in suppressing legislation calculated to harrass the Bantu population within the confines of its own departments. There is the possibility of inadvertently promulgating regulations through the Governor-General's office that may seriously disturb the equanimity of Natives in the reserves. A recent example of this is the amendment effected by Government Notice No. 755 of the 10th May, 1940 to the regulations framed under Section eleven of Act 23 of 1920, (commonly understood as the Ciskei Bunga Act). The change is in reality an additional paragraph (17b) to Regulation 17 under Administration. It reads.

King Williams Town

South Africa

"No person appointed in terms of paragraph (a) of this section may be discharged by the council, nor may his remuneration be increased, except in accordance with an approved scale, or reduced, without prior approval of the Minister"

The above restriction deals with employees of any Ciskei local council. It virtually wrenches the free control of councils in increasing or decreasing their servants' emoluments, and even the right to discharge people whom they employed. The new addition to the regulations strikes at the very foundation and basic principle of Native self-government purported to be embodied in the Native Affairs Act of 1920. Unless the Goverment Notive complained of be withdrawn, the position of Ciskei local councils is worse-off than that of Transkeian district councils which have hitherto been regarded as less effective in their powers than the former

8-24-40

AFRICAN PRINCIPALS IN SCHOOLS

8-24-40

THE President of the C.A.T. Assoc. (Mr. I. D. Mkize. B.A.) made the following observations in his presidential address at the Umtata Conference:—

"The Education Gazette of the 25th January, 1940, published regulations governing the nomination and appointment to the principalships of the various schools for African pupils. This is a step in the right direction since it has clarified the position which has all along been obscure. We wholeheartedly endorse the recommendation to school authorities to attempt to secure African teachers of suitable qualifications and successful experience for principalships of Practising and Higher Boarding Schools, for that is a right for which we have always clamoured. We rejoice to see that a start has been made with the appointment of African teachers to the principalships of Secondary Schools, and hope that there will be more such appointments as the number of Secondary Schools grows. While the regulations are on the whole fair and reasonable, it is regrettable that they place African teachers on the Training School staffs at a serious disadvantage. Of the 20 African teachers occupying such posts in 1938, fully 95% did not have the three years' experience in a primary or secondary area that would entitle them to consideration when principalships of Practising or Secondary Schools became vacant. In other words, the acceptance of a Training School post by an African automatically destroys his chances of becoming a principal since for many years to come the existing Training Schools, because of the colour question, will continue to be under European principals. When it is remembered that in 1923 there was only one full time African teacher on the Training School staff, 3 in 1931 and 16 in 1938 as against 73, 75 and 77 Europeans respectively, one fears that the appointment of African teachers to these posts has taken place concomitantly with that of Europens, and that the placing of "Eur. or Nat." by a certain Head of a large Institution who was inviting applications for the principalship of the Training School was sheer mockery, as that school has two African teachers in a staff of 16 teachers. A relaxation of these regulations would appear to be necessary if an exodus of African teachers from Training Schools is to be averted. Some of our best talent is at present to be found—as results repeatedly show—in these shools, and it would be a grave injustice if they were to be permanently made to feel that by remaining in these posts they are sacrificing chances of advancement. Indeed, we feel that they are entitled to consideration when higher grade posts within Native education have to be filled. Is it being presumptuous to hope that as the Department has at last decided to follow the lead given by the Northern Provinces, of rewarding the diligence and merit of African teachers with higher grade principalships, it will immediately take steps to draw up salary scales for these posts? 'Salary-to-be-assessed-by-the-Department" policy makes one suspicious that African teachers are being purposely given a raw deal. The editorial for last quarter's "Vision" is worthy of the careful attention of the authorities who would do well to remove the anomaly at once."

The Bantu

King Williams Town

South Africa

8-24-40

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN WOMEN

The following interesting discussion took place during the 1939 Session of the Ciskeian General Council:

OCT 12 1940

THE CHAIRMAN: This afternoon we are going to discuss a proposal that the Trust shall be asked to give its attention to a new form of agricultural education. As you know, for many years the Transkeian Council and the Trust on this side of the Kei have had agricultural schools. They have aimed at teaching young men. Primarily these young men were intended to go back and cultivate their fathers allotments on a much improved basis and from their example great good would come to the locations. From among these young men selections were made of demonstrators, who were paid to go out and cultivate portions of other people's lands to show that one half was producing so much and the other half was not so good. The effort was a worthy effort, and yet results have not been as good as we had hoped they would be. Good has certainly been done, but still the harvest has not been as good as we had expected. Lately the Education Department has shown an interest in an aspect of this matter in trying to train a special type of teacher who would visit a group of schools and in connection with those schools try to work up the interest of the parents of the children in the school as an organisation; that is to say, to link the school up more closely with the life of the village, and to teach the mothers of the children some of the good ideas they are trying to put into the children themselves. We have got two teachers of that sort in our area and I am glad that that is the result of provision being made by this Council for bursaries for those teachers. But the initiative in providing that course did not lie with us. A course has been started at All Saints in the Transkei, and Miss Elder, whom you see here this afternoon, has been in charge of that course.

King Wm

South Africa

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

MORE MONEY WANTED FOR EDUCATION

OCT 5 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

NO additional money will be made available for African education during 1941-42. It is a striking commentary on the European attitude towards Bantu services that whilst no provision is being made for the natural increase in the Bantu school population, there is no suggestion whatever that the education of European, Coloured and Indian children should be held up in the same way. Indeed, if any attempt were made to put a limit to the grants for education of Europeans, there would certainly be an uproar in the country. It is impossible to give any idea as to why Native education should be held up. There is no justification for it.

At a recent meeting of the Transvaal Advisory Board of Native Education it was decided to enlist the sympathies of members of the Advisory Board in their own provinces in an appeal to the Government to provide additional funds in the forthcoming year. The Inter Departmental Committee on Native Education of which Senator W.T. Welsh was Chairman, proposed that provision should be made for an annual increase of 10 per cent. on the annual education budget. This seems to us an eminently reasonable recommendation and one that should be seriously considered by the Government.

It has everything to recommend it.

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF RECREATION

SEP 28 1940

The Natal Sun

Durban

You will remember reading in these articles how the Africans working on the Mines are encouraged to play games.

This is in keeping with the teaching of wise men, health experts. It means relaxation after hard work; it means re-creation of mind and body, hence the term recreation.

Clergymen, professional and busisness men, airmen, soldiers, sailors—all of them have within their ranks men with hobbies, that is recreation. They indulge in these in off duty hours in order to keep their bodies in good health and their minds cheerful. They then forget their arduous work and lay in a stock of energy with which they go brightly and with renewed strength to their ordinary duties of the day, the duties by means of which they earn their daily bread.

Ethiopian Unrest

Position of Italians Viewed as Uncomfortable

NOV 17 1940

New York Times

New York

N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a Britisher I was glad to see a short article in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently about the doings of the Negus of Ethiopia in stirring up the hostile chiefs against their Italian conquerors.

The Italians are still far from being masters of the whole country. It is only by means of the army of occupation that they can maintain a precarious hold over a hostile population. Whenever Italian soldiers venture far from their cantonments they are attacked and sniped by roving bands, who immediately after disappear again in their mountain fastnesses. This sniping has made it impossible for the imported Italian peasants to cultivate land.

No supplies can be obtained in the country. All the food and other needs for the 85,000 soldiers and other foreign civilians has to be imported at great trouble and cost. To a poor country like Italy this must be a fearful drain, with, so far, no return whatever.

There are valuable mineral deposits, including gold and platinum, in the western part of Ethiopia bordering on the Sudan, as I know from personal observation, but this is the very country still held by hostile chiefs, in touch with the ex-Emperor.

Climate Varies

Since the theatre of the European war now is shifting to the south and will soon include Egypt and Ethiopia, it may interest your readers to hear something about the latter country. Abyssinia, or Ethiopia as it is now called, is a raised plateau 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, cut up by deep river valleys or canyons. On the top of the plateau the climate is excellent the whole year round, but in the river valleys poisonous insects and tropical diseases are rampant, and a night's stay down below suffices to kill off beasts and men. Most of the Italians who perished in the war against Ethiopia died of diseases contracted in these river valleys while making roads and bridges.

What makes Ethiopia so important to Egypt and England is that it contains Lake Tana, from which the Blue Nile takes its source. It is this Blue Nile which causes the autumnal inundations in Egypt and spreads the rich deposit of soil which makes Egypt a rich agricultural country. The importance of Lake Tana was realised from the first. The Emperor Menelik had already made an agreement with the British Government entrusting all work on Lake Tana to increase its capacity and regulate its flow to British engineers. But his successor, Haile Selassie, distrusted his neighbors in the Sudan and sent Dr. Martin to the United States to invite the President to send American engineers to make fresh surveys.

Distrust Costly

Dr. Martin on his arrival in America was put in touch with a New York engineering corporation and its men arrived in Addis Ababa for the surveys while I was still there. Had Haile Selassie's advisers not made him distrust his British neighbors and had he allowed them to carry out the works on Lake Tana approved by his predecessor, Menelik, Ethiopia might have enjoyed for years before the Italian conquest a handsome royalty for all the water drawn from the lake. Such an accord with the Anglo-Egyptian Government, to their mutual advantage, might perhaps have kept Italy from interfering.

No doubt the Italians felt still sore about their defeat by the Emperor Menelik, but this might perhaps have been forgiven in consideration of the generous treatment accorded to them by the late Emperor. Moreover, had the war eventually proved unavoidable, the steady income from Lake Tana would have provided the means for obtaining proper up-to-date arms for resisting the invaders.

It was the want of these modern arms chiefly which caused the defeat of the Ethiopians, who are great fighters. But these speculations of might-have-beens serve no purpose at present. We can only look forward to the victory of the British arms against their German and Italian foes to solve the Ethiopian difficulty and restore once more the oldest Christian empire in the world.

F. O. LECHMERE-OERTEL.

New York. Nov. 14. 1940.

Education In Its Best Sense

OCT 31 1940

East Africa and Rhodesia

Since many East African and Rhodesian children who would normally have been sent to England to school must now remain in Africa, parents may care to be reminded of the Parents' Union School, which was founded 50 years ago by Miss Charlotte Mason at Ambleside, Westmorland, in connexion with her Training College for Teachers, on principles so sound that they have stood the test of time.

Suitable for children between the ages of 5 and 18, they are applicable both to schools and to instruction at home. They aim, not at the cramming of youth, but at inculcating education in its best sense—by instilling a love of nature, a delight in good books, an appreciation of art, an eagerness for knowledge for its own sake in short, at the training of character by spiritual and mental growth.

Two schools conducted on these principles are already at work in Kenya, one in Eldoret, and the other in Naivasha, and P.U.S. home schoolrooms are at work in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The director of the Parents' Union School is Miss E. Kitching—a sister of Bishop Kitching, still so well remembered in Uganda—from whom further particulars are obtainable on request. Her address is Ambleside, Westmorland.

. . . African Simoons?

NOV 16 1940

Pathfinder

In Rome last week Italians were saying their campaign in Egypt had been slowed down on land because of sandstorms. Simoons or hot winds which blow up suddenly in the desert, they complained, raised clouds of fine sand so dense for 200 feet above the ground that visibility beyond a few yards was impossible. Moreover, this dust or sand sifted through the radiators of motors, slowing up the movements of all mechanized forces.

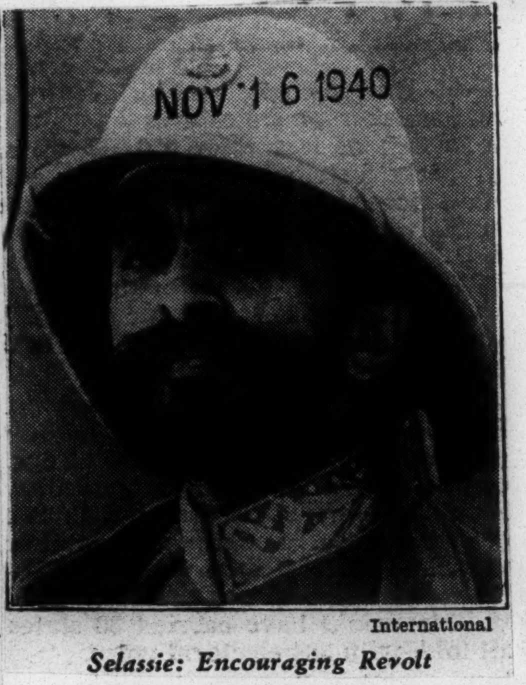
But since the Italians also blamed the difficulties of their troops and machines in Greece on rain and mud (see page 7), the probability loomed that the real "simoons" hindering their advance in Egypt and Africa were the recently reinforced British. For again last week the British took the initiative everywhere—on land and in the air. Though the land action was still confined to patrol work, British mechanized units clashed frequently with the Fascists on the Eritrean and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan borders and felt out the invaders around Sidi Barrani, Egypt, where Marshal Graziani's legions have been stalled for weeks.

Most notable air activity of the week was a "hot" battle over Matruh, British advance base in Egypt blocking the Italian drive toward the Nile River and Suez Canal. This fight occurred when a large Italian bomber force, escorted by chaser planes, tried to blast British defense works in a daylight raid. The Italians said seven British and three Italian planes were shot down; the British score was eight Fascist ships and four British. Both sides, meantime, continued their widespread bombing activities, with the British intensifying their incessant forays against Italian objectives.

Other and potentially significant developments in the African sphere last week included these:

- Haile Selassie, former Emperor of Ethiopia, was reported somewhere in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the Ethiopian border and in constant contact with Ethiopian chieftains in an effort to organize a widespread rebellion against Italy.
- Spain formally incorporated under Spanish rule the 225-square mile neutralized International Zone of Tangier, strategic zone on the north coast of Africa which commands the Strait of Gibraltar from the Atlantic. By terms of the Algeciras Treaty of 1911, this zone had been under the control of an International government with Spanish, Italian, French and British representation. Last June Spanish military forces from Spanish Morocco occupied it and last week Col. Antonio Yuste, commander of the occupation forces, abolished the International Commission of Control and took over the government as the representative of the High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco.

Pathfinder



NOV 16 1940

International

Selassie: Encouraging Revolt

TRANSKEIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

(BY D. V. SIKUTSHWA)

(Conti

OCT 12 1940

Bantu Opinion

King Wm's Town

South Africa

ORGANISER: The Committee agreed that the Bantu Welfare Society, Johannesburg, be approached with a view to obtaining its consent to shoulder the travelling expenses of an organiser to make a tour or tours round all the existing societies on the same lines as did Mr. Trollip. The committee suggested the name of Mr. C. K Sakwe for the work.

REMARKS: The very fact that the Transkeian Credit Societies are still in existence is clear proof of their strongly and deeply formed positon against all kinds of weather. I say this, because the societies have been severely and unsympathetically tested, all kinds of inclement weather conditions have beaten in vain against them. A few months ago a meeting of delegates from the societies met at Umtata with the Central Committee. The magnetism, optimism, and the encouragement with which the Committee addressed the delegates did successfully revive them from slumber, despondency, and discouragement. fortunately they were not extinct. Before the delegates left the hall they were one in the spirit to work strenuously at the humble effort of the Transkeian Africans.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

Last year the General Council withdrew its financial assistance to the Central Committee. This step temporarily paralysed the efforts of some of the leaders, but were encouraged again by the Committee. As a result the Committee concurring, the delegates assessed all the societies at the rate of £5 per annum per society. A few societies responded well, whilst most of them have not vet done so; in that way we have been able to come out not too badly—balance of £64-5-9. I must assure my readers that by the end of the next six months many more societies will have responded to the appeal I must appeal to all Africans of tbe Transkei to put their heads together and see that this enterprise proves a success; donations—none that is too small—will be appreciated. The appeal is not without hope, and is not at all restricted to Non-Europeans. Why do you not take the first place on the l st of donors? (susa izigcawi) The treasurer is Mr. A. S. Zwakala, Idutywa.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

A Visit To The Mines

An African Observer's Description

Conditions Under Which Natives Work

We have received, unsolicited, from an African a series of articles giving an account of what he saw on the mines he visited. The following is the second instalment.

(BY EXPLORER)

AUG 3 1940

II.

EVERY effort is put to ensure the maximum comfort of the Bantu mine employees at work, below and above the surface, and in the compounds where they live. To illustrate this, one might take the case of the compound, where the Bantu are treated like lords. Before going on shift, a special police orderly rings a bell, which is the morning's call to duty. After this bell, about two or three compound police-boys go round each room to make sure that everybody is up, and also waking those who, through the comfort of sleeping in such snug dwellings, may be oversleeping.

On waking, each one goes to the kitchen with a plate or bowl to fetch food for breakfast. There never exists any difficulty over what one is going to take to cook. All this is settled by the compound kitchen staff, and thanks to the consideration and humanity of the mine officials, no one ever finds himself faced with hunger. Breakfast over, there begins a stream of boys going through the compound gates to the shaft where the day's operations await them.

Returning from shift, the boys, no doubt, are fatigued like every other working man who has done a job of work. They go to the compound to rest in comfort for the day. On reaching the compound, there arises the need for water to bathe. Here is no difficulty, because in each compound there is a bathroom where water is in abundance, and where the shower bath system (a most efficient way of bathing) is in operation. After the shower bath each boy lines up besides the kitchen with his plate for lunch.

Bantu

The Meals

Consideration is shown towards the Bantu employees on the mines, during cold spells, in that they are supplied with warm water.

The food that is supplied to these boys is well looked after and well cooked. At one compound where I called I found the compound manager himself conducting the cooking. He makes sure that meals are ready in time, and that they are well cooked.

As the hours of work vary according to the number of shifts, boys call at different times for food, but never does it happen that those who come off at late hours go without food due to a shortage. This reflects most favourably on the system of work in the kitchen. A man may come off duty at midnight, and if he feels hungry, all he has to do is to take his plate and ticket to the kitchen, and there he is sure of food.

The Menu

Among the items on the menu may be mentioned meat, plenty of soup, porridge (staple food of the Bantu), vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions and tomatoes Samp (or stamped mealies) and beans, a dish relished by the Bantu and (even more so by the hardworking mine employees) are also served. Then also, boys are allowed their pint of kafir beer once a week. This beer is brewed under hygienic conditions, and is absolutely free from the harmful concoctions brewed by the skokian queens. The beer served to Bantu employees on the mines is wholesome, and also medicinal in effect It is a tonic for certain abnominal diseases.

Another beverage relished by the

ILLITERACY MUST BE COMBATED

SEP 14 1940

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an open letter addressed to all educated Africans, and we hope it will be read carefully and its contents deeply digested. The author writes with a feeling of one deeply interested in the advancement of the African people and we are hopeful that the advice given will be acted upon by the hundreds of our educated men and women throughout the length and breadth of South Africa.

The progress of a race is the sum total of the progress of its individual members. A race, therefore, of ignorant men and women, cannot hope to achieve any position of importance in any sphere of human activity. It cannot be denied that one of the causes of our political and religious disunity, our failure to establish permanent organisations and our failure to improve our economic and social conditions, is the ignorance of the mass of our people.

Bantu

If it is our ambition and desire to secure a place of importance for our race in the affairs of civilised mankind, then we must launch a crusade against illiteracy. We must see to it that we act upon the advice given by Nompilo and decide that by the year 1945 there would be no African between the ages of eight and forty who shall be unable to read and write. If we could do that, we would revolutionise every phase of the life of our race, we would lay the foundation of a real progress in education, literature, art, music and science as well as the foundation of our national unity.

World

"At present," says Nompilo, "no big move can be made because the mass of your people are still unable to read. As far as progress is concerned they are blind, deaf and dumb. They cannot see the light, hear good advice or express themselves." This tragic truth is unchallengeable. Today we have men and women whose hearts are burning with a desire to express their thoughts in writing but their difficulty is to find a scope for their literary efforts, because "the mass of your people are unable to read." There are also men and women whose sole purpose in life is to improve the political and economic conditions of our race, but they are failing because of the same reason. We have musicians who would bring glory to our race if they had the support they need; but they are unable to do so on account of the ignorance of the people.

It will be seen, therefore, that mass ignorance is a clog in the wheel of our progress. There is nothing that can be achieved so long as the bulk of our people are men and women whose minds are held in bondage by ignorance and superstition. Illiteracy is no one enemy of the progress and freedom of our race, and, as we have already pointed out, it should be bounden duty of every educated man and woman to launch a crusade against it. This is what Booker Washington did in order to emancipate the Negro race from the slavery of ignorance. That man of vision realised that the Negro race could not hold its own in the struggle for life unless it was mentally well equipped. So he devoted his time, and his energy in fighting against illiteracy. He urged old men and old women to attend evening schools; he taught his students at Tuskegee that when they had completed their training they should undertake to pass on the knowledge they had acquired to their less fortunate brothers and sisters. As the result evening schools were opened wherever there were Negro communities, and these schools were attended by both the young and the old.

Johannesburg

The fruits of this wise policy of Booker Washington are seen in the amazing progress which the Negro race has made since emancipation over sixty years ago. It is because the mass of the Negro people can read and write that Negroes own and run over fifty Banks and Insurance Companies and are engaged in businesses of all kinds. It is because of the literacy of the bulk of the people that they are able to produce hundreds of newspapers and thousands of Books.

South

What Booker Washington did for the Negro race, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal did for the Turkish nation immediately after the last war. Kemal saw that Turkey was lagging behind the nations of Europe because of its religious beliefs and customs and because she refused to be westernised. So he decided to turn her upside down. He overthrew "half the customs and all the fanaticians" which held Turkey in the bondage of superstition. To do so he ordered a whole nation to go back to school to learn the things of the West. He introduced the Roman alphabet and compelled every body to learn it so that their minds should be emancipated "from the bonds of Turkish custom." Today Turkey is becoming not only a powerful nation but also progressive in commerce, industry, science, art and literature. What she has achieved under the direction of Kemal has astonished the world. What she "has done is more amazing than anything else we remember to have happened in history, unless it be the westernising of Japan."

Africa

Surely what the Negroes did and what the Turks have done can also be done by Africans, if they only make up their minds to do so. What we think is required is an organisation of men and women who are willing to render unselfish service to the advancement of our race. If Ministers and teachers and other educated Africans could pool their intellectual resources and undertake to combat illiteracy, our race would find its feet and march forward like an advancing army along the path of progressive mankind. "Let us follow the example of wiser nations," says Nompilo, "and make a plan. Here it is: that all Bantu between the ages of 8 and 40 shall know how to read and write by 1945."

"WAKE UP AFRICANS AND ACT AT ONCE"

SEP 14 1940

--Nompilo

(BY NOMPILO)

In an open letter to the Bantu, Nompilo, a well-known contributor to the Women's Pages of "The Bantu World", has sound advice to give. She calls upon educated Africans to play their part in combating illiteracy among their people. She points out that "at present no big movement can be made because the mass of your people are still unable to read. As far as progress is concerned, they are blind, deaf and dumb."

She writes:—

The time has come for the Africans of the south, the Bantu, to wake up. In other parts of the world, progress of an amazing kind is being made by even the most backward races, people far below you in intelligence or social life.

You feel that far too little is being done for you, but the time has come for you to make such a grand effort for yourselves, that your race will be able to step forward so strongly that nothing can hold it back.

Bantu

At present no big move can be made because the mass of your people are still unable to read. As far as progress is concerned, they are *blind, deaf, and dumb*. They cannot see the light, hear good advice, or express themselves.

World

What use are health or other leaflets, war news, etc, etc., to people who cannot read them? How can such people be awakened from their belief that things must always be as they are now?

Yet there are enough educated Bantu in town and country to teach all the rest to read and write, if they make up their minds to do so. Only sacrifice for each other will lift the Bantu.

When we lived in a backward country district with only one Government-aided school, I saw that every child must have a chance, so I persuaded men who could read to open little night-schools in their own houses, in each valley. There was soon no child in our area who could

y, "I cannot learn."

The expense is small. No salary or the teacher, who works for love of the Bantu. The children buy spelling books and slates and give a few pence for paraffin. Soon each herd-boy and nurse-girl can read and write in the Native tongue, and looks to the day-school.

Johannesburg

I suggest that all country evangelists and ministers MAP OUT THEIR DISTRICTS and start these schools. Let there be no thought of putting on clothes, or joining the church. Let

that come later. Those who can read soon turn to Christ. For once, let all rivalry between sects cease in this movement to raise the Bantu.

In the town, have a night-school in EVERY BLOCK OF FLATS BARRACKS, FACTORY QUARTERS, EACH STREET. Crowd out the schools already run by the missions, and they will form more for you.

South Africa

Let us follow the example of wise nations and MAKE A PLAN. Here it is: that all Bantu between the ages of 8 and 40 shall know how to read by the year 1945.

If you do this for yourselves, then the light can flood through your race in that year, 1945. Old, evil fears and superstitions will no longer bind you. You will be free to read, to listen, and to speak.

Let us have a slogan:

BOOKS FOR ALL BANTU BY 45.

Wake up, Bantu, and act at once!

GOOD ORGANISATION DOES WONDERS.

OCT 12 1940

Natal

Sun

Durban

All the time, the organisation of the Mines continues; and its thoroughness makes for success.

The number of Africans now at work on the Mines is nearing 400 000. It has not reached that exact figure yet, but so good a name have the Mines that, if things keep on going on as they are doing (and there is reason to expect that they will), then it should not be very long before the number is 400,000. At present it is over 372,000.

Africans To Present War Ambulance To Government

SEP 7 1940

Patriotic Plan To Raise Five Hundred Pounds

UMTETELI is pleased to announce that we recently received a call from representatives of the Johannesburg War Women's Fund Association (Mrs. J. Kernick M.B.E. and Mrs Jager) in connection with the scheme to raise funds for the purchase of an ambulance to be presented to the Union Government for the use of the South African forces fighting in Africa.

Donations Of Sixpence Asked For

Umteteli

Wa

Bantu

Johannesburg

THE ambulance, which will be obtained through the S.A. Red Cross Society, will cost approximately £500, and, in order to make the gift thoroughly representative of all Africans and give them an opportunity of showing their appreciation of what our soldiers are doing, donations of 6d. (sixpence) are being asked for. In return for each sixpence received the organisers are issuing a badge which may be worn by the donor to show that he has made a contribution. It is not the intention of the organisers that monthly subscriptions should be made, but rather that donations be given by as many Africans as possible in order to make the gift a thoroughly representative one. No objection will, of course, be raised to anybody making more than one contribution should they wish to do so.

When sufficient money has been obtained to procure the ambulance it is the desire of the organisers that it should be presented to the Government by an African or Africans to be selected. It is also hoped that, before the presentation is actually made an opportunity will present itself of exhibiting the ambulance at the various locations on the Reef.

South

Assistance in collecting the amount required is readily forthcoming from various organizations who have or are arranging functions, but in the desire to give all Africans an opportunity of taking part in the movement we again bring the matter to the notice of our readers.

Africa

Badges in return for donations are obtainable at—Bantu Men's Social Centre, Eloff Street Extension, Johannesburg.

Protectors Of Africans.

NOV 7 1940

East Africa

Rhodesia

That stern truth is the measure of the contrast between the present war in Eastern Africa against Italians supported by German allies and the campaign begun by von Lettow in 1914. Even then the Germans did not scruple to incite the Africans of Nyasaland against their British rulers, as was proved by German documents from which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has quoted in the past; but in those days, Germans at war not having reached the depths of totalitarian degraduation, such manœuvres were so generally condemned that there could be no thought of British reprisals. Apart from the abortive Chelembwe rising, the Prussian plot miscarried miserably, and it was promptly dismissed from the mind of the authorities. Why? Because they were at war with Germany in Europe, and therefore with Germany in Africa, but not specifically in conflict with German African administration, however displeasing some aspects of it were to British ideas of fair play. Now, however, fundamental ideals of life are at stake. Failure to maintain British rule—and that involves the elimination of Italian administration in East Africa—would mean the eclipse of freedom and the reign of tyranny. The experiences of the Abyssinians in recent years would be mild by comparison with the travail of many millions of Africans, whose fate hangs on the success of British arms. As never before we are in truth the protectors of these people.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Gifts For 'White King'

[illegible]

LONDON.—Word having spread to the far corners of the British Empire that "the great white king needs help in his war against Germany," gifts have arrived from African tribesmen and Pacific Islanders to swell Britain's war chest. They included 50 live turtles and 1.680 cases of rum.

Race, Or, Races Of Men?

JUL 27 1940

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown

The heading of this article is somewhat elliptical, and perhaps also ambiguous. It is, however, understandable.

It is required to inquire whether mankind are of different races, or of one; for, the "arch-enemy" of the present war, the Dictator of Germany has either definitely affirmed, or curiously implied, by statements made by him, that the negroes belong to a class (or possibly a race) of the lower animal creation, and therefore should not be accounted a race of mankind.

Are the negroes human beings, and are they a race by themselves? The answer to the former part of this question is in the affirmative, while that to the latter part is in the negative. At least, it is so presumed.

JUL 27 1940

The Creator made Adam, one human being, and from him formed Eve, one human being again, who was in substance the same as Adam.

After these two human beings of the same substance, the Creator did not make any other. Was Adam one race of mankind but Eve, another race? No! then if the Creator never made any other human being, whence came the idea "of races" of men that people talked and wrote about? What miracle had ever been wrought in the world among mankind in their generations, that resulted in the increase in the number of race from "one to any" other about which scholars had been speaking and writing?

JUL 27 1940

The Creator, it is recorded, giveth to ALL (human beings) life, and breath, and all things and hath made of ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. From this passage, it seems quite clear that, the peoples of this world belong to one race only, though to different nations, whose respective bounds have been determined and appointed from all eternity by the all wise Being.

It is therefore disputable "on the one hand" to speak of an inferior race, for there is, strictly speaking, no superior race. It appears reasonable, on the other hand, to think of either the inferior or the superior part or portion of the human race—the one race of mankind.

When Herr Hitler is reported to have said that "black people" are not of God's Creation, he is misleading the mentally less-favoured people of the world, especially those (for they are many) who do vilify the black people, and think nothing worthy of them. But such a suggestion cannot weigh anything in the face of the full text of the Scripture portion quoted above. If the black people have life, and breath, and all things which compose the human being—as indead they have them—then they are made by God, and are also part of the one race which humanity in general consist.

In regard to the different complexions of the human race, Scientists hold that these are due to climatic effects, and the experience of men has proved this view as being quite correct.

The rays of the Sun cannot and do not penetrate the entire world at the one and the same time, nor are they felt in equal "thermal degree all over the globe. Accordingly, there are different climates, and these have their respective influences on the colours of those who live in the said climates. More than this fact, there is the other that, climates affect the intellectual powers of the people who live in them for good or otherwise. But, as it may be plainly seen, neither complexion nor intellect has anything to do with race, for, it may be presumed that, if the superior portion of the human race a[illegible] portion were to change sides, [illegible] would be the very opposite of "what it is at present,

If troops, for example, should be mustered among the black peoples, and given all the chance of training necessary for man-power qualification, such troops would stand face-to-face with those of Hitler, and inflict fatal and mortal blows on them in the same manner as the present white people were doing, Then, what?

JUL 27 1940

The white peoples are a part of the human race and the black peoples are also a part, Both are substantially the same race, and they are only parts that make up the whole. The height of civilisation reached today by one part is possible to be reached tomorrow by the other part, equal opportunity being given.

The black peoples, be it admitted, are backward to an extent, not as a race, but as nations of the [illegible] of mankind. When their national disadvantages are removed and there difficulties overcome, then the statement of their traducers will be given "the lie." Let the black peoples always adopt as their motto, the old yet proven adages, "nil desperandum": "carpe diem". that is to say, "never despair: seize the opportunity." (Horace)

"ALL AFRICAN YOUTH LEAGUE"

OCT 5 1940

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

AN APPEAL TO YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

My ambition and desideratum is to appeal to the Youth Leagues and African youth in general organised and unorganise, for their support and also draw their attention to the fact that the salvation of the Africans lies only in the unity, power and wisdom of African youth.

Many articles on youth organisations have appeared in the press, and now my appeal to the officials of the various youth leagues is that they please correspond with me and treat the suggestion of having a "United Youth League" and discuss the date when all the youth leagues will meet and have a "General Conference of the African Youths" either in some July or January, to speak with one mouth, knowledge and understanding on the possibility of forming an "ALL AFRICAN YOUTH LEAGUE."

If this suggestion meets with support, the aims and objects of the "LEAGUE" will appear in the constitution. Next time I shall make a special appeal to the youth in general and discuss their duties to the community and how they can save Africa for the Africans.

Officials of youth leagues and the individual enthusiasts may correspond with me for explanation and information in connection with the above project.

JESH. S. B. G. GREGORY.

Burford Govt: School,
P.O. Pepworth,
Ladysmith, Natal.

RECOGNITION OF ABYSSINIA

IN the British House of Commons Mr. R. A Butler (Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs) answered in the affirmative when asked "if contact had been made between Britain and the Emperor of Ethiopia, whether the Emperor's Government would be recognised as the lawful Government of Ethiopia and admitted to the full status of an ally with assurances of Ethiopia's independence" Mr. Butler further observed, that his Government realised the importance of co-ordinating all activities likely to damage the enemy's military effort in North and East Africa and Abyssinia.

JUL 20 1940

The resurrection of the Ethiopian Empire from the doom of Italy's merciless depredations will be hopefully looked forward to by all African aboriginal races. Having been promised full status and independence by Britain, the recognised country for protecting the freedom of the weaker world races, it may be assumed that the *de jure* recognition of Italy's invasion which Britain sanctioned at the time, has been securely returned to the original owners. It must be the principles of justice and equity that prompt Britain to appease Ethiopia, and these go far beyond the mere ephemeral expediency of damaging an enemy's military effort.

Imvo
Zabantsundu
JUL 20 1940
King Wms.
Imvo
South Africa
JUL 20 1940

Mr. A. G. Baloyi, M.R.C., and Mr A. W. G. Champion, Secretary and Convenor, to investigate how far the Convention can take up the organisation of the co-operative societies.

JUL 20 1940

RESOLUTIONS

The Executive Committees of the All African Convention and the African National Congress in joint meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 7th July 1940 gave their considered opinion on and expressed concern at the developments that have taken place in, the war that is now raging in Europe. The Executives expressed loyal sympathy with the British Commonwealth of Nations in the difficult task that has been thrust upon it as a result of recent developments. The Executive noted with deepest concern that the struggle has now entered Africa and that African soldiers are being employed by some of the combatants.

The Joint-Committee desire to place on record their conviction that the time has arrived when the Union Government and Parliament should consider the expediency of admitting Africans of this country into full citizenship in the Union with all the rights and duties appertaining to that citizenship.

JUL 20 1940

With this end in view the Joint Committee consider that the territorial integrity of the Union of South Africa can only be effectively defended if all sections of the population were included in the defence system of the country on equal terms and that those who are, or may be eligible for service should receive full military training in all its aspects, and be fully armed. Further, that those who are being recruited for whatever military service should be placed under regular conditions of such service involving adequate support for their dependants during and after the war. In this regard we would urge the authorities to enlist the services and co-operation of African leaders in addition to those of Chiefs and Headmen.

JUL 20 1940

SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

With regard to subversive propaganda the Joint Committee are convinced that the removal of grievances such as pass-laws, low-wage levels, industrial colour bars, the refusal of trading rights to Africans, and so forth, will go a long way to counteract mischievous doctrines that are being disseminated among Africans.

Further, the Joint-Committee respectfully urge the Government to take immediate and adequate steps for the guidance, organisation, discipline, and protection of the people against any emergency that might arise out of, and as a result the present conflict.

Imvo
Zabantsundu
JUL 20 1940
King Wm's Town
South Africa
JUL 20 1940

NOV 7 1940

Revolt Should Be Encouraged In Abyssinia.

Throughout Eastern and Central Africa large numbers of Greeks are engaged in agriculture, commerce, industry, and contracting of various kinds, and hundreds of them have for years been neighbours of many of our readers, who are aware of the intense patriotism of these people. In Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia are tens of thousands of Greek subjects, many of them men of influence and affluence. Some, prejudging developments, quitted Italian East Africa for contiguous British territories months ago, and others are now doubtless making their way by stealth to the Ethiopian borders; a number of them should be able to give most useful help in planning that uprising of Native inhabitants behind the Italian East African fronts which we have advocated time and again. It is significant that we have not yet received a single letter antagonistic to that policy, which, on the other hand, has attracted the encouragement of some exceptionally influential and experienced public men. The plan has, we know, been recommended in the highest quarters, and may, we trust, derive new support from Mr. Eden's up-to-date report. Sight must never be lost of the fact that the old ideas of orthodox warfare have been swept away by Germany's totalitarian doctrines and practices. Without for a moment proposing that a Christian Empire should descend to the emulation of their abominable conduct, we must recognise that Africa dare not disregard the refusal of the Axis Powers to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants; babes in arms, children playing in parks, women engaged in shopping, and congregations at prayers are their frequent objects of deliberate attack. It can be no part of British policy to retaliate in kind to such baseness, but we can, and must, rally those forces now under enemy domination which will fight with us for freedom. Nowhere could a beginning be more favourably made than in Ethiopia. It is, we urge, both legitimate and wise to encourage Abyssinian tribesmen to revolt against their hated Italian oppressors.

East Africa and
Rhodesia

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

BUNGA AND AFRICAN BLIND

(Contin

6/11

Memorandum On The Care Of The Blind In African Life Presented To The Chairmain And Members Of The United Transkeian Territories General Council By The Rev. A. W. Blaxall, B.A.

NOV 9 1940

SOCIETY IN TRANSVAAL

So far the only society caring for blind Africans which has an institution subsidised by the Department of Social Welfare under this clause is the Transvaal Society for the Care of Non-European Blind whose institution, Ezenzeleni, has been mentioned. In addition to thirty still in training, there are at Ezenzeleni four employed on a wage basis, men trained at the Athlone School. Two others trained by that school have applied for admission, but as their homes are in the Cape Province the authorities have not felt able to give them work. The Natal Bantu Blind Society (headquarters in Durban) hopes one day to open a workshop. The Civilian Blind Society of the Orange Free State works in conjunction with the Transvaal Society, and in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, there is an active organisation known as the Blind and Crippled League, which is in negotiation with the local Civilian Blind Society to see if a workshop can be started in New Brighton. It will thus be seen that the skeleton of a complete system for the after-care of blind Africans in the Union exists, the only districts not having their own organisations being Transkei, the Ciskei and Kimberley with the N.W. Cape.

Bantu Opinion

Two things will be observed:—

(1) The possibilities of providing employment as indicated really imply workshops in the urban areas. It yet remains to been seen whether sufficient work will be obtained for several workshops in the larger centres of population, especially when we remember that in most of these towns there are already workshops for European and Coloured blind people, which do not find it easy to balance their budgets even with Government augmentation of wages which, by Clause 9 (b) of the Blind Persons Act are available for them, but not for Africans or Indians.

Personally, I do not fear the question of markets, if only real co-ordination between the societies can be established, and regular contracts obtained from Government, Provincial and Municipal bodies. Even so the problem of blind Africans from rural areas, and the Territories is not touched, for it is hardly to be expected that provision can be made in the towns for large numbers from the country who would not only require work, but also board and lodging.

(2) The method of tackling the employment problem so far follows stereotyped lines. The question must be faced whether this is right or wrong. Or whether it is right for the so-called detribalised people and wrong for those whose homes are still under tribal conditions. What alternatives are there, if any?

South Africa

That these questions cannot be shelved is borne out by the fact that numbers of African children are receiving training, and a few adults. From now onwards every year there will be a number finishing their training and looking for employment. Which is the greater misery for a blind person, to grow up in idleness and ignorance at home, or to be educated and then return to idleness?

AFRICANS MUST THINK

There is a tendency in South Africa for European leaders to think over questions of this nature, to form their own conclusions, and then tell Africans what is to be done. Sooner or later, if Africans are to be a virile people in the new world order some of us believe is being borne, African leaders must apply their brains and energy to finding solutions for these social problems in the life of the people. I am glad to say that at Ezenzeleni there is an African instructor employed who had the advantage of training in a workshop for the blind in London, England.

(d) Compensation

The fact that the Government gives a regular monthly allowance to blind Africans is well known. It was my privilege to call on the Secretary for Native Affairs in 1936, the day after the Blind Persons Bill was passed, to ask him what provision would be made for Natives who were excluded from the pension provisions of the Act. I well recall the sympathetic reception accorded me, and the promise that asurvey would be made to find out how many blind Africans there are in the country. Mr. Smit went even further than this promise, and secured an immediate grant of £20,000 to meet urgent cases while statistics were collected. Only three years have passed, and already we have the following figures, supplied by the Native Affairs Department, Pretoria:—

Number of blind Natives receiving grants at 31.1.40.—12,457

Of these there are in the Transkei—2,445

The Transkeian district with the largest number is Umzimkulu—185

The disrict in the Union with the largest number is Rustenburg with Pilansberg—811.

Some expressions of alarm are heard at these numbers, but last year Sir Ian Fraser, M.P. (Great Britain) the blind Chairman of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers in England, speaking in Johannesburg, said that the average incidence of blindness in the countries of the world is two per thousand. This being so, we must expect to have about 14,000 blind Africans in the Union.

PROPORTION ANALYSIS

Still an analysis of the proportion of the blind to the general population in different areas is illuminating. In some areas only two or three per ten thousand are registered, while in some areas the appalling figure of one percent is recorded. (See attached schedule) We can only assume that for one reason or another the returns are still incomplete.

(e) Prevention of blindness

This subject is of such importance that it really deserves a memorandum to itself. The Public Health Act of the Union makes certain diseases which result in blindness notifiable but, of course, in the areas mainly populated by Africans it has not yet been possible to establish a network of medical services which will ensure that all the provisions of the Health Act are in force.

NOV 9 1940

It is very gratifying to learn that from the 1st April of this year the sum of £8,000 per annum has been provided in the vote of the Department of Public Heatlh for the purpose of investigating the causes and cures of blindness among Natives. We do not yet know how the money will be spent but it is natural to presume that a fully qaulified opthamologist will be put in charge and will start his labours in those areas where the incidence assumes the high figures reflected in the attached schedule.

Bantu Opinion

Apart from what may be done to prevent blindness by official bodies there is a vast field of opportunity for voluntary service to bring home to people the immense importance of caring for the eyes as soon as they begin to get sore, especially in the case of small children. In overseas countries improved maternity service and the compulsory injection of a prophalactic into the eyes of every new-born babe has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of blind children, so much so that nearly every blind school in England to-day reports some empty class rooms and a movement is on foot to reduce the number of blind schools by amalgamation.

Johannesburg

I am sometimes asked whether concentration on this work of preventing blindness should not be the main concern of charitable people, leaving the incurably blind of all ages to their unhappy lot—at any rate in those areas where the people are less advanced in civilised ways of life. I find myself quite unable to answer such a question because I know so intimately the misery of the negleced blind; but some of the difficulties of blind welfare work to which I have already referred make me acknowledge that the contention is not so callous as at first appears.

With all my heart I hope that this opportunity which is afforded me of bringing these matters to the attention of the Bunga will result in enlisting some of the leading minds of the Afrian people in trying to find a right solution, men who will approach the subject with sympathy and with realism, knowing that the real wealth of a race is the true happiness of the weakest member.

South Africa

CONCLUSION

That something concrete may result I beg leave to make the following proposal which, I hope, will be taken over by some member of the Council during the session which is about to sit, it is:—

That a special committee of the Bunga be appointed with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To compile a register of blind persons in the Transkei, of all ages, whether receiving the Government grant or not, with notes on their home coonditions;

(2) To consider the need of a society for the general welfare of the blind;

(3) To consider whether there is need for an institution in the Transkei, and of what nature it should be, i.e.
   (a) a school for children only, and/or a training centre for young adults, and/or a workshop for those trained, and/or any other type of institution;
   (b) whether the institution should be for one sex, or both sexes;
   (c) if the decision under (a) is in favour of a school or training centre whether the curriculum can include training in occupations which can be carried on at home;

(4) Whether or not it is desirable to inform the Ciskeian Council of this enquiry, inviting them at their meeting in September next to nominate two or three members to join the committee, making it a joint enquiry for both districts;

(5) To study ways in which the Government can be assisted in its efforts to prevent blindness;

(6) To present a report at the 1941 meeting of the Council.

Signed
ARTHUR W. BLAXALL.

(Schedule to appear next issue)

Concerning the Rural Areas

NOV 9 1940

The Rural Areas Assembly

On Thursday 31st ultimo, this Assembly met at their half-yearly convention at the village of Hastings in the Waterloo Area. The different village unions were well represented by delegates from them, and quite a happy time was spent, being the result of an interesting programme.

It is gratifying to state that the President of the Rural Areas Council was present at the meeting on invitation, and he took an Officer of the Medical Department with him, presumably on suggestion made to him when he was being invited.

The Weekly News

A Paper was read by a member, Mr D. T. Akibo Betts, on the important subject of the need of medical facilities at the villages, and the distinguished visitors took part, it is said in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper. The hope was expressed that the Rural Areas Council would do their best to meet the needs of the poor and the sick in the various villages.

Freetown

Election of officers to serve the Assembly for 1941 was proceeded with and the results were that some of those whose services were soon to terminate were unanimously re-elected, while a few others were substituted.

The Rural Areas Assembly should be congratulated for its continued existence and its general deliberations in the welfare of the villagers. Long live the Assembly and all its members.

Agitation amongst the York people.

Very recently, the minds of the inhabitants of York residing at certain streets of the village were perturbed by a measure which appeared at first sight to be Government measure, but which was found to be unauthorised by Government directly and indirectly too.

There was some talk about putting part of the Building Lines' Rules into effect by widening two of the principal streets of York, that is to say, Freetown Road and Water Street. For reasonable causes the proposal had not met with the ready acceptance of the R. A. Council and the discussion of the subject had accordingly beed discontinued indefinitely.

About a fort-night ago, all of a sudden, owners of houses and empty lots on the two streets were called in, so it is related, by the Rural Commissioner, York Area at his office, called in batches and informed by him that, Government wanted their dwelling houses and empty lots for purchase etc. In their alarm the Village union took up the matter, which was communicated to the Rural Areas Assembly before this Body set for business last week.

As the President of the Rural Areas Council who should first take the decision of his Councillors, then thereafter give instructions to the said Rural Commissioner was present at the Assembly, respectful reference was made to him as to what was the real position at York in regard to this question of street-widening which had badly worried the people of York as a whole.

The Weekly News

The President of the Rural Areas Council A. B. Mathews Esq was kind anough to remove himself from his officialism and state for information of the whole Assembly that he did not give any instruction for such a step to be taken and cited his Councillors present in the Assembly in support of the fact that as Council did not authorise the action he could not give instructions to that end. The meeting thanked Mr Mathews for his kindness in removing the fears of the inhabitants of York and it was believed that the delegates from that village would take the glad news to their townsmates on their return home.

Again it should be stressed that it would be unfair to force the people of York to apply the Building Lines Rules to dwelling houses that had been erected before those rules were drawn up. It is hardship to do this. According to the allotment of plots for purposes of house-building at all the villages, the Rules cannot apply; and any measure adopted to apply them must be a veritable hardship on the villagers. More anon.

NOV 9 1940

The Village of Aberdeen

It has been observed by persons who usually visit Aberdeen that Good Fortune is about to smile on the inhabitants of this village in this wise namely the work of constructing the bridge over the ferry has been resumed this time by the military Government. As the policy of the military authorities is always to take to the finish whatever they start it is hoped the work over the ferry may not be an exception to the rule.

Freetown

It has also been noticed that a course for vehicle is being made stretching from Lumley Beach along the Aberdeen Beach to the same village. This road it is believed will be quite free from disturbance even by the Johnson's Spring the highest known local spring. All eyes are earnestly watching the progress of the work over the ferry and of that along the beach.

The Rural Areas Council

NOV 30 1940

An official visit was made by the members of the R.A. Council to the village of York during the week of 17th November last. The visitors were the President of the Council, an officer of the Department of Surveys, and the four Elected members of the Council.

The object of this visit appeared to be, to decide, on the spot, whether it would be possible to put some particular section of the Building Lines Rules into effect at the two streets of York, already referred-to, in the columns of some previous issues of this journal. Readers would wait to hear the decision of the R.A. Council.

Reconstitution of the Council should now be in contemplation, since according to the Rural Areas Ordinance, a new Council is to be brought into being after three years' activities of an old one.

The Weekly News

Those of the rural people who are interested in the Council will perhaps agree with the writer when he says that the elected members have been doing good and conscientious work, and therefore ought to be given another term of service and, it is believed, they will give their willing consent, if asked for further services. As a matter of fact, three years experiences of the four foundation members are not sufficient to make them capable advisers to any corporate or individual successors, which action must be considered a wise one, whereby progress and improvement are to be assured. Another term of three years will enlarge their stock of experiences, and these will make them more competent and, as such, better able to guide their successors in due time. In other words the foundation members, should be given ampler opportunity to clear the rough ground to the finish, and lay the foundation of the Rural Areas Administration well and truly, with a view to improving the areas, as the scheme contemplates. It is to be hoped that, as the big Daddies of this land used to say, the writer's suggestion will be regarded, although he himself may be cast away!

Freetown

Sanitation has been considered one of the vital questions affecting the Rural people; but, down to the present, it does not seem that very much is being done.

Some time ago, it was suggested to Government that they should arrange for a series of lectures to be given to the inhabitants of some of the larger villages, so that, ere long, the rural towns would improve in sanitary respects.

It is still necessary for the matter of health to be properly dealt with in the villages; for when once the people have formed sanitary habits, they will scarce depart from them. No doubt the supervision of sanitation concerns the Rural Areas Council. May the hope be entertained that, much will be done by the Council, in regard to this all-important subject.

The R.A. Council still has to satisfy the rural people's wants in medical respects. The question of medical facilities being given to the villages had been taken up by Council with hardly any result. The need had been a felt one.

It is difficult to understand, why Government have not launched some scheme whereby, medical officers can make weekly or fortnightly visits to principal rural towns, for the express purpose of treating special sicknesses from which people may be suffering. The medical Dispensers are known to be doing their best for the sick of the towns in which they are stationed, and also those of the smaller places around. It may not, on this account, be considered unnecessary for qualified medical officers to visit the larger and more important villages at short intervals. The demand is great.

The Rural Areas Council is also indirectly concerned with the educational advancement of the pupils of the rural schools. The Council cannot now find sufficient money to run the schools directly; but, they can make suitable recommendations to the Central Government touching them, with a view to improving the scholars in attendance numerically as well as intellectually. For an instance, it took some long time before some of the rural schools were represented at the Government public examination (local). But since those schools began to send in candidates, it could not be said that the candidates gave credit to their respective schools by the number of successes which they obtained.

In days gone by, village pupils could stand shoulder to shoulder with city pupils at examinations. To-day, village pupils are found to be much inferior in mentality. The aid of the R.A. Council is therefore desired in respect of the rural children's education, because it is believed that they can influence the Central Government towards the general improvement of the rural pupils education, at their very homes.

The Domestic Science, the Primary Schools' Scholarships, and the standard VI. Certificate Examinations for 1940 have all taken place. Those who are watching the educational interest of the children of this community will wait to see the results of the year's efforts.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Higher Education

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

5-4-40

Port Harcourt

CONCEDING that such things as make for progress are vital, a sound educational background is vital among others. This is because while the inclination and/or aptitude for a particular vocation may be a pre-requisite for estimating the chances of a prospective individual, it will not be feasible for the individual concerned to achieve any success of note in the absence of a sound educational backing, which is most vital to a full comprehension of the diverse difficulties invariably associated with honourable professions.

Disregard this fact, if you please, and it will be seen that instead of achieving good results, a very deserving effort might terminate in nothing short of a waste of needed energy. That is the point which we want to stress in this Editorial. It will be remembered that on more than one occasion we had found it necessary to stress the need for Africans taking to the technical or vocational education in this country, on the grounds that the country's particular environment makes such a step advisable; but, while doing so, we did not hesitate to add, simultaneously, that eruditional and technical education should walk hand in hand.

This we said, because, while vocational education might be adaptable to the needs of the future leaders of a country, the feminine elements, when critically examined, are best suitable for eruditional and domestic culture. The prime objective of this Leader, however, is merely to draw attention to the need for higher educational facilities in this country for girls as also boys in remote areas from the existing educational centres.

As will be seen from two articles which appear at page 5 of this issue, the lack of adequate educational facilities is causing some concern to people in obscure districts, and we feel, as such, that the time has come for the Nigerian Education Department to take into serious consideration the extension of the secondary schools in the country to places like Onitsha and Mbaukwu.

Ogobiri Native Court

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

5-4-40

Port Harcourt

IN A recent issue of this Newspaper appeared a complaint from a Correspondent at Ogobiri, in the Western Ijaw Division, in which he depicted the unsightly and dangerous nature of the Native Administration Court in that place. Said he: "If the District Officer can tour Ogobiri and see the Native Administration house under discussion, he will not deny the fact that it is absolutely dangerous and is capable of being razed to the ground by the slightest storm."

Except the report from this Correspondent is incorrect, we hold that a prompt move to effect necessary adjustment, is necessary. The urgency of this demand will be seen when the fact is taken into consideration that the unsightly and dangerous building under discussion is none other than the Court House where public meetings are convened and where regular sittings for the administration of justice are held.

In our opinion, since the Western Ijaw Native Administration, under which this town of Ogobiri is placed is fairly well to do—the funds from taxation collected from the inhabitants of Ogobiri alone hovering round about £500, in a year—there seems to be no excuse whatever for the existence of the dangerous building under reference.

If, as the Correspondent further alleges, Courts in places like Beni, Epelebiri, Ogulagha, Seimbiri and Kabuowei, with comparatively less revenues, could provide better and safer buildings in the interest of those they govern, then it beats our imagination to appreciate what is exactly happening behind the scenes. In the interest of human lives, therefore, it is humbly requested that the District Officer, Forcados, should shake up himself and see that something is done.

The Buguma Strike

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

5-6-40

Port Harcourt

"NOT that I encourage idleness and retrogression among teachers; the fact is that the frequent teachers examinations do not in anyway improve the lot of the average teacher... the case of the mission teachers is more vexing...day after day one reads of teachers going on strike for various complaints, particularly their dole wages.." These were the observations made by a Correspondent in our issue of Saturday last.

Although the main purport of the article in question was meant to expose the difficulties characteristic of the teaching profession in this country, generally, yet it has a relative bearing on the subject matter of this Leader. It will be remembered that quite recently we published in the columns of this Newspaper a report of a strike at Buguma among the teachers of Saint Saviour's School, as the result of an alleged irregularity of payment of their salaries, and advocated that in the interest of the pupils the parties concerned should reason seriously and effect agreement.

Reports now reaching this office, however indicate that the position has grown more difficult for, instead of coming to agreement, the Manager of the school is said to have issued notices terminating the appointment of four of the teachers. What might have influenced the Manager in taking such high-handed measure, is yet to be known, but if this move is to be interpreted as the sequel to the strike under reference, then it portrays one of the grossest forms of man's inhumanity to man and the Education Department should, in the circumstances, probe into the situation

since, we understand, the school is on the Assisted List.

We cannot, for any reason, accept the contention that fighting for one's rights constitutes a crime and, what is more, we particularly resent what seems to be the notion among certain Managers of Mission schools that they could dismiss teachers at pleasure. If teachers, like other persons engaged in various other vocations, are human beings and have identic needs and feelings, is it not logical that they should be treated decently? What is the use of having a Manager, anyway, who seems to think more in terms of officialism instead of solving human problems from the human standpoint? We certainly want to hear more about this matter.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

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The Importance Of Reading Them

Bantu World 6-8-40

Sir,

I have found out that the reading of newspapers is the most essential way to progress. Many people read papers to occupy themselves during their spare times. That is also good, but reading of newspapers civilizes our homes. Many people when seeing us read newspapers always say, "Oh they think that they are "Abelungu". That is not the case.

Many of us are far away from towns, and we do not know where we can get beautiful furniture, strong musical instruments and useful medicines for our health. Some teachers are at their homes not knowing to whom they can apply for teaching posts. The newspaper brings everything near; it brings us the names of the towns where we can get better furniture. Many homes are full of furniture on account of newspapers. Many teachers are spread far and wide. The newspapers brought them the names of school managers and their addresses.

Read newspapers and you will know where to get what you need.

AMELIA MTSHUTSHANE.

Working On The Mines.

◆

Regularity of Pay

Native Opinion

6-8-40

YOU remember reading about the regularity with which the meals on the Mines are supplied to the Natives. The importance of this deserves to be stressed. But there is another thing that is of importance, and that is, to be paid, and paid regularly, for the work you do. The Bible tells us that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and good business men take pleasure in paying their employees the wages they have earned. In this way confidence is built up. The employers rely on the labourers, that they will do their duty. The labourers respect their bosses because they (the labourers) know that they will receive their wages without fail, no having to wait.

The Natives on the Mines understand and appreciate the system of payment. They know that on pay day they can take every penny of their wages or they can ask the Mines to save up some of it for them. The Natives have the choice. They know for an absolute certainty that they can have, whenever it is due, every penny standing in their name; and should a Native require to send money to his family the Mines do it for him out of his savings and not charge him anything for the service.

When a Native decides to go home for a holiday it is then that he is thankful to the Mines for having taken care, on his behalf, of the money that he has asked them to save up for him. Every penny is there. And if he does not think it safe to carry a fair sum of money on his person for the long journey home, all he has to do is to ask the Mines to send it to the address that he himself gives, and it will be done, and nothing charged against him for the doing of it—not a tickey is taken off.

This fair dealing—this consideration—is one of the several reasons why Natives keep on going back to work on the Mines after they have had a good holiday at home.

South Africa

Moeletsi oa Basotho (The Counsel) 5-2-5-40

F. THABANA MAKHETHA

O fumane Silver Medal oa Safety First Drivers Association Johannesburg, Joale o sebeletsa Cold Me

Maseru Basutoland

LOOK AFTER THE AFRICAN BLIND

NOV 2 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu

THE splendid work which is being done for the Non-European blind at "Ezenzeleni," the Roodepoort school, was the subject of an illuminating address by Mrs. A. W. Blaxall, wife of the superintendent recently. Blindness is, without doubt, one of the saddest of all human afflictions, and the tragedy of it is made worse by the knowledge that in so many cases it might have been avoided. In Egypt, for instance, the more ignorant types of the people go about with their eyes covered with flies which they are forbidden to brush away under the terms of their religion. In South Africa, many cases of blindness have been caused by dirt, and insanitary conditions.

Johannesburg

Mrs. Blaxall said that blind welfare work, like most other social welfare, had suffered a setback with the war, and that concentrated effort to help the blind had now become negligible.

South Africa

With Africans, a great many cases were caused by sand, dust and dirt, and many were blind from birth.

People blind from birth were the most self reliant and the quickest to learn braille and master trades.

An African youth came to the school deaf, blind, dumb and unable to walk. He was eleven years old then and now at fifteen he could weave and perform a number of duties such as chopping wood, dusting and polishing.

All people working for the blind to-day looked forward to the time when there would be more extensive preventive work. It had been proved that a great percentage of existing blindness was preventable.

The magnificent work being done, not only at this school but also at other similar institutions in the country, is making useful citizens out of those who might otherwise have become helpless derelicts.

The work is excellent. Therefore, let it be warmly supported.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

ALL AFRICAN CONVENTION

PRELIMINARIES FOR CONFERENCE

The General Secretary of the All African Convention (Mr. H. Selby Msimang) issues the following reminder as a precursor to the conference of this body due to meet next December: This was addressed in particular to the individual members of the Executive Committee of the A.A.C., and read as follows :—

"In view of the forthcoming triennial meeting of the All African Convention, a meeting of the Executive Committee will take place at Bloemfontein on Sunday the 7th day of July, 1940, at 10 a m

Kindly make every effort to attend as very important matters will be considered preparatory for the Convention which is being convened to meet as from the 16th December, 1940, as you will see from the general notice to appear in the African press shortly.

You are reminded that members of the Executive Committee must make their own Provincial arrangements to meet travelling expenses only. The Convention will see to their board and lodging during the sittings of the Committee.

Kindly favour me with any notice of motion of any matter you would like the Executive Committee to consider which will form a subject of the agenda of the Convention."

Service Corps For Africans Wanted

Bantu World
3-30-40

Deprecating propaganda disseminated among the African people by the Nazi movement to undermine constituted authority in South Africa, the African ex-Servicemen's League decided at a conference at Kimberley to advice Africans to adhere to the warning issued by the Department of Native Affairs.

Johannesburg
South Africa

In view of the present unsettled state of the international situation, the conference decided to appeal to the Union Government to consider the advisability of amending the Defence Act of 1912 so as to include the entire manhood of the country, irrespective of race or colour.

The conference was of the unanimous opinion that the time had come for the formation of a national service corps for African men, such units to undergo military training without armaments so as to be ready to meet any emergency that might arise.

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion

Natives Keep Healthy

3-23-40

A little while ago you read in this paper about the Mines giving the Natives in their employ what is known as a properly balanced diet. The food is plentiful and wholesome, and it is because it is so well balanced—that is, the constituent parts are all in the right proportions—that it nourishes the Natives and make them strong. Able men of science have given careful thought to this, and the Natives benefit by their wisdom. You have only to see the Natives at their meals on the Mines to realise how they enjoy their food. Healthy Natives have good appetites In addition to the food given them the Natives have wholesome marewu and a ration of kaffir beer supplied to them.

King William's
Town
South Africa

Winter is now near, and it is a comfort to Natives to know that the Mines have a thought for their good health in the cold weather. So much indeed has been done by the Mines to keep the Natives healthy and strong in the winter. During the winter months free coal is supplied with which the Natives warm their rooms.

Natives love the summer sun. But the winter comes, and everybody has to make the best of it, and it is gratifying that the Mines, as indicated, pay special attention to the health of the Natives in the cold weather.

All conditions on the Mines have improved wonderfully in recent years, and knowledge of this has spread amongst the Natives far and wide—so much so that, this year already, the numbers of natives seeking employment on the increased greatly.

At the end of February about 340,000 Natives were working on the gold mines.

Good food and wholesome drink and plenty of both, comfortable quarters, regular pay, the presence of "brothers" and many of them, opportunities for healthy games, and music and a free bioscope every week—these are amongst the reasons why Natives are glad they are working on the Mines.

No. 39.

Native Africans Against Nazi France; Leaders Are Behind War On Hitlerism

Africa Plays Important Role in World Affairs for First Time

Petain's Government Is Disliked

SEP 2[illegible] 1940

By NANCY CUNARD

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla

MEXICO CITY.—(ANP)—"For the first time in many centuries Africa plays a role of primary importance in the destiny of humanity.! On its soil are being fought many ardent battles" are the words of Point 5 in a review of 12 points made in London on the first anniversary of the war. The first point of all on this list is "Hunger, if not famine, is foreseen for the countries of Europe this winter."

An immense wave of protest against the infamous peace terms of the armistice between France and Germany and even more so against the betrayal of France by its Fascist leaders and generals to the Nazis, is sweeping over France's colonial possessions. Africa leads in the list of these, and amongst the very first voices to arise there have been those of native Africans. At no price Hitler! All these messages and professions of loyalty to "Free France" led today from England, by General De Gaulle, have been passed on to him by the various French colonial governors in Africa.

The first movement took place in the Char region of French Equatorial Africa at the end of last month. A few details have come since then. Chief Amadou, leader of the Senegalese in that district, is himself from the Senegal, an African Negro; his telegram stating that all the Senegalese forces repudiate the "infamous treaty of Compiegne' 'and wish to assert their continued allegiance to the representative of "Free France" (the France to be reconquered).

General de Gaulles' answer runs: "With deep satisfaction we thank you for your loyalty and that of all other Senegalese in your region. Your messages has been transmitted by us to your compatriots in Senegal itself along with your call to them to continue in the ranks of the true French people. Long live immortal France."

In London the new press service which has taken the name of "Liberte, Egalite. Fraternite," France's national motto which has been annulled by the Nazis, reports that Delarminat, governor of French Equatorial Africa (an immense region between British Nigeria and Belgian Congo) and Masson, governor of French Gaboon, and all authorities, civil and military are with de Gaulle. The capital of Gaboon is Liberville, which means "Town of the Free." At the same time de Gaulle broadcast in London that the adhesion of French Equatorial Africa to the cause of Free France and of England gives Great Britain "an immense basis for operations from which it will be possible to make flank attacks on Italian troops and possessions in other parts of Africa." (Should another French territory, in North Africa, Tunisia, join the movement, this would mean that the Italians would have an enemy on the very edge of their colony of Lybia).

Of special point is the stand made by Cameroon, a mandate of France (with a smaller mandated territory to Great Britain) under the league of nations, for Cameroon has had particular and bloody experience of the Germans on its own soil; they were driven out during the World War in 1915, but have never been forgotten. From Douala, its main port, comes the following message: "Because of the innumerable protests and manifestations received from the entire population of Cameroon during the last few weeks, representatives of General de Gaulle disembarked here and were received with enthusiasm by th African troops and the population. They declared that the mandate of the country would continue as before, that is, in the name of Free France."

De Gaulle in various press messages transmitted from London has said that the Germans are utterly wrong in thinking France is beaten because of the shameful terms of the armistice and has stressed the "fine example of the African colonies which have shown in what manner all other French possessions should rebel against Petain's government." Their governors and civil authorities have signed manifestos of loyalty with the full knowledge, approval and support of the native troops, African population and white colonists. The Chad region, first of all to rebel, on August 28, was qualified by Petain's government as a "zone of little importance." But on Sept. 2 this same Vichy government was obliged to admit that not only the Chad, but the whole of French Equatorial Africa in its revolt against Nazi-controlled France, was an extremely serious matter.

SEP 28 1940

"To defend the most honourable cause in history" were the words that came to de Gaulle from this part of Africa. Petain's government lost no time in putting the blame of the revolt on England; after stating that "the movement was confined to a few native tribes around the Lake, Great Britain was accused of trying to possess herself of all France's colonial empire and of depriving French citizens of their colonial resources by blockade. (Proof has already come that the Germans are commandeering more than 60 per cent of all the supplies that are due to the French people). It is thought that Governor Ebouey, a native African who had, at one time been governor of Guadelupe and who had been dismissed by French Colonial Minister Mandel, was the leader of the Chad movement.

These movements in French Africa have caused the immediate reaction in England of Prime Minister Churchill's assurance that as long as they continue loyal to Free France (i. e. as allies of Great Britain) everything will be done to guarantee their economic stability, increase of commerce with the exterior and maintenance of their respective governments.

SEP 28 1940

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

How serious is the situation for Nazi-controlled France is shown by the nomination of Marshall Weygand, first, as new colonial minister, and immediately afterwards as envoy to North African French possessions (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) governors of Equatorial regions have been destituted by the Vichy government. Meanwhile a report comes from Switzerland saying: "Only on condition that Germany and Italy receive all the ports in the south of France and all of those in North Africa will the Vichy government be allowed to transfer itself to Paris."

Chad, Gaboon and other divisions of French Equatorial Africa amount to over a million square miles and have borders with Nigeria, Sudan and Belgian Congo; this territory now forms a solid block with English possessions right across Africa from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. Baboon alone has 293,218 square miles, half a million African population and only about 1,000 Europeans.

Other French colonies which have joined the movement are Madagascar, New Caledonia in Oceania, Indo China, which is protesting the entry of Japanese troops, New Guinea, Martinique and Guadelupe are reported as having over 89 per cent of their population in favor of de Gaulle and a plebiscite is foreseen as to which side they wish to favor. Revealed some time after the events took place, as is always the case in war, was the fact that, according to travelers arriving in British Guiana from the Antilles, serious and repeated clashes took place in Guadelupe between the population, the marine infantry, and the police as soon as the news of the collapse of France and of the terms of the armistice became known. Another French possession in distant Oceania which has joined "Free France," is Tahiti, where a plebiscite revealed that 75 per cent of the population were for the continuing the fight against Hitler. Madagascar, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Martinique, Guadelupe are in the lands of peoples of African strain although New Caledonia and New Guinea belong to the Negrotic group of Negro peoples.

Support in another form is coming to de Gaulle, for French airmen who are loyal to their country have been escaping with their planes from North Africa and crossing to Gibraltar. A total of 70 was given at the start of this month, while 800 mechanics was the number reported as being sent to France to be put at the disposition of the Germans. A rumor, unconfirmed, has also come that there are signs that Morocco may join the anti-Nazi, anti-Petain rebellion. One of the determining factors in this movement is the economic one; since the armistice French colonies had been cut off, import and export had ceased because of British blockade. Now they have England's assurance that the blockade will be lifted in favor of all those who are England's allies. Part of the Germans' "plan to conquer England" suggests that the Germans might attempt to occupy Rabat, capital of Morocco, Casablanca, its main port, and the Canary Isles. This would impede the British naval transport in the Atlantic off the African coast. Meanwhile, the Italians have increased their forces in the Balearics and in Tangiers with a possible view to seizing Ceuta in Spanish Morocco so as to attack Gibraltar opposite.

SEP 28 1940

War zone appear all over the map of North and East Africa, with possibly future regions of fighting in other parts of the Dark Continent. British and Italians reciprocally bomb each other ports and positions from Lybia on the Mediterranean down to Kenya south of the Red Sea. Ethiopia has been entered by English troops, flown over by the Royal Air Force in a first attack on the Italians there. In Lybia the Italians have over 260,000 men, a good number of whom are native troops, and have just entered Egypt, where important military developments are expected, coinciding with the frantically savage bombings of London by the Germans. Italian forces also penetrate Kenya in some places as far as 120 miles in their attempted drive towards its capital, Nairobi, some 300 miles further south.

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Whatever be the outcome, it is clear that today, as never in its long history has Africa been of such vital importance to the white men of many nations. It is being remembered that the great military chiefs of France in the 1914-18 war, Gallieni, Lyautey, Mangin, and others, were all "men of Africa," formed in colonial campaigns and "pacifications."

Africa today represents the youth of France, is a line in a recent London press message. "When will Africa be able to represent the youth of Africa?" is the question that comes to mind despite the very natural hope that Hitler, Mussolini, and world Fascism may never win.

Okla.

Missions and Africans' Health

FINANCIAL CRISIS NEEDS GOVERNMENT HELP

NOV 9 1940

The war has brought a crisis upon medical missions in South Africa and there is grave danger of the collapse of medical and health services for Africans, according to the South African Intitute of Race Relations.

During the last 20 years missionary societies in South Africa have increasingly realised the need for providing improved medical services for the Native people, particularly in the Native Reserves. While they have repeatedly urged this upon the Government and upon various commissions, they have themselves taken the initiative in establishing such services. Indeed they have frequently been the pioneers in this field and have succeeded to an amazing degree in setting up hospitals and clinics in some of the most neglected areas of the country. Their success, in spite of the very limited financial resources at their disposal, has been in part at least due to the fact that they have been able to secure the services of a number of devoted men and women prepared to make considerable sacrifices in the effort to help the sick and suffering among the Bantu.

Bantu Opinion

Missions have, however, always recognised that the needs of the Native people are far greater than they can hope to meet unaided, and that in any civilised country it is recognised today that the Government should undertake the main responsibility for caring for those of the population who are unable to pay for medical services. They have, therefore, endeavoured to secure the support and co-operation of the Government for their work, and their efforts in this direction have met with a varying degree of success. Such help as has been given has always been inadequate, arbitrary and precarious, so that the missions have had to depend for a large measure of support on funds raised overseas. Consequently the present emergency has brought about an acute crisis in their affairs. These services are essential services, which must be maintained, and mere luxuries which can be withdrawn at will. Even in our own interests it should be remember that the closing down of these mission hospitals would cause distress and discontent among the Native people and would also create alarm and despondency omong them as to the progress of the present conflict, thus giving a further opportunity for the success of harmful propaganda among them. Yet the plain fact is that many of these mission hospitals are in danger of having to close down unless help is forthcoming quickly.

Johannesburg

The sum total which has been spent in establishing the various mission hospitals represents a considerable investment, which, thanks to the skill and care in planning and, ih mahy cases the actual physical exertions of the missionaries themselves, has provided, in areas otherwise totally neglected, a number of hospital beds far in excess of anything which could have been provided by the expenditure of an equal total by Government departments. The average cost per bed in Government hospitals ranges from £500 to £1,000; in mission hospitals from £50 to £200; Standards of construction and equipment in mission hospitals are admittedly lower; but in no case are they so low that there is interference with the effectiveness of treatment—any handicaps being overcome by the devotion and resourcefulness of the missionary doctors and nurses.

The services rendered by mission hospitals, moreover, extended far beyond mere treatment of the sick. They are in addition:—

(a) The principal training schools for Native nurses each of whom either in the full-time practice of her calling or as a married woman becomes a centre for the propagation of enlightened ideas regarding sickness and health.

South Africa

(b) Education centres for the diffusion of new knowledge as to the cause and spread of disease, and for countering of superstitious ideas on these matters and the encouragement of attempts at preventive measures. As the Natives gain confidence in the curative work of the hospital they become more ready to accept advice on other matters, such as nutrition, and the prevention of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, malaria and so on.

Recently, at the opening of the Macvicar Hospital at Lovedale, the Minister of Public Hetlith is reported to have said, that in the war against ill health there could be no neutrality, that in that war the Government recognised no colour bar. In that war mission hospitals have been occupying the front line for the last 20 years with very little and often very grudging support from the authorities responsible for its conduct. Their success in overcoming the opposition due to ignorance and superstition has opened the way for a big advance, but today they are faced with this possibility of a serious retreat.

We believe that South Africa, a land which is being spared the horrors of the war, and which is only bearing a comparatively light share of the financial burden, will meet the cost of maintaining and increasing this advance against the power of disease.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Honor African Ruler Who, Over 3000 Years Ago, Founded True Democracy

Defender - Chicago Ill.

OCT 19 1940

By RALPH O. GOTHARD

Fifteen hundred persons, representing every race, color and creed, gathered at Radiant Center last Sunday and paid tribute to one of the most famous men of African descent who ever lived, Akhnaton, a black pharoah who lived and reigned in Egypt more than 3,000 years ago.

The occasion was the inauguration of the new centre, which is dedicated to "the study of truth on the religious-intellectual plane," and to provide a place where the best in the dance, music, pantomime and the drama can find expression.

Speaking of Akhnaton, whom he described as the king who lived in truth, James B. Schafer, leader, told the audience of his great admiration for this king "who dared to be separate in a world where daring to be separate was taking quite a risk."

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"Akhnaton was in every sense of the word a pioneer," he said. "He was the first recorded realist; the first real democrat; the first monotheist (a believer in one God); he was the first heretic. He dared to overthrow tradition and gave intellectual freedom to his people."

White Woman Speaks On African Sex Problems

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa, Oct. 17. (ANP)—An interesting recent address given in Pretoria on "The Problem of Bantu Illegitimacy," was delivered by Miss Eileen Jensen Krige under auspices of the Christian Council of South Africa.

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Miss Krige, a well known European social worker and lecturer, was thoroughly conversant with her subject, having had long residence among the various African tribes, during which time she studied the problems of sex, paying particular attention to premarital pregnancy among Bantu youth. Explaining native sex psychology, Miss Krige said:

"The Bantu do not associate sex and sin. On the contrary, looking at its value in perpetuating the race and its close association with human fertility and thus with the welfare of society, they believe it to be a powerful means for good. In almost every Bantu tribe in the Union we find some form of sex play or external sex intercourse among young people.

"Among the Zulu it is allowed only between those who are privately betrothed and a boy must receive the consent of the group of elders before he is accepted by one of them as a lover. . . The institution of sex intercourse before marriage in Bantu society has many safeguards. Not only is it a public relationship controlled by the age-groups of the respective parties, but steps are taken, usually at puberty, to warn girls or boys of the dangers associated with it.

"One of the first effects of Christian conversion, manifest in areas such as many in the far Northern and Northeastern Transvaal where Christianity is still very new, is an increase in premarital pregnancy. Of all the illegitimate births that came to my notice during a period of a year and a half when I was living in closest contact with natives in a tribal reserve (where only about 3 per cent are Christians), only one case was not a Christian girl.

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"And it is a matter of common comment in the tribe that premarital pregnancy as yet still relatively uncommon within the reserve itself—is a marked characteristic of the Mission station on its borders. Do not mistake me when I make this statement. It does not mean that Christianity has a bad moral influence or that Christian girls are more immoral in our sense of the word, than heathen girls. On the contrary their sex morality is much higher, owing to the inculcation of Christian values.

"But it does mean that Christianity itself is a disintegrating force; that it breaks down many tribal sanctions and customs, often without offering anything adequate in their place. Among the factors leading to increased illegitimacy in Christian families, are ignorance on the part of the girls themselves, the breakdown of puberty rites and instruction and the absence of the old sanctinos which kept premarital intercourse under proper control.

"In the urban areas . . illegitimacy is associated with poverty and slums, bad housing, overcrowding and the absence of parental control. It accompanies periods of social upheaval, such as the Great War. . . In addition to these, are factors peculiarly associated with conditions in South Africa and the social and cultural background of the Bantu themselves."

'Have-Not' Nations May Turn To Africa For Vital War Metals

OCT 25 1940

B'ham News

CLEVELAND—(AP)—A metals expert declared Thursday that because Germany and Italy "desperately need certain parts of Africa" to attain self-sufficiency in minerals, "it is not probable that the Balkans are the ultimate objective of the present war activity in the Near East."

The assertion was made in an address prepared for the American Society for Metals convention here by Dr. Zay Jeffries, chairman of the Carboloy Company of Cleveland and a specialist on rare metals for the National Defense Advisory Commission.

"Some contemporary students of world affairs go so far as to contend that the present war is essentially the struggle of the 'have not' nations for metals," said Dr. Jeffries.

B'ham,
Ala.

"A survey of natural resources reveals a striking deficiency of several of the ordinary metals in Europe. When figured on a per capita basis, the deficiency approaches famine. In Africa, however, most of the metals are found in commercial deposits, and several are found in abundance."

He hinted that, in time of war, trinkets and antiques would have to be obtained from homes if the United States' supply of tin were seriously reduced.

The American Society for Metals is one of four organizations participating in the five-day national metal congress.

Mass African Conversions

East Africa
and
Rhodesia

East Africans and Rhodesians who have had close contact with the tribes in their districts are well aware of the remarkable influence which chiefs hold over their subjects, but not all realise that this is due to their having not only executive but ritual functions to perform. This fact may also account for the phenomenon of "mass conversions" observed from time to time.

An old Zulu, in his day one of Chaka's most trusted "indunas," discussing the Christian religion with an earnest missionary, asked whether Chaka was in Heaven? Knowing that Zulu monarch's terrible record of blood-lust and savagery, the padre hesitated to reply. In his own mind he had probably no doubt of Chaka's doom after death, but feared to hurt the old man's feelings. The "induna" understood the missionary's hesitation, took snuff, and replied that, as a loyal servant of his old chief, he would rather be in Hell with Chaka than in Heaven without him.

The story illustrates very well the general attitude of Africans to their chiefs; they follow their rulers with dog-like devotion, for it is the chief who must set the example. Thus many missionaries have concentrated on the conversion of chiefs, knowing that the tribes would follow. The results have often been mass conversions, exactly as happened with our Saxon forefathers—and so delightfully recorded by Kipling in his Sussex stories of St. Wilfred.

OCT 3 1940

The problem is discussed with spirit and vision by Father Synnott in "Blackfriars," the monthly review of the English Dominicans. He recognises the "essential religiousness" of Africans, though their religion is not connected with ethics but is occupied rather with obtaining necessities, especially rain. He regards mass conversion as due to the "religiousness" of the people and their gregarious spirit embodied in their essentially communal life.

"But," he adds, "the fear of tribal sanctions remains strong, and many conversions had, and have, subconscious reserves about them, and many entirely sincere converts are subsequently overwhelmed by them. And the result of the previous lack of identification of religion with morals, perhaps still more of its identification with a contrary code, is that external conformity is not looked upon as hypocrisy in the same way as it is in countries having centuries of Christian tradition.

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"This position is very like what we see in the Old Testament—a tribal acceptance of religion without a complete change of individual character. It is apparently the perennial approach of a primitive people to God. We find traces of it in the early evangelisation of all peoples. . . One has the consolation of knowing that though the statistics of morality may be disheartening, the efforts made in the service of God are very great."

Faults of the African

East Africa and Rhodesia

MR. KENNETH BRADLEY, an administrative officer in Northern Rhodesia, contributes to "The Empire Review" a most interesting article on "Aspects of the African Mind." The first step towards understanding the African, he says very truly, is to know something about his religion and the customs bound up with it.

Answering some of the hackneyed criticisms of the African, he writes:—

"'They're all ungrateful'. If you give your cook a shirt his thanks will be a formality, and to-morrow he will, as likely as not, ask for trousers to wear with it—the ungrateful creature! On the other hand, if you shoot a snake that is about to bite his child, the servant will become your friend. He will defend you to his acquaintances, and an emergency will show that he is prepared to suffer on your behalf. He is grateful for service, if not for gifts.

"In the African family the property of one member is at the disposal of any other: the rich relation must look after the poor. When you engaged that servant you became his protector, his rich relation, and the gift of the shirt was not so much a kindness as a duty. The gift—or your understanding of the custom—is appreciated, but it is nothing to make a fuss about. The fact that the white man has such myriads of possessions and will not miss one shirt merely lessens the generosity of the gift.

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"On the other hand, you saved his child, and service is not obligatory between members of the family. A sick man's relations will often allow him to die slowly in his hut rather than go to the trouble of carrying him a few miles in a blanket to the hospital. Service is therefore a gift for which one is grateful. It is not that the African has no gratitude. It is that we do not undersand his gratitude. It is a matter of custom.

Thriftlessness and Unreliability

"'They're all thriftless'. There we have the same semi-community of property within the families. Every penny he earns, he spends, either from week to week or in periodical orgies of extravagant purchases such as watches and gramophones. Why? Because if eventually he returns to his village with £5, the clutching fingers of his parents, his grand-parents, his uncles, and his aunts, and his lazy, stay-at-home cousins to the 9th degree will drag it from him in a week, every single penny of it, and the greater part of any trinkets and clothes he may have with him, optimistically concealed in a cheap tin trunk. So he spends and spends, and sets aside only a few clothes and knives with which to satisfy at the same time his relations and the spirits waiting to see that he brings something home for the family in accordance with the law.

"The immense popularity of the Post Office Savings Bank is proof that the African is by nature as thrifty as ourselves. The Savings Bank exactly fills his need. It is so safe. When he returns to his village the only thing that can be snatched away from him is his deposit book, and that is not only unattractive to look at, but its contents are Greek to everybody save himself.

"'They all lie'. Yes, I am afraid they do lie. Usually, however, it is a mere matter of politeness—the courtesy of telling you what you would like to hear. Sometimes it is the mere desire not to be found out. Good manners stand very high in the African moral code.

"'They all steal'. The odd thing about this is that in his own tribal area the Native very rarely steals. Because of this it has now become the practice in certain Colonies to deport thieves from the settled areas back to their homes. This measure has proved remarkably successful, not only in reducing crime in settled areas, but because the crime in the tribal areas has shown no corresponding increase.

"It is a sad fact that if an African leaves his home he usually deteriorates. He is a much nicer person in his own village than in foreign parts, and by this I mean not only European surroundings but even the country of another tribe, which shows that we cannot simply put the deterioration down to the bad example of the European with whom the African comes into contact. Again the answer is to be found in the African's religion. The tribal or family spirits never leave the neighbourhood; as soon as a man steps over the boundary he is freed from their domination."

The easy and dangerous generalisations about which Mr. Bradley writes cannot be too frequently exposed, but the task is not often so well discharged as in this case.

THE BANTU A NATION

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. M. B. TSHEKO, Faraday Street, Johannesburg, writes:

Sir,—A national purpose is the most unconquerable and victorious of all things on earth. The principle of Nationality cannot be crushed, and is indeed only sustained and strengthened by oppression. It must be respected, and permitted to achieve its legitimate development, if international concord is to prevail. We are to be liberated. If there are any days in which our national liberty shall be demanded, these are the days, the days in which small nations throughout the world are crying out for liberty. If the big nations of the world want to save the world from the continual criminal movement of nations going into battlefields, they should at the end of this war free all the small nations, amongst which are enslaved Africans. This war should not be fought for nothing; it should at least bring the world freedom for a century instead of twenty-five years. It should award to nations, big or small, liberty, freedom and free from fearing attacks. Wars are caused by imperial greed, not by the love of equality. Before the outbreak of the last war, Germany, England, France and Austria were all consumed by a passion for dominating other countries which they had no right to dominate. Their political ideals were those of power rather than of Justice. All the nations of Europe, that were able to do it, pursued a course of imperialist rivalry, not of international justice. None was satisfied to rule its own household. Each of them went out into the world, as unscrupulous as a robber baron. The greatness of a nation was judged by its capacity for stealing large portions of the earth's surface. The monomania of plunder that came to a head in the Europe of the nineteenth century will surely, when the world becomes civilized, be looked back upon as the most disastrous form of madness that has ever affected human society.

The Africans have in all form obeyed but are not recognised as citizens of this Empire. I do not wish to imply that man would live entirely without moral considerations were it not for the law, or that nations live entirely without moral considerations in their present lawless state. All I contend is that, without the law expressing the spirit of justice, we should be unjust, quarrelsome, pugnacious. In so far as we have accepted the law, we have abandoned egoism to become social and civic beings. Our question is England's alone, and no nation is at our aid to freedom. England has given lessons of liberty to the world as splendid as any other nation in history. She has been one of the great democratic educators of mankind. In South Africa, on the other hand, she has given the world a lesson in the denial of liberty. Whether she will ultimately help to teach the world liberty or oppression it remains for the present generation of Englishmen more than any other to decide. The world will eagerly learn either lesson.

It would not be too much to say that the world is likely to be more profoundly influenced for good or evil by England's treatment of the Bantu than by any other Empire's treatment of any other subject nation. England has by her natural genius become a leader among the

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IN THE NATIVE DIVORCE COURT

(CAPE AND O.F S. PROVINCES)

Held at Kimberley

NOV 9 1940

Case No. 71/1940

Between

JOSEPH THOBEI of Enkeldoorn, P.O. Kopjes, Orange Free State. PLAINTIFF

and

ENGELINA THOBEI (born Ansane) formerly of 5A Smuts Avenue, Vereeniging, Transvaal but whose present whereabouts is unknown. DEFENDANT.

To: Engelina Thobei (born Ansane) the abovenamed Defendant.

Umteteli wa Bantu

Johannesburg

TAKE NOTICE that by summons issued by and filed with the Registrar of the Native Divorce Court, you have been cited to appear before the abovementioned Honourable Court, held at Kimberley on the 9th day of December 1940 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in an action wherein your husband by reason of your malicious desertion of him on or about the year 1935 claims:—

(1) an order for restitution of conjugal rights, and failing compliance therewith, a decree of divorce;

(2) forfeiture of the benefits arising out of the marriage.

(3) custody of the minor children of the marriage.

(4) alternative relief;

(5) costs of suit.

Any further particulars required can be obtained from the said Registrar.

South Africa

In default of your appearance application will be made to the abovementioned Honourable Court on the day aforesaid for an order in terms of the above prayer.

Dated at Kroonstad this 20th day of September 1940.

J. G. PIKE
Registrar of the Honourable Court

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

BY N. D. LONG-JOHN

The English Language (2)

In other cases, the Native words persist by the side of the foreign ones, so that there are words as arms, battle, county and people, as well as weapons, fight, shire, and folk.

Since the eleventh century the influence of the French upon the English has never ceased, being potent in the time of Chaucer, in that of Shakespeare, in that of Dryden, up to the present day.

It might be supposed that the language of the British Celts would have made considerable impression upon their conquerors; but, except for place names, only a very few Celtic words have come through from the Old English.

These are bannock, brat, brock, down (hill), dun (the colour).

Examples of later Celtic are from Irish, log, brogue, shillelagh, shamrock; from Scotch, cairn, clan, plaid, slogan; from Welsh, coracle, cromlech, flannel.

Though the incursions of the Danes began in 787, and in 1016, a Danish King began to rule over England, the influence of the Old Norse upon the English is much less than might be imagined.

Next came such Scandinavian words as follow, knife, husband, call, take, wrong, law, arrow, earl, viking.

A good many words were introduced at the later periods, such as odd, ugly, fog, geyser, jib, oaf.

The direct influence of Greek may be said to have begun with the Renaissance and the study of Greek literature.

During the past century many scientific words have been drawn from this source, such as telephone, ceramics, iodine, sphygmograph, isothermal.

Other words from Greek are: Epic, lyric, church, organ, music, abyss, chaos, cone, lamp, thermometer, pneumonia, myriad, ambrosia, asphodel.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
4/30
Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Italian influence upon English begins as early as the fourteenth century, but no extensive borrowing of words took place before the Renaissance.

Of Italian origin are madonna, piano, sonata, soprano, vista, stiletto, lava, volcano, macaroni, doge and many others.

Scarcely a language can be named from which English has not drawn one or several words.

No attempt will be made to enumerate more than a few.

From Spanish are:

Duenna, grandee, hidalgo, armada, tornado, merino, negro, sherry, cigar.

From Dutch:

Boor, frolic, brandy, wagon, yacht, sloop, yawl.

From Hebrew:

Cinnamon, sabbath, cherub, seraph, amen.

From Arabic:

Alcohol, algebra, cipher, zero, zenith, arsenal, admiral, assassin, tariff, elixir, coffee, cotton.

From Persian:

Caravan, bazaar, divan, dervish, ghoul, shah, jasmine.

From Sanskrit:

Brahmin, pundit, jungle.

From Japanese:

Bushido, jinrikisha, sake, geisha, Mikado.

From Chinese.

Tea, typhon.

From various American aboriginal languages:

Canoe, hammock, potato, tomato, tobacco, cocoa, squaw, wigwam tomahawk.

In the case of the more cultivated languages, their influence is often inappreciable in terms of borrowed words as compared with that which they have exerted upon thought, sentiment and the music or vigour of the phrase.

Thus the Italian of Tasso is at work in the following lines from Spencer's Faerie Queene, though not a single Italian word is to be found in the passage:

> The silver sounding instrument did meet
> With the base murmure of the waters fall;
> The waters fall with difference discreet
> Now soft, now loud, unto the winds did call;
> The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.

The periods of the history of the language are sufficiently recognisable, but can only be approximately dated.

There has been no room to trace even in the barest outline the changes of pronunciation and of spelling from Old English to the present.

I have rather been concerned to trace the process by which English has become to a certain extent a grammarless tongue, while retaining the power to wield vast numbers of words derived from every possible source, and continually increasing its sway over the nations of the earth; while serving equally for science and history, for the plain speech of every day people and the loftiest flights of oratory, for the organ-music of Milton and the most delicate lyrics of Tennyson or Shelley.

THE END.

Ubuluno Asaba Affairs

FOR any administration to succeed in its mission, its main idea should be to seek the interest of the masses, at least in the way of providing certain amenities. This becomes more important when the fact is taken into consideration that, after all, it is the majority that determines the rise or fall and the popularity or unpopularity of any administration. When it is remembered that wealth is the backbone of the success of any Government, then the fact will be appreciated that it is simply fair and reasonable to do everything possible to retain the co-operation of the source from which the wealth is derived. This, in effect, is the soul of business.

Whilst it cannot be doubted that all Native Administrations exist for the good of their respective peoples, and while it is not intended in this Leader to asperse any body of people, particularly, we wish to point out in the spirit of co-operation and good faith certain anomalies that have been alleged to be existing at Ubuluno Asaba, in Ogwashi District. It is said that despite the fact that the Natives have been paying their taxes up to date with only a few exceptions, no efforts whatsoever are being made in providing such essential amenities as good roads, schools, etc. The result is that illiteracy has become the order of the day and several young and promising lads are idle at home.

Unless this allegation is unfounded, we contend that the present state of affairs in the town is rather discouraging. Once the taxes are being paid, essential services should be provided and if the Administration finds it cannot meet with the provision of such services, then we suggest that the sooner it is merged up with another Administration, the better.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
4/30
Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Mente Et Manu

THE energetic African, in his attempt to excel in the things which make for progress, invariably develops a tendency to waste needed energy in specializing in a given branch of study without taking into consideration how best it could be adaptable to his particular needs and/or environment. This inclination to plod in the wake of the progressive West has made most Africans victims of miseducation for, instead of contributing an appreciable quota to the development of their country's needs, they find it more convenient to align themselves with the so-called honourable profession of pen pushers.

Eastern Nigerian Guardian

The result of this miseducation which makes the exclusive use of the mind inevitable, at the expense of the hand, has been that the mineral resources of the African's country have been left open to foreign exploitation. Thus it is that gold, silver, maganese, diamonds and last but not least, the palm trees, which abound in this country, are put to advantage at their expense.

4-30-40

And with the advent of economic stringency which comes as the logical result of misapplied civilisation, such men are left to struggle in a sea of helplessness, their education and academic background notwithstanding. That is the unfortunate situation in most African countries today—West Africa being a particular case in point. It has been the tendency among West Africans to despise industrial education in the false belief that it tantamounts to a derogation of their dignities and instead of applying themselves enthusiastically to the technical profession and help to develop the trade in their respective towns, they have elected to sit in anxious suspense, hoping against hope for the dawn of a day that is hardly forthcoming to bring about some economic panacea.

Port Harcourt
Nigeria

Such a policy, without doubt, is hardly logical, and unless Africans begin to think in terms of applying the mind and hand as a means of obtaining honest livelihood, the hope for economic self-sufficiency, which forms the back-stay of any nation, will hardly materialise.

The Abeokuta Conference

AT page 1 of our issue of yesterday appeared an official announcement of a Conference of Western Province Rulers to be held at ~~Abeokuta from~~ May 14-16. After giving the full list of the Obas and Chiefs who have been officially invited to attend, the announcement ended with a catalogue of some of the most important items on the agenda for the conference. The agenda, as it stands, makes very interesting reading and affords a certain amount of encouragement to all concerned and, if we shall not be prejudging the issue, we feel we can safely say that this meeting promises to be most successful.

Eastern Nigeria Guardian

While not overlooking the importance of the other items on the agenda, we wish to dilate on those dealing with food production and internal trade. In our opinion, the inclusion of these subjects in the agenda is a compliment to the brains behind the administration of the Western Provinces. The effort to discuss internal trade and local industries is particularly timely, in that, it was not long ago that the Alake of Abeokuta and his Councillors embarked upon a campaign of local rice growing. Not only was the campaign a mere verbal utterance from the Council, but it was also backed up by a promise of monetary reward to any farmer who would be the first to produce a certain tonnage of the crop.

5-2-40

Port Harcourt
Nigeria

As it is well-known, the development and production of local foodstuffs call for greater attention at this time of the war when strict conservation of food and distribution of local industries in the right way are very necessary, and that is why the deliberations of the conference on these point are being anxiously awaited.

The Bantu And Their Areas.

NOV 2 1940

From the Press we learn that considerable discussion took place at Bloemfontein last week on the important subjects of soil erosion, overstocking and generally land neglect in what is now known and recognized as Bantu areas. A considerable number of farmers and others deplored the grave condition of such parts of the land as are occupied by the Bantu. The future of these areas was described as undoubtedly alarming and rapidly assuming the form of a national problem of considerable magnitude. It was described how the rapid deterioration of topsoils and watersheds and denudation of the veld and the hill-sides was rapidly impoverishing these areas of the Union.

The Natal Sun

As the result of these observations the following motion by Natal delegates was unanimously carried by the South African Agricultural Union: "Congress is of opinion that, with the allotment of new areas for Bantu settlement, two primary principles should be strictly observed. In view of the importance of the mountainous regions in their effect on future water supplies, Native occupation should not be permitted in these areas. Native development also should be guided in such a manner that the conservation of soil becomes the first principle in their agriculture, otherwise the country will soon be unable to support its population".

The above motion naturally comes from Natal the province which will primarily suffer from this menace of soil erosion which will not merely rob the Bantu of their productive soils but will as seriously affect the rest of the farmers of the Province. But we wonder how the evil was created. Before farming on a large scale by European farmers and their taking up of the best lands, this problem was not existent in such a threatening condition. It is not by any means the fault that could be truthfully laid at the door of the Bantu. They have never been taught the subject of soil erosion and its causes and prevention. There are no convenient agricultural schools and colleges for them. Even where a considerable number of them have lived in proximity to European farmers there has never been any intention of educating them to soil values and improvement.

The majority of farmers in Natal, if not in the Union have rarely troubled their minds with any consideration for the improvement and development of the soil. They only concerned themselves with the securing of the most efficient and the cheapest labour available. Few ever suggest that what the 'Muntu' is called upon to do for the European farmer, he should do for himself. We have been given to understand that any labourer who takes a leaf out of the farmer's book and tries to emulate his master in making profitable use of his allotment, has committed a crime of the first magnitude, in that he tries to be a white man!

Development among the Bantu either in their bodies and homes as well as in the fields is viewed as a menace to the European lord and must be immediately crushed.

The erosion of the soil has been brought about by the taking up of all the best lands for European farmers and the Bantu being forced to live in those limited, baboon infested areas where the soil has little or no top soil and grazing being of the poorest. Here the white man's burden has not been conscientously assumed in instructing the Bantu on agricultural matters with a view to profitably using and preserving the land for future generations. We lay the blame for soil erosion at the door of the white man.

NOV 2 1940

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

"King" Bantu Social Studies Club

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg South Africa

Development Of The Bantu

Address By Mr. P. M. Nzaidume

(BY S. W. R.)

NOV 2 1940

AN address entitled "The Development of the Bantu" was given by Mr. P. M. Mzaidume, on the staff of the Native Secondary School at Kingwilliamstown to the members of the "King" Bantu Social studies Club at the Temperance Hotel recently.

Mr. Mzaidume, after referring to earlier days, said: The question today is—What distinctive features in African Society might well be retained as channels through which the new culture (Western civilisation) could penetrate the African group or what elements were of permanent Value? We have often repeated words which to me have now become meaningless, "Mayibuye i Africa!" What do we mean? Are we to go back to the days of Mlanjeni and drive the Europeans back to the sea? I do not think so. The only course, I think, lies in the development and re-fashioning of the living forces in African culture. What then are these living social forces? I shall name a few: the family kinship ties, age sets, the clan tribal organisation under chiefs, the environment, economic organisation, respect for religion, arts and drama.

The family is the centre of all—look around and see those who have broken away from the family ties, the detribalised, the demoralised street-boy and girl. Whom have they benefited? Who desires their company? Juvenile delinquency is today a problem that is worrying many a head. Political force: The Chief, he is the father of his people, the mediator between the people and the spiritual beings who therefore must be respected and venerated. The unquestioning submission to authority, the loyalty required of the people, contribute towards a group solidarity, a recognition of common interests which would be of the greatest advantage in the altered circumstances, under other political control or administration, to the present day problems. Let us organise the Africans into a united front. We shout day in and out, but "ubi sumus?"

"We in our misguided attempt to be civilized have discarded all that is Bantu as unworthy. Let us make our chiefs worthy of respect by educating them, and we the supposed cream of South Africa be an example to the masses in showing that due respect to our leaders. This then may lead to solidarity, and an improvement of social and economic conditions of the people.

The Family is the Economic Unit

The economic unit is the family which is, to some extent, self supporting. Local responsibility is developed by co-operation of small groups for the welfare of the community. At present economically we are dead, we are nowhere. We try to establish trades but we fail, we are not supported; we cannot work for a Native: "rather than be cheated (by a Native), I will try a European."

Among the Bantu, division of labour has always been on sexual lines and that with a few alterations can still be utilised. Why take agricultural pursuits from women? For certain tasks a group is responsible, and that group responsibility should be recognised and exploited. The Europeans are an individualistic people and the Bantu inclined towards communism, and if therefore we blindly try to imitate the White we fall into that chasm into which they, too, fell before they reached their present stage of development.

Responsibilities and Privileges

Through birth and education the individual acquires certain responsibilities and duties as well as certain privileges. Native custom develops a social consciousness which makes for oneness, control and discipline. At certain stages one is taught the respective claims of family, community and tribe, a tribe which to-day may mean a collection of Fingo, Xhosa, Pondo, Zulu, etc.

In South Africa initiation schools were discouraged and suppressed by missionaries, but recently some tribes have desired to revive them, because they feel that these schools strengthened the moral tone and the sense of Unity. The sense of social obligation, which is wanting to-day (i.e., the fear of public opinion) provides a control of conduct which could be beneficially carried over into a new social situation. The principles underlying such schools are good and must be retained; only that which is undesirable in them must be eradicated.

To-day we hear of Native prostitution, promiscuity, and illegitimate births. Why is this? The tribe has degenerated, there are no standards controlled by the present tribe. Each man for himself and the devil . . . . . We must make it possible to maintain the solidarity of the people and their social consciousness, and to deal with them as a social unit. If a group can be persuaded to undertake improvements in living conditions, as a group and for the group's wellbeing, and as a group responsibility, a large number of persons will be benefitted; the cost may be in part, or wholly, borne by the group and the result will be more far-reaching. I presume that is the task this Club has taken upon itself.

"Development along our own lines"

NOV 2 1940

Recent legislation has shown that the policy of the Government of this country is towards segregation. Complete segregation would mean giving the Bantu full powers of self-government under their own ruler. The Bantu have already been greatly influenced by European culture and therefore it is impossible for them to pursue lines of development which will be exceptionally their own. No people has ever developed along lines which are exclusively its own. In these days of extensive commerce, when distance has been annihilated, what culture cannot be influenced by those with which it comes into contact?

In conclusion, I would plead with you to avoid denationalisation and service imitation on the one hand and unreasoning tendency to primitive life on the other, but strike the middle course. Take what is good in the European culture and at the same time retain what is good in your own culture. Then Africa will come back.

POSITION IN CAPE NATIVE EDUCATION

OCT 19 1940

Bantu Opinion

King Williams Town

Mr. G. H. Welsh, B.A. the chief Inspector of Native Education in the Cape Province, fully explained the policy of the Government and financial position in Native Education at the last (1940) session of the Transkeian Territories General Council. He enunciated the following details:-

Mr. Chairman and members, I thank you for the opportunity of seeing and meeting you again this session. Members will recollect that during last year the Government announced its intention of taking over full control of Native education from the Provinces, and to change to some extent the system of financing that education. Early in September last year, however, events in European had effects on South Africa, a change of Government took place, and the new Government was faced with serious and urgent duties in connection with the war. As a result it was decided by the Government to abandon for the present the scheme for controlling Native education. On the financial side, the Minister of Finance early this year announced that there would be a change in the system of financing education. It was proposed that a contribution from general revenue of £340,000 per annum should be continued as in the past, but instead of only 60 per cent of the receipts from the Native general tax being paid to the Trust Fund, the proportion was raised to two-thirds, or 66 per cent. That meant that for this year it is estimated that £90,000 extra will accrue to the fund. Under this arrangement there is available for Native development this year a total of £1,254,000. Of that £274,000 approximately is for so-called general purposes, that is for agriculture, hospitals and so forth. Of the remainder, £980,000 is available for education. Coming to Native education estimates for the current year as already approved by the Minister of Native Affairs, the division of this fund is as follows:- The Cape is to receive £474,000, the Transvaal £216,000, Natal £195,000, and the Free State £82,000. That leaves a balance of £13,000, which will remain in the fund as reserve. Regarding the Cape, the amount given this year is £28,000 more for general services than we had last year. This money is to be spent in two main directions. In the first place the annual salary of every qualified Native teacher in primary schools who has had three year' service in the Department will be increased by £3. That will cost approximately £11,000. Secondly, the rest of the money will enable us to appoint about 180 new teachers, the great majority—150 out of 180—in primary schools. One or two matters of general iterest in connection with the spending of this money may be worth mentioning. We propose, for example, to start a new industrial girls' school at Mount Frere, and another one at Uitenhage. At Cape Town, the Langa Location secondary school, which has been in existence for years, will now extend beyond standard 7, and will go to the full secondary school rank. An experienced Native graduate has been appointed principal of that school. At Grahamstown, where there is a secondary school, also with a Native principal, the school is being placed under the control of the School Board. In the past it has been under the control of a local committee representing bodies interested in Native education. The main danger of placing the school under the Board will be a substantial reduction in the fees paid by parents. The special type of school referred to last year at Glen Grey is being extended. The Freemantle boys' school is expected to have 180 boys in attendance in standards 4, 5 and 6. The school, as you know, is the daughter of the Nyanga School, but the daughter is likely to be considerably bigger than its mother in a very short time. That school is for boys only. In the beginning of 19 41 we hope to establish a similar school near the same spot for girls, where housecraft, gardening and agricultural farming will receive great attention, in addition to the ordinary school work. Further, in January next year provision has been made for establishing a secondary school at the same place. Twenty of the best boys from the primary school at Freemantle will receive bursaries to enable them to go to the secondary school. Agriculture will be a special feature of this school, and it is hoped that we shall have from Fort Hare a Native, specially trained and holding a diploma in Agriculture, to take charge of that school as well as directing the agriculture work at the Glen Grey farm not generally connected with these three schools. Two further places may be referred to, though they are very far from the Transkei. At Mafeking and at Taungs two very fine buildings have been erected for school purposes. The interesting part of these buildings is this. The cost of the buildings has been met largely by a levy on the tribes concerned. In addition a loan has been granted to the tribe by the Education Department. These schemes are interesting as showing how the tribes are prepared to put their hands into their pockets in order to get nice schools in their locations. Two new appointments of a supervisory nature have been made this year. The first is that of the principal of a Native school with special qualifications in music. Then, owing to the generosity of the Native Affairs Department and with their full sympathy, we have authority to appoint an inspector of handicrafts in the Province. This Council has often expressed itself with considerable doubt on the question of handiwork and handicraft. By this appointment we are able to get a man trained in this kind of work who will be able to serve the whole field for us and to advise as to the direction in which improvements may be made. We are hoping to have substantial benefits from the appointment of this officer who is here with us to-day. Apart from the ordinary estimates provision has been made for two special grants from the Trust fund of the Cape and also of the other Provinces. Firsoly, a grant of £84,000 has been made available for the erection of school buildings in certain urban areas. This money has been allocated as follows:- Cape £30,000, which, as you know, is being spent upon buildings at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, King William's Town and East London; Natal £24,000, Transvaal £20,000, Orange Free State £10,000. The Cape buildings scheme will, it is hoped, be completed before the end of this financial year. Anyone who has seen the very bad conditions in schools in urban areas will appreciate what a benefit this will be. We also feel very strongly about the equipment of the schools. Yesterday morning I was in a school where there were 78 children, with one teacher, one very dilapidated blackboard, and not a single seat in the whole school. This is not unusual, they say. To improve that situation the Government has given an amount of £60,000 to the Provinces. Of that the Cape is to receive £20,000, the Transvaal £18,000, Natal £15,000 and the Orange Free State £7,000. This money will be spent almost entirely in purchasing desks, furniture, etc., required for the schools. Before leaving the somewhat dry and arid region of figures, I would like to give you some idea of comparative expenditure on different branches of Native education. Taking the figures for the whole Union for 1940-41, the details are as follows:—On primary education we are spending £712,000, on teacher training £100,000, on secondary education £51,000, on school instruction supervision and examinations £43,000, and on techinal and industrial education £26,000. In the Cape we spent £21,000 on what was called a good service allowance for teachers. From this you will see that practically £77,000 out of every £100,000 was spent on elementary education. It is sometimes said that secondary education among Natives is being too rapidly, and that the technical building is being made top-heavy. But actually figures do not seem to justify that criticism, for on secondary education in the Union we are spending little more than 5 per cent of our total expenditure. A matter on which I wish to touch is that of the so-called teachers' lands, which has been before the Council in one form or another on numerous occasions. Before July, 1920, contributions were made by local people or councils to make up the teachers' salaries. The Native Affairs Department had made a practice of assigning special allotments to Native teachers and the provision of such lands was regarded by the Education Department as part of the contribution towards local teachers' salaries. Since July, 1920, under the provisions of Ordinance 26 of 1920, the Native teachers' salaries, as approved by the Superintendent General according to definite scales, have been paid in full by the Administration and no local contribution towards the salary of any Native teacher in cash or land has been required. No local rate on an arable allotment is granted to any teacher, and the Provincial Executive Committee of the Cape Province has definitely stated its view that it is not necessary or advisable to make any representations to the Government in regard to the granting of any special arable allotments. This subject has constantly come up in the last twenty years, but one may hope that when the definite statement of the facts is given teachers will understand the position, and realise that this is a matter on which there is really no legitimate grievance. In conclusion, I would suggest to the Council that grants made available during the year by the Government for the development of our ordinary services, for the improvement of school buildings in urban areas and for providing substantial equipment and furniture in the schools, representing a total sum of nearly £80,000 to the Cape Province alone, should be welcomed with gratitude. The past year has been one of marking time as is shown by the fact that the number of pupils and teachers at the end of the year was very much the same as it was in the year previous, namely 200,000 pupils and 4,400 teachers. During the present year, we shall, I hope, be able to take another step forward, even if it is only a small one, and to effect some improvements in the schools. For that all concerned should be thankful to the Native Affairs Commission, the Native Affairs Department, and the Government as a whole.

South Africa

King Wm's Town

South Africa

OCT 19 1940

V

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Laws For Africans Make Criminal, Says Dr. Phillips

An attack on "special, racial, crime-manufacturing statutes" was made by the Rev. Dr. Ray E. Phillips when he addressed the Johannesburg Rotary Club on "The Rising Tide of Native Crimes." A Government inquiry was urgently needed into laws carrying legal sanctions for Natives, he said.

Dr. Phillips said that every measurement showed that the tide of Native crime was rising and that a new high-water mark had been reached. In 1938, the most recent figures, 210,632 Natives were convicted on the Reef. On the basis of the 1936 census, this meant one conviction for every Native male, woman and juvenile in employment on the Reef.

"When we begin to analyse the increase in crime, we find that the most rapid increase is found among juveniles," he continued "Juvenile Court convictions have increased 56.5 per cent. in the last two years.

"No one even remotely acquainted with the Native people can accuse them of being a race of natural criminals, with criminal tendencies inherited from criminal forebears. They are a peaceful folk. Crime, as we knew it, was almost unknown in African tribal society.

"The first thnig that strikes the eye when examining the list of offences for which Natives are convicted is that the big majority are offences which are not offences for the European.

"A Government inquiry is urgently needed into the whole gamut of laws for Natives which carry penal sanctons with a view to bringing about some easement ni the administration of the laws and their enforcement by the police until it becomes possible to reduce the number of these special, racial, crime-manufacturing statutes.

"Yet, through sheer ignorance and inertia on the part of the European public, the crime factories grind on and the tide of convictions rises. The growing wonder is that it has not, long since, caused a tidal wave of crime of hideous proportions. That it has not is a tribute to the ability of the Native to be patient under duress."

Dr. Phillips said that convictions for offences common to all races were also rapidly on the increase.

Bantu World 5-1-40
Johannesburg South Africa

African Domestic Servants League

I have received this item from Miss Dorothy Ngcobo (Secretary of the above League which is under the Directorate of Mr. J. G. Coka—Editress).

The African Domestic Servants League daily meets the demands of both employers and employees. Hundreds of houseladies find it is the best solution for whatever problems they have in Domestic Service. The moral influence of the League has been such that many organisations catering for the welfare of the Servants are springing up. The Municipality is taking a more active interest on the matter than they did before. Thanks to the League there is now a Cookery Teacher and Demonstrator who helps Africans to understand their work better. The Helping Hand Club has taken the path to progress. As the sincerest form of flattery and compliment is imitation, we have had the unusual experience of imitators. All these work to the good of the Domestic Servants as a whole.

Since the inaugural meeting of November 30 when our membership had been reduced by corruption, lies, and misrepresentations, to 20, our total membership today is 407. We have placed 315 servants in employment. We are daily fighting against the injustices to which Africans in the service are reduced.

Within the next six months, if the League progresses as it does at present there will be a Wage Determination, regulated hours and inspection of food and rooms. Negotiations with the Labour Department are promising. We also hope that our Training Centre will be opened soon. The Domestic Servants League having come to stay, is daily proving of great benefit to all sections of the Community. It is contributing towards building bridges between races and harmonising race relations.

On Sunday, April 28, after the general meeting, preliminary classes in New Thought were started. All enquiries and information can be had by personal interview or oi the Phone.

Bantu World 5-11-40
Johannesburg South Africa

Poverty Stricken Tribe In Africa Sends War Aid

BAILUNDO, ANGOLO, W. Africa —(ANP)—A poverty-stricken community here, which is unparalleled in the United States for destitute conditions has raised $39 and sent it to America with the request that it be used to aid relief work among war refugees. The campaign, headed by the woman of an African native church, was similar to one conducted last year when the same church raised more than $40 for relief in China.

[illegible]

Lovedale Missionaries Write On Native Welfare

TWO publications of particular interest to those interested in Native welfare have been published by the Lovedale Press—"The African Sunday School" by the Rev. James J. R. Jolobe, B.A., and a booklet entitled "Native Health."

The latter contains three addresses to the Ciskei Mission Council by Neil MacVicar, M.D., D.P.H., Dr. Dorothy Ryan and the Rev. H. M. Bennett, M.B., Ch. B.

The first article is a general survey of the work which is being done by medical missionaries and stresses the need of hospitals for the treatment of acute illness among the Bantu people. Dr. MacVicar pleads his case eloquently in describing the difficulties of the missionary pioneers who are still combating the witchcraft delusion with encouraging results.

In dealing with cases of chronic illness and disablement among the Natives an appeal is made for some form of State assistance, particularly where it is the wage-earner of a family that is disabled.

Dr. Dorothy Ryan, after a little more than two years work at the Victoria Hospital, Lovedale, makes some startling revelations of infant mortality among the Natives. She finds that (1) a baby born in the Native villages has about an equal chance of living as of dying before reaching school age, (2) that the critical age corresponds with time of weaning and (3) the majority of babies pass safely through the time during which they are breast fed but that after weaning they are fed on a diet that is totally inadequate. Ignorance of the mothers is the primary cause and one of the greatest problems confronting the welfare worker. Its solution lies in persuading the parents that mealie-meal and water is not the ideal food for a small child.

The Rev. Bennett discusses the need of district work as distinct from hospitals in the rural areas, in order to combat the ignorance which results in Natives coming to the hospitals for treatment only when they are in advanced stages of disease.

The work of the medical missionary is epitomised by the lines with which the Rev. Bennett closes his address:

"That healing gift He lends to them
Who use it in His name;
The power that filled His garment's hem
Is everywhere the same.
That Good Physician liveth yet
Thy Friend and Guide to be;
The Healer by Gennesaret,
Shall walk the rounds with thee."

The Rev. James Jolobe's Sunday School manual is a useful compilation of notes and suggestions for use by the Sunday School teacher. It contains thirteen separate lessons, adequately and simply explained, and suitable for children of all ages.

Umteteli 5-4-40
Johannesburg South Africa

Only White Man In African Mine Proves To Be A Thief

Courier 6-8-40 Pittsburgh

LONDON, June 6—(ANP)—The racial hatred and arrogant supremacy which British people have always shown toward the darker races was rarely better exemplified than in the statement by an English judge in Old Bailey court here last week as he sentenced a 24-year-old white thief for stealing diamonds from West Coast African mine. The judge said:

"You broke a great trust—the trust reposed in you as the only white man in a camp and in charge of a mine." Fifteen months' imprisonment was the sentence imposed on the thief, Donald H. Hutter, for having in his possession, 1,224 uncut diamonds valued at approximately $75,000.

All Sections Must Have Civic Pride

The Natal Sun
Durban.

Says Mayor Of Mantzburg.

AUG 10 1940

Opening the third annual conference of the Natal Urban Locations Advisory Boards Congress His Worship the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg Mr. A.T. Allison said the Maritzburg City Council took a keen interest in the welfare of its Bantu community. Plans were on foot for the establishment of a clinic for the Bantu at the Native Location where a specially qualified Nurse would be permanently employed to be in attendance, assisting a medical practitioner who would administer to the health needs of the Bantu community in the Location. Behind this, continued His Worship, was Mrs. W.A.D. Russell whose untiring zeal in Bantu welfare work was well known. The Mayor laid stress on the City Council's eagerness to have the co operation of the African community. "We want every community to show civic pride and to take interest in their town," said His Worship. After expressing his appreciation of Bantu loyalty at this time, he said Britain was fighting for the freedom of all mankind

AUG 10 1940

DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. A. W. Geo. Champion who move a vote of thanks to the Mayor said the Bantu looked upon European men of standing to help Advisory Boards. The shelving of suggestions from these Boards gave the Bantu the impression that advice was sought only in the interests of white citizens. He was glad that a lady, in the person of Mrs. Russell was interested in Bantu welfare, for this meant that problems that affect the Bantu would always be given attention they deserve. In a reference to the conditions of urban Bantu, Mr Champion said, "We shall never be satisfied until we are given more security of tenure."

On the African's attitude to the war he said,

"We are loyal to the Government but our unconditional loyalty has always brought us disappointment for we are not allowed to take arms to defeat the enemy. This gives us the impression that after so many years of our stay with Europeans as our masters they yet do not trust us. We can be trusted. The British are our friends. It grieves us that even people like Mrs. Russell do not voice their opinion in support of our willingness to help our Government in its hour of need."

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

Speaking on Monday to conference Mrs. Russell outlined qualities necessary for leadership and the conduct of public affairs and said it was important to remember that service to the community precluded considerations of personal advantage. She referred to a variety of ways in which town Bantu would help their people and said it was necessary to study things and to know the correct way of doing them. She made an appeal for Bantu blood donors.

S.A.I. OF RACE RELATIONS

NOV 16 1940

Bantu Opinion
Johannesburg
South Africa

LEGAL AID FOR AFRICANS

A new service of considerable value to Africans has recently been provided through the Legal Aid Bureau which has its offices at 64a Progress Buildings, Corner Commissioner and Von Weilligh Shreets, Johannesburg.

The Bureau was established some years ago by the South African Institute of Race Relations, but until comparatively recently its activities were confined almost entirely to assistance in criminal matters. The Bureau has been providing attorneys free of charge, to Africans and others who are brought before the Johannesburg Magistrate's court and certain Reef courts, but for some time past it has been felt that there are many matters, apart from criminal ones, in which advice and legal assistance are required. Since the beginning of the year, therefore, the Institute of Race Relations has been employing a full time, fully qualified person (Miss Ruth Hayman) who devotes all her time to advising (free of charge) those people who cannot afford to employ attorneys, on their problems. Since March Miss Hayman has been helping nearly 120 people every month, on every sort of problem that arises. She advises people about hire purchase agreements and assists those who get into difficulties through not being able to pay their instalments; in numerous cases she intervenes when difficulties arise between landlords and tenants; she takes up claims against employers who do not pay the correct wages or who do not give proper notice; she assists people in their domestic problems; she takes up accusations of assault by police and others; and she deals with all the difficulties that arise from the pass laws, and other laws which specially affect Africans.

Often a dispute can be settled by an interview or letter, but in some cases it is necessary that the matter should be taken to court. When this happens the services of an attorney are obtained without any cost except the out of pocket expenses such as stamps on documents etc.

In addition to the civil work which has been described, the Bureau is still undertaking criminal defences in the courts, and nearly 70 requests are being dealt with every month.

Africans who are in difficulties of any kind need not hesitate to get in touch with the Bureau. Every effort will be made to help them whatever their difficulties may be.

Do not forget!

LEGAL AID BUREAU

64a Progress Buildings (Fourth Floor), Corner Commissioner and Von Weilligh Streets, Johaniesburg

RACE PROBLEM 1940
AFRICA

These Sanitary Inspectors

Nigerian Eastern Guardian
Port Harcourt
5-4-40

EFFICIENCY, above anything else, is most vital to the success of any business life and the energetic individual who is bent on progress must be prepared to adjust himself as a functioning unit towards the attainment of this quality. Contend that this submission is wrong, and you will soon find that, the financial backing of an enterprise notwithstanding, it is destined to crash and become a failure. Now, so many things make for efficiency which, however, are not necessarily confined to knowing the A.B.C of one's profession as the capacity to solve problems arising in the course of the execution of one's duties.

Unfortunately, most Africans, it would seem, have a very limited comprehension of this fact and the result has been that they prove hopelessly incompetent when examined from this standpoint. This is true particularly of certain Sanitary Inspectors in the township of Port Harcourt whose policy seems to be to go around houses asking questions instead of doing their duty as Sanitary Inspectors. For instance, if, as a consequence of rainfall, pools of water stagnate in front of one's house, he would be asked imperatively to arrange for their exit instead of the Sanitary Inspector concerned making a recommendation to the head of his department for the construction of more drains.

Try to reason with one of the Inspectors on this point and you will be shocked to understand the illogical and mortifying arguments which he will present. Insist upon having your viewpoint understood, and you will realise too soon that you are in for a shower of invectives. Statements such as "you cannot tell me what I know," and "that you make a foolish submission," and so forth, are typical of the many which are made by some of these Inspectors. An instance may be cited of a Sanitary official who, when questioned at the Hospital Road as to why drainage was not constructed to enable the flood which gathers in front of the new houses to run out, replied that the area in question was a "bush" and that the provision of a drainage was out of the question, even though the houses adjacent to this area have been provided with drainage.

Now, are we to understand from this statement that one section of the community should have every comfort whilst the other should be inconvenienced, simply because it is in the "bush," to quote the learned Sanitary Inspector? Well, how about the paying of house rates and taxation, the funds which go to make up the salary of the Inspectors? Are the people supposed to be living in the "bush" exempted in this respect? If not, wherein lies the logic of this statement?

Admittedly, it is a proof of incompetency which is a bugbear to the progress of this township, for, as will be recalled, His Honour the Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Provinces, in his capacity as an important executive, took pains to examine local drainage, during his visit to the township, and saw the necessity for improving them when funds are available. Why then should the Inspectors have a different attitude on the subject? Is the visiting of houses for larvae all that is required of a Sanitary Inspector? What of the stagnant pools breeding mosquitoes which are not disinfected and the grass growing behind Works Road which forms the "bush" referred to by the Sanitary officer? Does there exist any clause in the rules of sanitation or hygiene which permits a line of demarcation to be drawn between the needs of a section of a community from the other? Aren't these tentative proofs of incompetency? If not, we should very much like to know what else they are!

The Death Of Sir John Harris.

ADVOCATED FREEDOM FOR ALL MEN.

Ilanga lase Natal
(the Natal Sun)
6-8-40
Durban
Natal

By Dr. P. ka I. Seme.

The death of Sir John Harris is an incalculable loss to the course of African liberty. He was a lover of freedom in the true sense of that word, and he laboured earnestly for the freedom of the unfortunate men and women of all nations. Such great men are rare in this world to-day. Most of our great men begin and end with the love for their own people.

Sir John Harris as secretary for the Aborigines Anti Slavery and protection Society was a powerful spiritual force even in that company of the most distinguished members of that Society in London which includes some of the best names in English history - names that made England great and honoured throughout the world as the liberator of the Africans and the protector of small nations.

ENSLAVING AFRICAN.

To-day, how rare indeed such nobility of spirit it seems may be found even among Englishmen! The desire to enslave the African workers or to create private fortunes and comforts out of the unpaid or under-paid labour of the Africans is the curse of all our boasted civilisation in this country. We need a Harris to save us and to remind us that the foundations of a great empire can only be built upon freedom - "equal rights for all civilised men, irrespective of colour, race or religion." All workers should be paid a living wage if we want to see crime and violence decrease in our cities today and the farmers should not be encouraged to demand slave labour - unpaid labour from Native squarters on their farms. Let us send to Parliament men and women who will tell this country the truth, namely that this slavery business must go.

GRATEFUL WORLD.

Sir John Harris was such a man. He was the idealist who turned and put his own hands unto the plough - he had the courage of his own convictions and carried them out. He and Lady Harris travelled through central Africa on foot walking thousands of miles, suffering untold privations and risking all that man and woman can value in this life. They saw the slave trade and the inhumanity of man to man in those dark portions of the world. The civilised world is grateful to-day for what they did and suffered in order to expose the cruelties of the Belgian Congo of those days. He was the liberator not only of the Africans but of the slaves throughout the world because he urged the League of Nations to accept and to pass a strong resolution abolishing slavery throughout the world. May his great name ever be remembered and honoured by all Africans.

THIS INCONSISTENT POLICY

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
5-17-40
Port Harcourt

The declared policy of a Native Administration is to educate the indigenes of a place in the art of self-Government, so that when they become fully-fledged, they may be able to manage their own affairs independently of any outside power.

The only way to achieve this objective is by employing the Natives in the various spheres of the Native Administration Service.

An Administration is doomed to failure when it departs from this policy.

Despite the preponderance of educated youths in the Ijaw district, the inability of the Administrative authorities to select by means of a well conducted test, a candidate with a sound educational background and unquestionable moral probity to take over from the present Treasury Clerk, beats the mentality of the average individual.

At one time when the Native authorities were fighting through constitutional channels to remove the Treasury Clerk, the Resident ordered Mr J. G. Cary, the then District Officer, to set a test for, and choose from amongst, the candidates presented by the various clans, a competent candidate to take up the appointment.

According to the D. O's circular, all the candidates went to Forcados where the examination was scheduled to be held.

Instead of setting the test, the D. O. did not do so until he went on tour of the District without informing them.

They waited for the D. O. until they got tired and went back to their respective towns and villages.

The matter then died a natural death.

Not long after, the Native Administration Auditor checked the Treasury and discovered a shortage of one hundred and fifty pounds.

This amount he was ordered to make good by sacrificing a certain fraction of his monthly stipend every month.

When it is remembered that the economic position of the Administration is anything else but satisfactory, the situation can be appreciated.

The door of the Administration service is a "closed sesame" to the well-educated Ijaw youth, because, the Treasury Clerk who has power to recommend candidates for employment thinks, so it seems, that the appointment of such youths will jeopardise his job.

It is to be pointed out that the Native authorities would not have bothered about him had the Treasury Clerk displayed an attitude which shows that he has the interest of the Administration at heart.

As a non-Native, he is not only driving the Administration to a state of utter economic engulfment but is also impairing its efficiency.

The powers that be are therefore requested to step into the matter and grant the prayer of the Native Authorities by appointing a son of the soil to the Treasury clerkship

Scholarships For Ijaw Youths

Eastern Nigerian Guardian
5-13-40
Port Harcourt

"CONSIDERING the nature of the Western Ijaw Native Administration revenue, which renders the Administration incapable of embarking on any improvement scheme, it will be a concrete manifestation of humanitarianism if the Ijaw Burutus will earmark part of the rentals for the institution of a scholarship fund for promising Ijaw youths." Thus ran a portion of an article which appeared under "Public Opinion" in a recent issue of this Newspaper.

We wish to associate ourselves in this Leader with the views expressed in that article. As it is known, the Western Ijaw Native Administration revenue (about £900), as has been pointed out, "is incapable of embarking upon any improvement scheme." And so, a suggestion is finally made, in the circumstances, for a portion of the funds to be earmarked "for the institution of a scholarship fund."

It is time for people to realise that nothing good can come out of any unhealthy surroundings and when it is conceded that the staff of the Native Administration has got to be paid while at the same time, making room for essential public services as good roads, sanitary services, schools, etc., all from this paltry amount, then the wisdom of this Correspondent's views will be appreciated the more. After all, what does it avail an administration to embark upon a scheme without the necessary money to finance it?

In the circumstances, we believe a little of everything will not be out of place. Instead of going to extremes in attempting to do a thing they can't afford, we suggest to the Western Ijaw Native Administration to take this Correspondent's views seriously, in which case they should keep their townships appreciably healthy while at the same time making provision for the future enlightenment of their sons and daughters. After all, it cannot be doubted that the salvation of this administration lies in the hands of the youths.

African War Efforts

OCT 26 1940

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

97

The Nazi promise of a "New South Africa" flowing with milk and honey in which Africans will "work for ten shillings a day and become the equals of Europeans" is not having the effect it was intended to produce. On the contrary, it seems to have strengthened African loyalty to the British Crown, and to have made Africans redouble their war efforts. This is not surprising. Africans are conscious of the fact that their destiny as the result of this war hangs in the balance. They are fully aware that in the "new South Africa" which is being planned in certain quarters, they will not share the new life but, like the Jews in Germany and other peoples now under the Swastika, will be exploited for the enrichment of those who wield the sceptre of power in their hands. To them the so-called "New South Africa" will be the House of Bondage from which they can never hope to escape. Consequently they refuse to be deceived by Nazi agents and those whose minds have been confused by some ideologies and who, therefore, are unable to understand that victory for Hitler means to Africa and Africans not only enslavement but a return to the abyss of darkness which for centuries held our race in the bondage of ignorance and superstition.

It is quite clear to the majority of thinking Africans that only British victory will ensure freedom and progress for Africa. It is because of this belief and knowledge that the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, with the unanimous approval of the members of the National Council, gave the sum of £100,000 to the British Government for the purpose of purchasing Spitfires and Hurricanes. "This noble contribution," as His Majesty's High Commissioner described it, is a proof that not only the Basuto nation, but all Africans toruhghout the length and breadth of Southern Africa are determined to stand or fall with those who are fighting against the forces of Hitlerism. The other day the Native Commissioner at Groot-Spelonke received four shillings from two Africans, who did not disclose their identity, with these words: "Sink their ships, drop their aeroplanes. Should they invade the island fight on, we trust you." Although these two men could only contribute little to the African war efforts nevertheless their enthusiasm for British victory, as expressed in their message, is unchallengeable. If they could give hundreds they would because they are convinced that Hitlerism is a menace to both white and black.

All Africans, south of the Zambesi, will feel greatly honoured by the contribution made to our war efforts by the Basuto nation through its Paramount Chief, and there can be no doubt that all will feel proud of the fact that as a people we are playing no insgnificant part in "cleansing Europe from Nazi pestilence and saving the world from a new Dark Age." We have no doubt that the Paramount Chief and the people of Basutoland will feel encouraged in their efforts when they are told that several of our rulers and their peoples in the Union, in Swaziland and Bechuanaland, have also upheld the honour of our race by their voluntary contributions, because they are all actuated by the desire of seeing the forces of evil and darkness plunged into the abyss of destruction.

We are, together with other subjects of His Majesty the King, crusaders against the rule of force, and the oppression of the weaker races and nations of the world. We are builders of a new world in which mankind will learn the arts of peace and of living together in harmony. It is our firm coviction that the part which we are playing in this war will not be forgotten when the reconstruction period comes. Our efforts are not being made in vain. When the time comes we must share in those ideals of life for which we are prepared to make whatever sacrifice is required of us. Men of vision the world over realise that human happiness and freedom cannot be achieved until the spirit which has made Hitler a devouring flame has been obliterated from the hearts of men. They realise that there can be no new world until men are prepared to deal with one another as human beings.

By our war efforts we are proving to our white fellow countrymen that we are no longer a menace to their existence and that we are ready to work with them for the good of our common country. Believe it or not, these efforts are changing the hearts of thousands of white people who hitherto were indifferent to our desires, aspirations and ambitions. Let us, therefore, continue the good work until the forces of Hitlerism are overthrown.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Native Development Fund

With the object of assisting Native treasuries to finance development schemes which they cannot afford from their own revenues, a Native Development Board was established in Northern Rhodesia in 1938 to advise the Governor on the administration of a Native Development Fund of £30,000. By March last grants amounting to £21,507 had been made. The Chief Secretary is Chairman of the Board, the other members being the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Financial Secretary, heads of Departments concerned with Native development and the non-official member of the Legislature nominated to represent Native interests.

Grants have been made for schools, roads, crops, forestry, health, cattle improvement, water development, soil erosion and agricultural shows. A minor scheme supported has been the Native beeswax industry, for the encouragement of which the Native authorities have engaged travelling demonstrators trained by the Agricultural Department; these men teach the villagers how to make proper bark-hives and how to refine the wax collected. The financial return is small, but beekeeping provides a useful source of income for elderly Natives who do not wish to go away to the labour centres and might not find employment if they did. The value of beeswax exported from Northern Rhodesia increased from £25 in 1934 to £2,000 in 1938, and the infant industry continues to grow.

East Africa and Rhodesia
[illegible]
London England

Native Labour in Uganda

Although there was no serious shortage of Native labour in Uganda last year, fewer workers came from Ruanda-Urundi, partly because they found more work at home, and partly because there was a quite unfounded fear that Africans crossing the border into Uganda might be conscripted. Improved diets supplied by employers gave some startling results; according to the latest Labour Report, a large gold-mining concern in Ankole trebled its boys' output by introducing a ½ lb. meat ration daily, and a ginnery in the Western Province obtained a 100% daily turn-out of labour by a diet well above the statutory minimum and a nine hours' shift. Dislike of living in corrugated iron huts is stated to be common; on one sisal estate only two out of 17 such huts were occupied, the men preferring their own mud or grass huts, as in the villages.

East Africa and Rhodesia
[illegible]
London England

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Native Opinion)

88 Out Of Every 100 Natives Go Back

There

5-11-40

Ilanga Lase Natal
Durban
South Africa

YOU will remember reading in these articles that Natives keep going back to the Mines to work again—that is, after they have had a holiday.

You will be surprised to learn how very many of them do this.

The figures have been worked out, and it has been discovered that as many as 88 out of every 100 Union Natives who work on the Mines go back again there after they have had a well earned holiday.

This means that out of every 10,000 Union Natives working on Mines, 8,800 go back there again

At present there are 352,960 Natives working on the Transvaal gold mines, a number so large that it is testimony in itself that the Natives are satisfied with the conditions. If they were not satisfied they would not go to work on the Mines; if they were not treated well, it would soon "get about" — word would soon travel from kraal to kraal, from Reserve to Reserve.

But the fact is, as said in last week's article, that the Natives are treated well; and the good news has passed from lip to lip. That is the main reason why so many Natives are working on the Mines today.

Even with good pay, good health is so important. Now the health of the Natives is a matter that appeals to those who are responsible for the Mines. They see to it that everything possible is done for the good health of the Natives.

And it is a fact that the Natives working on the Mines do keep in good health. It stands to reason that they would not go back to the Mines in such numbers—88 out of every 100—if they did not enjoy good health.

You will have read about the Gamma Sigma Clubs, which are doing good work. At some of the meetings they have debates, of a high standard too. Natives love an indaba, and the members of a Gamma Sigma Club who are chosen to represent it in friendly debate speak with ease and dignity. The side that cultivates team work in debate is powerful. Well, the other night a team from the Gamma Sigma Club at Benoni, went out to the Gamma Sigma Club at Brakpan, and during the debate reference was made to the Mines, and one of the speakers said that statistics showed that the health of Natives on the Mines was better than that of Natives in the towns.

Problems Of Bantu Youth

Dr. Ellen Hellmann's Monograph

AUG 3 1940

Umteteli wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

"PROBLEMS of Urban Bantu Youth" is the title of a new monograph just issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations in its authoritative and informative series of publications appearing from time to time. The monograph of which Dr. Ellen Hellmann is the author is a thorough and well documented study of the causes of early school leaving and the occupational opportunities open to Bantu youth in Johannesburg.

Different chapters deal with the background of Urban Bantu Life, including sections on the home, the school, and recreation; the reasons for early school leaving; and a survey of the occupational opportunities in various industries on the Reef, including a discussion of the difficulties of procuring suitable employment. The monograph covers a field of importance for all students and social workers who have any interest in juvenile problems and is being sold by the South African Institute of Race Relations, P O. Box 97, Johannesburg for 3/- (post free).

AFRICAN POLICE

THEIR POSITION DEFENDED

AUG 3 1940

The Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Sir,

While I noted with regret the plight encountered by your correspondent, Mr. Vivian B. J. Mhlaba in "The Bantu World" issue of July 13, 1940 about the deficiency of our African Police, I am as well inclined to condemn his criticism of them to a greater length than he would care to think.

It is the duty of the man of his type to realise the awkward position of the African Police as compared with that of the European Police, in spite of the two being the members of the S. A. P. He says that he pursuaded for an assistance from the first and the second African Policemen but without success, the only answer being: "Hamba ufune abe Lungu, yibo abanevolovolo"; and so such an answer annoyed him.

He wants to make up a case in saying these Policemen harass us day and night for trifling things like passes; but he seems ignorant that the African Police never go about the streets harassing people without the European Police instructions. In most cases the African Police have very narrow chances of arrest, unless so instructed by the white Police. Therefore, it should be suspectable that the African Police declines uptaking certain things in accordance to Law.

AUG 3 1940

I think it is most advisable that the African community should be made more conversant with the regulations governing the S. A. P. There is too much of the unrational and ignorant view taken by some people towards the Police Force.

Mr. Mhlaba should realise that the Johannesburg Police lack public experience and that it could have been foolish for that police to run hazardly after such allegations when other brighter arrangements, unless that that police was an eye witness to such a plight. But did he go to the Police Station for a complaint thereafter?

JACOB R. MOHLAMME
E. N. Township,
Johannesburg.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SERVICE

"For the Cabin Schools"

AUG 3 1940

(Continued from last week's issue)

AFTER three years of this work Miss Moseley was married to Mr. Samuel G. Booker, but she continued with her county job. Their Christian home has become a living demonstration of what is possible for coloured citizens. This is her account of it: "We had been reared on the farm and thought to save, so we bought a little home of about fourteen acres and cultivated these in our spare time. We were soon able to buy a horse and jumper"—the local term for a sulky, a coveted social distinction—"which enabled me to do my work with more ease. We took into our home orphan children to help, which made us patrons of the school. Her husband developed a general store with a filling station, which made their home the centre of a progressive neighbourhood.

Bantu

One of the first things the Bookers did was to strengthen the local church. Miss Moseley had found it hidden away on a very bad road. She influenced the members to move it on to a good road and helped them to raise the necessary money. She adds, "Every school I have been able to remodel or build had its beginning in some church or Sunday school where I have taken pride to work irrespective of denomination." She herself is a Baptist.

Johannesburg

After seven years in Cumberland County Mrs. Booker was called to a more responsible position as supervisor of the coloured schools in Mecklenburg County, where Thyne Institute is located.

Once more Mrs. Booker found a cordial white superintendent, Mr. C. B. Green. "He never seemed to tire of the many vexing problems I brought him, and he was never too busy to spare a few minutes for me and my troubles." And that is a tribute, for the white superintendent usually has his hands full with the white schools and is only too glad to leave the coloured group entirely to the Jeanes teacher. This one, however, manages to call at least once each term in every coloured classroom and to meet the coloured teachers in several of their teachers' meetings. Mrs. Booker, of course, would be expected to raise her own funds for such extras as a school nurse and buses but this county's budget did take care of repairs.

Here were new problems to be solved by prayer and persistence. First, in this large county there were forty-nine coloured schools at such distances that Mrs. Booker could not inspect them all that summer, as she had to walk from one community to another. In the second place, the teaching staff was of lower grade than she had ever found. Of the seventy-nine teachers, only five held even elementary certificates, and fifty-one had nothing but local permits. "I pled with my teachers to go to summer school," she writes. "I arranged extension courses for them, and thereby managed to get most of the old stand-bys in the ark before the flood came." Now, fifteen years later, that county has fifty-six coloured schools with one hundred and nineteen teachers. Fewer than a third have only an elementary certificate, more than half have two years of training beyond high school, and eighteen have have a college degree. The principal of the new county training school holds a Master's degree.

The most exciting part of this story, however, is the story of the new Rosenwald schools. Of the original forty-nine buildings, fifteen were in fair condition, but there was not one Rosenwald school in the six hundred square miles of the county. People hadn't even heard of the Rosenwald Fund. Mrs. Booker promptly told them how Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a distinguished Jew, had celebrated his fiftieth birthday in 1912 by establishing a fund to improve rural education for Negroes. This fund would match whatever the local people, coloured and white, could raise, and would also plan the school building. Once they grasped the idea, the Negroes set to work to raise money, and at the end of four terms they had actually won five new Rosenwald schools.

"By this time the people all over the county had the building fever," writes Mrs. Booker, "and I was wanted in every community to help make suggestions for raising the money. I asked the county school board for another supervisor to help me put this building programme over while the fever was on the people. The board asked if I could do the work if my salary was raised enough for me to pay someone to take me around rather than walking and waiting for trains. I at once told them that a gallon bucket was considered full when it held all it could hold, that more salary wouldn't make two persons out me, and that two were needed for this large county. They finally decided to put on another worker, and asked me to recommend the person." The coloured people of the county not long afterward gave Mrs. Booker a car for her faithful service.

AUG 3 1940

Now Mecklenburg County boasts of better school equipment for Negroes than any other county in Virginia. More than half of the fifty-six school buildings are brand new, and sixteen of these are Rosenwald schools. Five new buildings are needed, and five more need repair, but that record sets a new low for rural coloured schools. What is more, the county superintendent feels that what Mrs. Booker and her friend have done has raised the whole educational standard and outlook of the coloured people. This is what he writes: "Our coloured patrons contribute generously of their limited funds for their schools. They raised something like five or six thousand dollars during depression years. They are operating four or five school buses for high school students; they have just made a contribution of five hundred dollars for a dental clinic for each coloured school; they have improved sanitary conditions and ways of living in their homes. In fact, *they are becoming a new race.* Taken as a whole, we have a splendid coloured citizenship in this county. On the coloured children we are spending out of the levies five times as much as the coloured taxes amount to in this county."

Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

And here is what this modest product of a mission school says about herself: "I owe my success as a worker to my heavenly Father for his strength, protection and divine guidance day by day; to the strong support of my teachers, patrons and friends, and the fine spirit of co-operation and earnest support given me by my most honoured superintendents and school board members. Without this help I would not have had the courage to attempt many of my tasks."

AUG 3 1940

Bantu is a liquid porridge which has been allowed to ferment, and sipped in much the same way as beer. This the boys call "marewu." It is a non-intoxicant and the compound boys have any amount of it.

The compound Bantu employee is about the best fed Native to day, and starvation is a word unknown in the compound vocabulary.

The food which is given to these boys is healthy indeed. I think that it is the right sort of stuff to give any human being, especially those who are engaged in hard work. Apart from the general menu already mentioned, there are other tit bits which are served to these boys. For instance in addition to the delicious compound bread (they call it 'Imbunyana') which I had not mentioned, boys are supplied with mealies during the mealie season, oranges, etc.

AUG 3 1940

NO VOTE FOR BANTU WOMEN

NOV 16 1940

"The development of the Native people has generally not proceeded far enough to justify the extension of the privilege of the Franchise to women," says the Secretary for Native Affairs in replying to the Springs Town Council in regard to the question of registered occupiers or their wives voting in the Payneville Native Township.

Bantu Opinion

Some time ago the Springs Town Council approved of an amendment to the Native Location Regulations relating to Advisory Boards. Under the proposed new section not only registered occupiers, but the wives of registered occupiers would be entitled to vote at any election of Advisory Board members.

The proposed amendment was forwarded for the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs.

Johannesburg

"Such a step," the letter continues, "would not only fail to find support among the great majority of Natives, but would be deeply resented by them. It is felt that to admit women voters, apart from other qualifications, at Springs, would lead to similar claims in respect of other Native Advisory Boards and Native Local Government bodies and give rise to possible grave dissension among the Native people."

South Africa

The Department has now advised the Council to rescind their amendment giving the women the vote. The Council has accepted the Department's advice and withdrawn their resolution.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

AFRICAN RACIALISM

The Editor, "Umteteli."

OCT 12 1940

Umteteli

Johannesburg

South Africa

MR. W. B. B. N'KOWANE, Graaff Reinet, C.P., writes: Sir,—We in this continent of Africa are apt to use weapons against our own race. A fact which shows this, is that, when we speak of our own race, we say: "The Races of Africa," whereas the whites call themselves "The White Race." We, in fact, are a living organism, which has a number of members, all of whom have to perform their separate functions, not at all independently, but on the great and strong foundation of "co-operation," each in its own way contributing to its welfare as a whole.

Not in any way disputing the efforts of the few who strive for atonement, I daresay that a large proportion of the African Race may rightly be declared "disease germs" to their fellowmen, who tend to make themselves appear as gems of great price, according to the ways in which they talk to either their fellow Maxosa, Mafengu, Basuto, and so on.

No matter in what ways we try to make racial discriminations, we are all of one blood; we shall all be washed in one blood of redemption, no matter to what denomination of earthly racial classification we belong. Also remember that the blackest of men can wear a Black face, but within him may be buried a heart whiter than snow. So mind, you might hate a Fingo when your grand mother was of the same class.

So let us, before any thing else, unite under the one cross of Jesus and gird our ourselves with the armour of co-operation, "Pax Vobiscum."

HAILE SELASSIE LAUGHS

DEC 14 1940

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Somewhere in the wide open spaces of Ethiopia, the Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, is laughing softly in his beard.

Reading the wireless news from the outer world, he has learned that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the Italian General Staff, has "resigned" his post.

Marshal Badoglio it was who replaced the incapable Emilio de Bono as commander of the Italians when their advance was stalled by Ethiopian resistance.

Marshal Badoglio it was who moved southward toward Addis Ababa with overwhelming force, bombing defenseless villages and killing women and children, and ruthlessly shooting all Ethiopians found with a weapon of any sort.

The Marshal's "marvelous" campaign of bombing planes against antiquated rifles and spears netted his diminutive king the title of Emperor of Ethiopia, and won Badoglio the title of Duke of Addis Ababa.

Marshal Badoglio has "resigned" because of the tragic campaign of the Italians against the Greeks, which, as Chief of Staff, he planned and muffed. The Italians are charging steadily backwards with the skirted Greek mountaineers chopping at their flanks.

Marshal Badoglio made a brave showing in Ethiopia where he was opposed only by men bearing antiquated arms; but the Greeks, backed by the munitions, air force and navy of England, are something else again.

So Emperor Haile Selassie, sitting among his yet-unconquered guerrilas, laughs softly in his beard when he reads the news from Italy.

BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor, "Umteteli."

NOV 2 1940

Umteteli Wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa

MR. G. L. MANGOAELA, Stellenbosch, writes: Sir,—Very few thinking Africans will subcribe to the views advanced by your correspondent of the Robinson Deep regarding Bantu languages. The only conclusion his defeatist attitude leads one to draw, is that he suffers from the bitterness which the present political and economic oppression in this country has caused a few heartless Africans to curse their birth to Bantudom. We appreciate his feelings and commiserate with him, although we cannot identify ourselves with his narrow conceptions.

The very unsatisfactory manner in which he expresses his ideas, here and there, convinces one that the kind of language he would have us create would land us in more difficulties than we already experience in the use of English which has established itself as some kind of "lingua franca" among the Bantu races.

In answer to one of his questions I would like to invite him to show us one great nation that speaks an artificial language as he would have us do. All the great nations (not using the word "nation" in its broader sense) take right pride in the use of their respective languages and have developed them to their very highest to meet their present day needs and demands.

In one of his questions he rightly observes that "progress and development of a nation depends on the use of one language" but fails to realise that that language must be its own and not a make-shift language.

It is not because of differences of languages that there are "commotions" in the world as he wrongly suggests; what needs be corrected is the attitude of some people towards others who speak a language different from theirs. That problem could be and has been solved by willingness of neighbours to respect and learn each others language.

Perhaps your correspondent could be reassured if he learned that this language problem is not a new "epidemic" in our country. The nations of Europe have had it before us and emerged from it, the great nations they are today. While they did have a "lingua franca" which served its purpose then, they did not relegate their own languages to the rubbish-heap as this correspondent advises the Bantu.

It is difficult to grasp what your correspondent understands by "Education," but if he believes that a man is the better educated for throwing away his mother-tongue, merely for the sake of some doubtful material gain, we are obliged to differ with him. It is fondly to be hoped that he does not belong to the class of people who, if they could, would change their colour, for it happens to be convenient to wear a white skin today.

One might conclude by assuring this correspondent that the various hardships under which the African is labouring, today, are but a passing phase. Freedom is bound to come one day. No nation worth its name has ever remained in the yoke of semi-slavery for all times. It would be regrettable that our liberty, when it comes, should find us an artificial people with no language of their own, artificial in all but colour.

The fault, dear correspondent, is not in our languages but largely in ourselves for despising what we have. The great African Aggrey once said: "Use what you have to get what you want."

NOV 2 1940

Like colour, language is inseparable from a people that speaks it; it is the very spirit and soul of that people, their individuality; it is so to speak the very people themselves; it is the one sacred gift that the Almighty in all His wisdom has given to man, and who casts it aside as useless, casts himself away and presumes that God made a mistake in his creation of the world, its peoples and their languages.

BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor "Umteteli."

OCT 19 1940

Umteteli

Johannesburg

South Africa

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Robinson Deep, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,— With Miss Dorothy Lingani, of Zastron (who wrote in "Umteteli"), I agree that the sooner the Bantu languages are suspended from usage the better for us all. I think if one Esperanto for a Bantu Language was introduced the better it would be for us all. As for Mr. F. Morahe ng's warning, it is of no value now. The deterioration of Bantu language could not be "reported" any longer.

There is nothing useful that I could reap from Miss Khomaris, arguments. To me her words seemed like a grandma warning her child from following hygiene rules. She pointed out the misuse of Moshoeshoe's language in certain respects, but the cause of such supposed misuse she does not appear to grasp.

Now, Mr. Morahe ng, and you Miss Khomari what do you think would be the drawback to the Bantu if their languages were either abolished or assimilated into one? Do you ever happen to think that the progress and development of a nation depend on that nation using one language? Do you apprehend that most commotions in the world are due to the difference of spoken languages?

The Bantu languages are so far, with me, a mere draw-back. Education is deadening because of language problem. Bantu commercial relationship is on a dilimma because of language problems. And so, of what use is it to retain our languages only to purport misunderstanding? Away with Bantu languages, let's make Esperanto!

THE AFRICAN'S DUTY

OCT 1 9 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli"

MR. VICTOR V. NGAKANTSI, Johannesburg, writes, Sir,—Many of us wonder why brutality apparently triumphs over so-called reason, and whether the repercussions of the present titanic struggle predict everlasting peace and liberation for oppressed sections of humanity.

Umteteli wa Bantu

If in our times of insecurity we should be desirous to obtain salvation, we must know that our past history teaches us that where prejudice, animosity, etc., have reigned, human wisdom has always implicated man and man in the bloodiest of conflicts.

OCT 1 9 1940

For man, when placed upon Eden, was given a theoretic law; through disobedience he violated it and fell from grace. At this stage, the crucial issue is whether the events of the current day do not justify biblical doctrine, to the effect that nothing based upon the twisted and imperfect mentality of man can escape destruction by God.

Johannesburg

The world today is the scene of disastrous and terror striking incidents because at the height of its administration man and not God ranks supreme. It is, so to say, founded upon earthly theories and the wisdom of imperfect men.

My concluding submission is that the duty of the African is to look up to God's own kingdom of righteousness as his only hope and as the only door through which he can escape from the prison of sorrow, hardship and suffering into the glory and happiness of life.

South Africa

To do that touches prejudices that are profound, and we have to battle to that goal in the face of hardship. Thus we must answer these questions:- (1) Can the so-called Christian religion save us? (2) Are hypocrisy and iniquity not the intellectual forbears of this dogma of Christian religion? (3) Is it not a dogma that preaches the brotherhood of man before God, but which for many years has failed to fulfill it in practice?

STRIKES IN NATIVE INSTITUTIONS

NOV 2 1940

CAUSES LIE WITHIN

(BY ZITULELE)

Strikes nowadays are becoming unusually on the increase in our Native Institutions. Some of the reasons may have been gathered by the Department's Commissions who are visiting round, getting information from Intsitution authorities.

Bantu opinion

Some of these authorities were never students in a Native Institution, so they are not qualified to know the interests of the Native Students and their difficulties! Over thirty years ago I was a student in a Native Institution for a considerable time. I had to experience many difficulties and inconveniences arising not from the authorities concerned but from the servants who find favour with the authorities. One of these servants was a cook who could not cook well, the other one was a laundry woman who could not look carefully after our clothes. We used to lose our clothes while others used to come back worse than they were when we sent them to wash.

Johannesburg

The third servant was a monitor who was unkind, selfish and partial but also finding favour with the authorities. What this monitor said to the authorities about others was taken as Gospel truth. We could be scolded, punished and looked down upon according to his recommendation.

South Africa

All these we could easily endure. There was, however, one thing we could not stand and that was "Slavery." Once we entered an institution we knew we were slaves of that Institution, we had not the privilege to choose any other Institution. One might say this regulation was reasonable in those days, since the students were scarce, but this still exists even to day when all Institutions have more than enough students.

Students are debarred from changing from one Institution to another, hence the inevitable cause of strikes! Give students the necessary freedom of choice and avoid strikes. They don't want to strike, the law compels them. You may go to any Native Institution you will find that some of the students had a mind of changing from that Institution for one reason or other, but they were denied that privilege, so they reverted to strike!

(While it cannot be denied that it is not an easy matter for students to get a discharge or removal from our institutions without a good and sufficient reason, they, nevertheless, do get released with parental backing. In any case, unrestricted liberty to change from one institution to another would surely not be in the interest of both the students concerned and the respective institutions.—Editor).

Gleanings From Life.

(BY JO THE COW.)

Our Gentlemen And Their Manners.

NOV 2 1940

We make no apology for discussing the manners of some of our Gentlemen in this column of yours to-day, our learned readers. We never say much about men in this column, but to-day we felt that time had come when we should bring before the Bozo certain things some of their Gentlemen do and which often betray a lamentable misinterpretation of the etiquette of the White man whom they are so eager to emulate as well as copy.

The Natal Sun

For instance, there is no reason on earth to justify your Gentlemen's bad habit of not removing hats when having tea with their Ladies in the cafes that abound in Durban.

Let it be a Sunday afternoon and come with us—or if you prefer more charming company take Miss Powdy Face with you—and stroll along, say, Grey Street. As you may be eager to see what happens at the cafes first, well you do not care much for what is happening in the streets (although there is usually much that is out of the ordinary to attract your attention) and you hurry to the first cafe you think of.

Durban

Well, enter the door and you immediately feel the denseness of the atmosphere. There, members are with their boy and girl friends, chatting, talking, laughing, giggling and sometimes shouting to waiters for "Summo Rice en Stshulu" whilst some are busy wreaking havoc on whatever is edible before them! Well, we do not mind much their gluttony (with no apologies), but when we tell you that some Gentlemen sit there, shout, talk, eat, with hats firmly fixed on their heads, you will feel like doubting the consistence of our tongue and when you see these things yourselves you will not believe your eyes! But they do happen. Yes, right in the heart of Durban and in the company of Ladies at that!

Then leave this cafe and see what is happening in the streets. Well, you see dozens of pairs stroll along or standing on sides of the road or annoyingly impeding your way on the pavement. You are using the pavement in a business-like way and you want your business-like progress to be unhampered and to achieve that you are of course forced to jump over the gutter whilst "their highnesses" block the way.

Yes, and they stand there, their Gentlemen with their hands deeply glued in their trouser-pockets chatting with or making love to their Ladies. Of course a number of Bozo Gentlemen often feel that it is a sign of importance to have hands in trouser-pockets and they also feel that this habit when practiced in the company of Ladies has the effect of making them appear much more important than you, our self and Ladies may be prepared to believe. Next time you see a member talk to a lady—any lady for that matter—with his hands in his pockets, remember that he is the type we are discussing. It is of course a sign of bad breeding to speak to a lady with hands deep in your pockets.

And then of course we must also chastise smokers for some of the bad things that their "weed of Havannah" makes them do. Please members we admire the way in which smokers behave toward one another. They are ever courteous to one another, but never to those who do not smoke. Take your Miss Powdy Face to a concert for instance. You will of course find everybody there with their lady friends—particularly if it is a Caluza 'symphonic' concert—and smoker-gentlemen will puff clouds and clouds of smoke, much to the discomfort of those gentlemen who do not smoke and certainly much to the embarrassment of other Ladies who will be choked, and have their nostrils painfully irritated by the pungent smell that emanates from things smoked and some Ladies will regret a thousand times why on earth they came to that function. No, even when ladies sneeze, choke, cough and release tears from their irritated eyes, smokers will gracefully puff up their offensive clouds in true Baldwinian style and cross their legs and sit as if they were the Emperors of the Aztecs or the very Lords of Creation! There is not much courtesy in that, surely.

Even the type of White man who shouts to you "Yes Jim" whenever you enter his business establishment to bring him more business would not do these things. He is ill-bred himself.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO NATIONAL PROGRESS AND SALVATION

NOV 16 1940

There is one thing which we, as a people, must always keep in our minds and that is, the greatest nations of to-day rose from obscurity, passed through slavery and oppression and faced and surmounted all difficulties and hardships such as are confronting us to-day. In the school of tribulation, they learnt to work out their destiny. They did not allow their grievances and their disabilities to overshadow their opportunities. Theirs was not to resign themselves to the circumstances of their life, but to work ceaselessly for the removal of the difficulties and obstacles placed in their way. And so with this object in view, they decided upon securing that knowledge which had placed power in the hands of those who had made themselves the masters of their lives.

Bantu World

NOBLE EFFORTS

We, to-day, are passing through the same process and unless, we equip ourselves with the power of knowledge we can never hope to fit ourslves into the new life created by the coming of Europeans to Africa. European missionaries, following in the footsteps of the Great Master, are ceaselessly working for the emancipation of our race from ignorance and superstition. They are doing all in their power to provide facilities for the education of our children. They are establishing institutions and colleges in the various parts of the country in order to bring knowledge to our doors. And it is our bounden duty to see to it that these noble efforts are not made in vain; to see that these colleges are filled with boys and girls of our race.

Johannesburg

CHANGING AFRICA

In this Europeanised and changing Africa, we cannot continue to live as our forefathers and hope to escape the fate of races that have become extinct as the result of their coming into contact with European civilisation. We must change and adapt ourselves to the new life. But we cannot do this unless we do what the rJapanese did over sixty years ago. When the Japanese discovered that the ancient life of their race was not suited for the conditions created by Western civilisation, they decided to westernise their way of life. They sent hundreds of young men and young women to centres of learning in Europe and America for the purpose of acquiring the wisdom of the West. These young men and women came back equipped with knowledge in all its branches and started imparting it to their fellow-country men until Japan rose from its obscure corner in the East and became a respectable nation in the world.

South Africa

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE

Another nation whose example we should copy is Turkey. The rebirth of Turkey is surely the most incredible achievement of this age, an astounding example of what may be done by a people determined to rise in the scale of civilisation. After the last war, there arose among the Turkish people a man who discovered that the Turkish people could not hold their own in the struggle for existence unless they become Westernised. He ordered the whole nation to abandon its old life and adapt itself to the new life which Western civilisation had brought into existence. He established schools and ordered men, women and children to learn the wisdom of the West. Today Turkey has a respectable place among the nations of the world.

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT

What has been done by the Japanese and the Turks has also been done by men of our own colour and race. Over sixty years ago the Negroes in America were freed from the Chains of chattel slavery and ushered helpless into a strange world of freedom to fend for themselves. Faced with the difficulties of this new life, they decided that what they needed was education, not only for children but for every man and woman. With the help of liberal-minded white men, who established schools for them, they undertook the task of educating themselves. They discovered what we have not yet found out, that education was the foundation upon which to build their racial progress and stability. They realised that the arch-enemy of their existence was ignorance and superstition. So they inaugurated a crusade against it. Education with them became a national passion. Men and women attended evening schools in order to acquire the white man's knowledge. To-day, these children of the slaves, have secured for themselves a place of honour not only in the national life of America, but also in the world. They have produced great men in the field of art, literature and science.

In mentioning the achievements of the Japanese, the Turks and the Negroes, we wish to impress the African people with the fact that education is the key to progress and to salvation. The colleges advertised in "The Bantu World," if well supported, will enable us to achieve progress in every sphere of human activity and thus give us the respect to which we are entitled as human beings.

The Bantu In South African Life

(BY SENATOR E. H. BROOKES)

I believe that many people in South Africa would welcome a simple statement of some of the outstanding facts about the place given to the Bantu in our national and civic life. Readers of the Bantu newspapers, including many of our young men who are anxious to qualify for a place in public life, would be among those who would find such a study helpful. It is not only they who would do so. There are very many Europeans, especially young people, who are interested and sympathetic, and who would welcome facts. A great deal of the work which we have to do in this generation is to supply facts, and to help the races to understand each other's point of view. This short series of articles aims at assisting individuals and groups who wish to study the place of the Bantu in South African life in a sympathetic way.

Bantu World

One good method of study is for a small number of keen people to come together and form a study circle. At the meetings of this circle the articles could be periodically discussed. To assist in the discussion, questrions will frequently be added at the end of the article.

As will be shown later, there are already many valuable books handling one or more aspects of our national life from the Bantu standpoint. It is hoped that this series of articles will lead its readers to become acquainted with these more elaborate books, references to which will be made from time to time. Very few of them cover the whole field, and those that do are not always simple enough for an introductory study.

Johannesburg

It is impossible, in handling the kind of subjects with which we are going to deal, to be absolutely impartial and, as we say, objective. But as far as possible I shall try to give facts and points of view rather than try to press a particular line of argument on my readers. I hope that you who read will remember that if I sometimes seem to be writing very coolly about some particular burning injustice, that does not mean that I do not feel, as a good citizen should, the firm determination to end that injustice as soon as possible. Even in war time, however, an army has to look at the ground coolly and carefully, and decide on its best plan of operations before it works itself up to a bayonet charge.

South Africa

In this series we shall begin by studying some of the leading points of view which influence opinion in South Africa, and thereafter some of the ways in which we can undertake research, or, in simpler language, collect important facts. Thereafter we shall take first the question of wages, because of all political questions that is the one that presses hardest on the average man. We shall study the question of trade union organisation, the work of the Wage Board, the relation of wages to the social problems of our cities, and the whole question of housing. We shall then pass to a subject closely related to wages, but in some ways independent of them—that of the best use of available money for food—the problem which is increasingly being referred to as that of nutrition—and with it the health of the community.

After this we shall pass to the land, and discuss segregation and the land laws, agricultural development, and some of the problems of the Reserves. We shall take this opportunity of speaking of some of the progressive work of the Native Affairs Department. Then we shall tackle a question which is common to town and country, namely the trading store, the possibilities for the Bantu storekeeper, and the question of licences. One article will be devoted to the recognition of "Native law", and to the Courts which administer it, and one to marriage.

After a survey of the position of the Bantu living on European farms, we shall pass on to the questions of taxation, expenditure, and the South African Native Trust Fund. From here our next subject will naturally be education, and we shall try also to discuss the question of what careers are open to our educated young people at present. Thereafter we shall consider representation and the franchise, the Native Representative Council and other councils and advisory boards. Then, because no nation can ever fulfil God's plan for itself merely by getting laws amended, we shall consider the human factor, and the way in which our individual lives are likely to affect the situation. Finally, we shall try to sum up by answering the question "How can we help?"

I hope that readers who are interested will cut these articles out for reference. It is possible that they may be published later in book form.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

DEC 14 1940

PRESENTLY this group held a bazaar to which everyone they knew was asked to bring his old magazines. These they sold to each other at the regular price, and the co-operative group got six dollars as their first working capital. With it they bought a small supply of canned goods, and for some time the two-foot table in the back room served as a counter for selling these goods to their friends.

After a while the group moved out into the front room and took over the tailor shop as a co-operative store. They bought supplies from local grocers who were willing to share their discount. When supplies ran out, Mr. Anthony would run around the corner to buy from a friendly Jewish grocer. So far there was no question of salaries for anybody or of rebates from this co-operative buying club. Mr. Anthony had given up his job as manager of a chain store to put full time into this work, and most of his friends were unemployed and glad to give volunteer help. They swept the store, washed the windows, kept the books, and delivered orders, all without pay. They kept going through sheer enthusiasm and a sense that the co-operative movement is somehow deeply right.

DEC 14 1940

At a meeting of the Interracial Fellowship held at Pendle Hill, a Quaker school at Wallingford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Anthony was asked to speak about his co-operative store. Some of Kagawa's books were on hand, especially his writings about co-operation, stressing its deeper meaning as a way of bringing about brotherhood and peace the world over. Mr. Anthony discovered these books, which contained such words as these: "Personally, I am pouring my prayers and the reddest blood of my life into the work of carrying forward this quiet, undramatic, economic reformation. Oh, God, make haste! Teach the world's Christians the co-operative way. Set thy people in every land to the task of creating co-operatives in which thy redeeming love shall find full and free expression and realization in our day."

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor, "Umteteli."

DEC 4 1940

REV. J. J. SKOMOLO (Church Minister of Propaganda), Port Elizabeth, writes: Sir,—For Africa and the Africans, I beg all concerned in argument with Mr. Mohlamme's feeble ideas to stop answering them. No man of an advanced hour like the one we are tackling can take any notice of them. We are faced with much more important problems than the "arguments" of Mr. Mohlamme, who once condemned all our educated Africans as inefficient teachers in our own schools compared with European teachers of the same educational standard; which shows that he never even sees Institution and College results to mark the difference.

DEC 4 1940

Dr. Aggrey, the great African, our pride and ideal, gives this view: "No first class educated African wants to be a White man. Every educated Negro wants to be a first class Negro, not a third-class European. The superiority complex is doing a tremendous lot of mischief in Africa. When I am worried, I go on my knees and I talk to God in my own tongue." (Aggrey of Africa, P. 231).

The world listens to more important things than those that Mr. Mohlamme says.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

TRANSVAAL AFRICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Editor, "Umteteli."

NOV 23 1940

MR. A. D. MDONTSWA, Witbank, writes: Sir,—Happily the destructive criticism levelled against the Transvaal African Teachers' Association is cracking in the high wind, thanks to the able manner of refuting them through the statement by Mr. E. M. J. Phago, Editor-in-Chief of The Good Shepherd. He spoke the mind of the majority of teachers who are reaping untold benefits since the division of the same association was put into practice. It is high time for the malcontents to remember that when Joseph was in the doldrums, God stretched forth His Invisible Hand. By then the would-be slave ruler of Egypt was confronted with difficulties as to how he could climb the steep walls to the top stave; consequently, whatever hindrances we are encountering at the present moment are a passing phase, but it is all the more encouraging to understand that even our extremely difficult path is infested with man-eaters, rising from within, condemning and discouraging every noble effort so achieved.

An African teacher is the torch-bearer of civilisation, to set a high standard of fellowship that alone can never be achieved unless from the onset we put into practice a considerate harmonious feeling. I resent the attitude adopted by Mr. Gilbert Xala and Co., to sow seeds of discontent, and rivalries in our union. Our Brain Trust is settling on realities.

NOV 23 1940

When the C.I.N.E. commented upon some teachers staying outside the fence, did Mr. Nyati ever consider seriously that as a member of long standing, he deplorably failed to recruit the fresh teachers, and pursuing the wrong propaganda he finds fault with the Brain Trust, which must travel throughout the Province, whereas there are The Good Shepherd, the stop order and the district branches left unexploited by members. Instead they would like to see all this fine achievement in the doldrums. On the other hand, no teacher true to his calling can criticise the Vereeniging decision to divide the T.A.T.A. into four districts. The scheme was inaugurated in consideration of cultural and economic aspects. Resolutions in themselves only serve a hundredth part of the association's programme. If on all our grievances we were to pass resolutions, we would better ask our Brain Trust to write and edit a book of complaints.

We must remember that we are placed on the defensive by civilisation itself; therefore we need leaders who will not waste good money and strength in trying to break the iron fence, but a devoted band imbued with the spirit of creating a better economic, spiritual and cultural Bantu civilisation pro Bantu than European. Because we have this 10/- stop order of 700 out of 2500, some teachers have the burning desire to waste this money on lawyers staging protest cases. Amongst this group is to be found non-members and members who are non-recruiters. To the African the good investment is not cultural but legal pursuits. Let me remind you fellow-workers of the living testimony where both the rich and poor collected the attractive sum of £600 for a test case and lost it. Today they are no better off than when they began. Take for instance the question of Exemption. A teacher upon entering the teaching profession automatically becomes exempted under section 14 (1) Proclamation 150/1934. All he has to do is to go to the nearest Revenue office to have his tax receipt endorsed annually. The trouble is that we have some teachers with one leg in the profession, others (having timed their resignations) will leave no stone unturned, worrying because without exemption they will be subject to pass laws directly they leave the profession. Incidentally these are the types attending conferences, merely to pass several resolutions. The teacher's ultimate object should be to die in harness.

NOV 23 1940

In conclusion, I am considering a concrete plan to avert rivalries and differences. With the Invisible Hand of God pulling me to 1941, I intend publishing with the approval of the Editorial of The Good Shepherd, a limited number of activities within the association. It will be a challenge to those interested in its welfare—and a doldrum day for the fascists in our midst.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

The Cost of Living.

NOV 1 1940

The cost of living for urban Africans has frequently been investigated in late years and most of these investigations show a gap between wages earned and the amount necessary for living on very modest scales. No one can say for certain how the big differences between incomes and minimum requirements are made up—women's work, illicit brewing, and all manner of small gains go into the donga which is never filled. The age-old method of bridging the gap is that of tightening the belt and day-dreaming of good square meals instead of eating them, and many urban Natives know well how to do this. We have just seen a Press report of a novel experiment in cost of living inquiries that was recently conducted at Kroonstad by Mr. A. L. Saffery, the secretary of the Institute of Race Relations. A new and simplified method was adopted for the investigation, and with such success that it is urged that joint councils consider the advisability of conducting similar investigations in their areas. In the present investigation the procedure adopted was to ascertain the wages of the male members of the family by a careful analysis of the service contracts issued in Kroonstad, and to relate this to the cost of a scientific minimum diet suitable for a Native family. To the cost of the diet was added an estimate of minimum expenditure on clothes, rent, school fees, medicines and sundries. A startling fact which emerged at an early stage of the investigation was the extent to which Africans are being cheated by unscrupulous traders. In ascertaining the cost of the minimum diet in Kroonstad, the services of a number of African women were obtained. They were given money and sent to different shops to buy quantities of the various ingredients of the diet, and on their return their purchases were carefully weighed and checked. It was found that short weight was being given to an alarming extent. Thus one woman was able to purchase 4lb. 13oz. of kafir corn for sixpence whereas another got only 2lb. 10oz. Similarly at one store 2lb. of beans were given for sixpence whereas at another the purchaser got only 1lb. 10oz.

* *

NOV 1 1940

Times like these when so many people are devoting all their thought to the war effort, are not good times to agitate for higher standards of living or increased wages even to keep pace with the rising cost of living. The Government has done good work in keeping the cost of living down to reasonable levels but a rise was inevitable and this has hit the poorest section of the population. This is all the more reason why purchasers should get from storekeepers what they pay for, goods weighed out with scrupulous honesty. In these days of licences the unscrupulous trader has no right to be in business. The police and the public between them have the power to drive him out. But Native purchasers are vulnerable to this sort of thing, partly because they so often buy not by weight but by sixpence worth, or one shilling's worth, or, more commonly still, "for a tickey." If we ask for a pound of sugar and receive fourteen ounces we have "been done" and have a case against the storekeeper, but if we ask for sixpence worth we may be done still worse and have no case. Probably a campaign is needed to teach Native housewives to buy by weight. To test the weights of purchases should be simple. Scales are not expensive things and Women's Associations could club together to buy them. Another method would be to place scales for public use on the verandahs of the Superintendents' offices which are usually found at the entrance of municipal locations. Location superintendents would almost certainly be willing to help in this matter. Public opinion and the law combined should be able to make the short-weight trader regret his sins, but people will first need to learn to buy by weight, and from storekeepers with a reputation for fair dealing.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

Africans and The War

Abolish the Word "Paramountcy"

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, Mr. W. Tait Bowie said, according to the verbatim report in *The Nyasaland Times* :—

"It must be impressed on the African that without a British victory in this war the plight of the African under Nazi domination would be such as to make the horrors they endured under the slave-trade of old appear benign.

DEC 26 1940

"I desire to emphasise that the British settler, by shouldering the African's burden as well as his own, has acquired the right of citizenship here. On the victorious conclusion of this war, from official pronouncements of policy the word 'paramountcy,' with all its mawkishness, insincerity, and arrogance, must disappear. The lust for paramountcy of race is at the root, and is the real cause, of the present barbaric tragedy. I consider, therefore, that it is our duty, and the duty of the Government, to eliminate the word 'paramountcy' as applied to race or class and to urge that there should be equal benefits irrespective of class, creed or colour."

Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, the Governor, expressed general agreement with Mr. Bowie's remarks, and added :—

DEC 26 1940

"During the last fortnight I have been in consultation with the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia regarding the steps which we shall take jointly and separately to make the fullest possible use of labour in the three territories, and I have this morning been looking at the first draft I propose to issue to my officers in the districts to bring to their feet as quickly as possible those sections of the population who know the grim struggle in which we are engaged.

"I say without hesitation that the vast majority of the people in this Protectorate are still without any real understanding of what might at very short notice happen, and my officers are receiving their instructions to bring the realisation to them, and make it perfectly clear to them that I shall not allow any human being who comes within the scope of my Government to sit idly by and let others do the work for him."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

A Bad Practice

QUESTIONABLE, and yet mortifying, is the report which appeared in yesterday's issue of this Newspaper of the enactment of a new code in the town of Aro Izuogu which is calculated to subject innocent individuals to the payment of an exorbitant sum of money on infringing it. This law, unlike other rules and regulations governing the welfare of any enlightened community, is, from all accounts, moulded to afford advantage to a section of the community of the town involved.

3-27-40

According to the report, a sum of twenty pounds is demanded from any person who is found guilty of making contact with a girl without the sanction of her parents. In addition to this sum, the person so affected is further compelled to take the girl involved to wife, the expenses for such marriage being quite distinct from the twenty pounds already paid. The objective for the enactment of this law, so far as we see it, is to encourage morality in the town, a fact with which we have no quarrel.

But the law and the terms thereof are definitely partial, and that is why we contend that it should be either revised or be wholly withdrawn In the first place, the decision of the Court, in accordance with the terms of this law, is mainly guided by the evidence of parents and the girls or women involved. This makes the onus of proof, which should be the duty of the complainants to shift, to lie on the person so accused in any case. Thus, if a woman feels, in her opinion, that she has a particular liking for an individual who, for some reasons, might not be inclined to reciprocate her intentions, she need only allege that contact with the man of her choice had taken place, and the innocent individual would soon have to be dragged to the Court and asked to pay twenty pounds down and to marry her, whether or not he likes it.

In the same way, parents, who should take upon themselves the responsibility of giving their children the necessary training so as to behave orderly, are encouraged to abandon their efforts in this direction in the hope that the Court would award them twenty pounds should their daughters be disturbed. Added to this is the fact that the cost of marriage in the town is excessive and naturally most women are without husbands - a fact which makes it incumbent upon them to devise means of getting married somehow, no matter how illegal. It will thus be seen that while the prime motive for the enactment of this new Code might be reasonable, it is not, unfortunately, equitable.

We think that the best medium of promoting morality in any township is not by the enactment of oppressive Codes but by a reduction in the cost of dowry which is generally excessive in this country. What we suggest, in the circumstances, is that the law should be scrapped and with this objective, we invite the attention of the Resident, Owerri Province, to the advisability of making necessary enquiries.

AFRICANS ARE NO SAVAGES

Eastern Nigeria

I have read with misgivings the news in the "West African Pilot" captioned "Africans are Branded Savages," and I find it regrettable to note that while the Colonial Government is at work trying to establish [illegible] the tower of universal brotherhood in Africa there are some Europeans who preach and practise the contrary.

The Public Notice issued by Mr C. U. G. Tristram, Local Authority, at Warri, if correct, in accordance with the publication in the "West African Pilot," is really challenging to the African community as a whole.

3-28-40

I say this because not only did the Local Authority's statement refer to the African community at Warri, but to all Africans in general.

It shows, too, how well the Local Authority is carrying out the principles of trusteeship.

Port Harcourt

Just imagine a man who joined the Civil Service of Nigeria in 1929, and has been making a living among Africans, branding Africans as savages.

It is very uncomplimentary for a European of Mr Tristram's position as a Political Officer and Administrator to take the course he took.

I think that a person of his calibre should have a better sense of judgment.

Africans appreciate the doctrine of racial brotherhood which the Colonial Government teaches and are satisfied with British justice under the Union Jack, but persons of Mr Tristram's standing are no use to Africans.

I believe that Mr Tristram will agree that if the Warri community are savages who both pay for the pumps and his salary and other accruing allowances, it is not good of him to continue to stay among them.

Africans are part and parcel of the British Empire, the Empire under which the sun never sets and of which they are exceedingly proud.

They therefore cannot accept any uncomplimentary adjectives from anybody.

My case is, that the colour bar and racial prejudice should be abolished as the Secretary of State for the Colonies emphasised sometime ago, in his broadcast talk.

Africans are no savages.

They are contributing their efforts, financially and mentally, for the building up of the British Empire of which they form an important part.

Note that, Mr Tristram !

MAN IS FINED £50 FOR PRACTISING MEDICINES

Eastern Nigeria

For practising medicine and surgery without being a registered Medical Practitioner or a Medical Assistant, Nelson Deki was, on Wednesday, March 28, fined a sum of fifty pounds or in default six months' imprisonment by His Honour, Mr Justice I. L. Brace.

As outlined by the Prosecuting Officer, Mr A. S. Agbabiaka, the accused was employed at Abua, Ahoada District, as a Dispensary Attendant.

3-29-40

He was empowered to administer only a particular kind of injecion for sleeping-sickness, but going beyond this, he commenced giving injections for other diseases.

Port Harcourt

On November [illegible] last, he gave an injection to one [illegible] suffering from venereal disease and as a result the patient was badly injured and rushed to the hospital.

The accused who readily admitted his guilt, pleaded for mercy and explained that he did not know that it was unlawful for him to administer injections, as he had for some time past been allowed to give various injections.

His Honour said that the offence was very serious and passed sentence as given above.

ANGRY MOB TROUNCES LORRY DRIVER TO DEATH

Eastern

ABA, March 26.—News which has just filtered here about the alleged killing, in cold blood, of a driver, Moses by name, has caused great mortification and horror among the community.

It was alleged that Moses, a Native of Ngwa, was returning from Opobo when, just a few miles away to Azumini, his lorry accidentally collided with a cyclist who was attempting to cross the road.

3-27-40

Port Harcourt

The collision resulted in the instantaneous death of the cyclist and a huge crowd was attracted to the scene by the impact.

In great confusion, the driver attempted to remove the dead body into his lorry to report himself to the responsible authorities when, it was alleged, the angry mob seized hold of him and beat him to death with heavy clubs.

On the news reaching here, Constables were hurriedly despatched to the scene to investigate and the bodies of the two men were brought down to the local public mortuary for post-mortem examination.

Meantime, the Police are understood to be conducting further investigations into the matter with a view to bringing the responsible culprits to book.

War Bulletins for Native Chiefs.

Under a system introduced by the Union Government, native chiefs in remote districts now come to Pietersburg, a Northern Transvaal town once a month to hear a war bulletin. By this means the native population, to whom a daily newspaper is not available, is kept fully posted. The chiefs greatly appreciate this service, and regularly turn up in full numbers to hear the bulletins. The authorities maintain a vigilant guard against the exploitation of the native territories by foreign propagandists, and in this regard have enjoyed the fullest co-operation of the native leaders.

3-23-40

African Captains At Head Of French Troops

Gold Coast

3-23-40

Accra, Gold Coast, W. Africa

Copies of the French newspapers which arrived with the recent mails show picture of Senegalese troops their African captains and lieutenants marching proudly at their head. When French warship recently visited Takoradi there were many coloured officers noticeable among their lighter complexioned colleagues.

Surely the Senegalese African is not better educated or qualified than the Gold Coaster!!! What is there to prevent a similar happy state of affairs here. Is it that no notice is given to the Africans in the light of a commissioned officer in view of the large number of Europeans available to be drawn upon in the Supplementary Reserve. We devoutly hope this is not at the back of the minds of our military authorities for it would be a revelation which would do nobody good.

1,000,000 NEGROES WILL FIGHT FOR FRENCH GOVT.

Equatorial Negroes

3-19-40

Port Harcourt

PARIS, March 18.—In anticipation of a big offensive on the Western Front sometime this month or early next the French military authorities have been reported to be augmenting their Colonial Army by intensive recruiting of Africans in West and Equatorial Africa.

Already, France is reported to have with the colours more than 1,000,000 coloured troops drawn from all parts of the French Colonial Empire.

Some of these are at present serving on the Maginot Line but it is understood that the majority of these coloured soldiers are serving with the Levant Army under General Weygand in Syria.

It is learnt with joy that by a special decree signed by M. Mandel, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, all Natives who volunteer to fight have been promised franchise at the end of the war.

In affirmation of their traditional loyalty, Africans are reported to be swarming all recruiting stations in their eagerness to collaborate in seeing that Hitlerism is wiped out of the face of the earth.

Chief's Warning

Umteteli wa Bantu

4-13-40

Johannesburg, S. Africa

THE Paramount Chief of the Pondos, B. Sigcawu, received an enthusiastic welcome when he attended a meeting of more than 500 Natives at Langa location last Thursday. He is on a visit to Cape Town from Pondoland.

The chief said that they must not be misled by the "lies that are being told that Germany will conquer in the war.

"As my people, I warn you about these lies. Love your present masters. Although I cannot say we have no complaints we must stand by our present masters."

African "Dred Scott" Attitude Rankles Natives

Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kan.

[illegible]

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—(ANP)—Life Chief Justice Taney on the Dred Scott case, Mr. Louw of the South African Asembly, does not believe that the African natives have any rights white men should respect. He blames the agitation of Jewish Communists for the present labor unrest among 6,000,000 natives in the Union and offered an 'Aliens Amendment to the Immigration Bill' as a permanent remedy.

During the debate on his amendment, Mr. Louw stated that "the Minister of Justice has filed affidavits based upon confidential information received from police and other sources in whcih it was clearly established that it was the intention of the Communist Party to esablish in South Africa a black republic."

But this statement fell upon unsympathetic ears. It was pointed out tha such agitations were merely soapbox oratory comparable with what is common in Hyde Park, London. He countered "'Go down to the parade and watch one of these men address a colored and native gathering, and you'll see an entirely different attitude on the part of the audience. They are in dead earnest and they listen to the propaganda which is being poured ino their ears."

Two columnists in local newspapers did not agree with him on the charge that the agitation menioned is the cause of the unrest. Rather, they argued, the unrest is due to drastic laws which prohibit the organization of labor unions—coolie wages—unsanitary working conditions — long hours and venality in certain courts. White friends of the natives will present their grievances in the near future to the proper authorities in London.

Health And Money

(BY RAMMIE ROVER)

Natal Sun

[illegible]

In my last article, I discussed at length the value of money to the Bantu and promised to touch a little on "health" which is our next important need. I am not a doctor and I hold no outstanding medical certificate to qualify me for an opinion on our health. I am only one of those teachers who have been fortunate enough to teach in rural schools and eventually have an unparalleled chance of studying Bantu ways of living at first hand.

From what I have actually seen of the typical Bantu, I am sure, I am voicing the feelings of all rural school teachers when I say the word "Poor" has nobody to understand better than a "Muntu." Poverty is a devouring monster which is fully known in the jungles of "Bantuland" than any other place. Bantu however, have a natural quality peculiar only to them and that quality is "Optimism." When clouds grow thick they laugh just as they do on a brigt sunny day and they are ever looking forward to a "good time coming."

—URGENT NEED.

Health is our urgent need; but I want to emphasise this fact to my Bantu. We are today living in an age where health is bought and sold just as you buy and sell bananas.

You cannot buy anything, generally speaking, unless you have "Money" and therefore it is evident that even "Health" is not quite possible without money.

In view of the above fact, one feels compelled to discuss health in conjunction with money and the following reasons will probably bear me out.

Our Bantu die like flies, every year, through lack of money to send their patients to good doctors and hospitals.

They lack even a few shillings to provide themselves with common Epsom Salt, quinine pills or any such proctetive doses against disease. Their daily diet is poor and unbalanced and this cannot improve unless they have money.

The Bantu are generally poorly dressed and cannot afford themselves sufficient and necessary protection against extreme and inclement weather. Our Bantu infants perish daily from common diseases and there is no monetary help to procure health services.

The need for health has necessitated the inclusion of subjects like Physiology and Hygiene, Drill and Games in our school curriculum; teachers are everywhere doing their best to teach these effectively but their work is greatly crippled by Bantu poverty. It is therefore still their duty to see to the uplift of the Bantu financially. How will they do that? The answer is: (a) Teach your pupils to work hard. (b) Teach them to save money. (c) Teach them to run their "businesses" and be independent. Once they have enough money "health" will follow in a natural way.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

5. WAGES

DEC 28 1940

Certain methods of getting higher wages in towns are in practice not available to the Native people. European workers use the Trade Union Movement, and Industrial Councils, bodies on which workers and employers are equally represented, to improve their conditions. At present, nearly all Trade Unions exclude the Bantu from membership, and purely Bantu Trade Unions are not recognised by the Labour Department.

The provisions of the Act under which Industrial Councils are formed do not apply to "pass-bearing Natives," i.e. the overwhelming majority of the Bantu workers. It is not illegal to form a Trade Union, and negotiations are now going on for some form of recognition to be given to Bantu Trade Unions although there is a difference of opinion as to whether these should fall under the control of the Labour Department or of the Native Affairs Department. Proper, responsible and constructive trade union organisation can only be good. It is possible for Trade Unions to get into the wrong hands. But most sensible men feel that the advantages of organisation for the workers are very great, and that even at the cost of some mistakes in the early stages it is right and wise to build up a Bantu Trade Union movement.

Nothing can be done with regard to the Industrial Council system until the law is altered. One of the many things for which we have to work in Parliament is the alteration of this law.

DEC 2 8

Wage Regulation

There is, however, one way by which the condition of the Bantu worker can be bettered, and that is by wage regulation. Under the Wage Act of 1925, the Government has appointed a Wage Board. This Board goes from place to place and holds investigations as to the minimum wage which should rightly be fixed for certain types of employment. It then makes a recommendation to the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour will give an opportunity for the hearing of objections, and finally he will issue the recommendation, or an amended version of it, as what is called a "wage determination". This wage determination is published in the Government Gazette, and becomes legally binding upon employers.

The Wage Board does not make special recommendations for Bantu workers. Its recommendations apply without a colour bar. Of course, it is influenced by the standard of living of the workers in particular trades. A wage determination for "unskilled labour" will fix a lower figure than a wage determination for, let us say, skilled work in the baking industry. The difference is not only one of skill, but is also based on the fact that the majority of unskilled labourers are Non-Europeans, and the majority of skilled workers Europeans. Be that as it may, the Wage Board applies whatever figure it does fix equally to all workers of whatever race.

DEC 28 1940

In trying to get wages improved, the first thing is to get the Wage Board to hold an inquiry. Here is where European friends of the Bantu can sometimes help. Joint Councils and similar associations, and also the Parliamentary representatives of the Bantu can be used in addition to the efforts of the purely Bantu organisations. When the Wage Board has agreed to hold an inquiry, it is important that the fullest and most accurate evidence possible should be laid before it on behalf of the workers. The most valuable information that can be collected is the actual amount of wages paid, and the cost of purchasing the ordinary articles of life in the kind of stores which the Bantu generally frequent.

Often Disappointing

The Wage Board is a very much criticised body. Employers often criticise it because it compels them to pay higher wages, and reduces their profits. Sometimes they say that it reduces their profits so much as to make their industry unpayable. The workers and many radical leaders criticise it because they say that the wages it recommends are not really high enough. On the whole, I think that the record of the Wage Board shows it to be a body of men striving, under very great difficulties, to render as large a measure of justice as public opinion will permit, and genuinely sympathetic to the workers. Undoubtedly, it has succeeded in raising wages in a good many occupations, though its recommendations have often disappointed us. DEC 28 1940

It must be remembered that there are some very important groups of workers who cannot be directly helped by the Wage Board, even in towns. Domestic servants are specially excluded. This is not peculiar to South Africa. Wages for domestic servants are on the whole, rising, however, partly as a result of the increase of other wages in the same area. Employees of hotels, private hotels, boarding houses and blocks of flats can benefit by decisions of the Wage Board, and are beginning to do so.

The other large class of town workers excluded from the benefits of the Wage Board system is the class of Government employees. It seems very unreasonable that the Government's own employees should not have their wages regulated by a Board which, after all, the Government appoints. A big class of Government employees, railway workers, would receive better wages if it were not for this exclusion.

Many people object to wage determinations because they say these determinations cause men to lose their jobs. It is much more difficult to get actual instances of this than to get general statements for which no proof can be given. Still, it does seem that a limited amount of unemployment is actually caused by the raising of wages. If this is inevitable, it is, taking the long view, a worth-while price to pay. It is better that a few men should be temporarily disturbed rather than that the whole mass of workers should remain permanently badly paid.

Apprenticeship

There are other aspects of labour legislation on which it would be interesting to dwell if there were not so many other subjects to be discussed in this series of articles. Two of them may at least be mentioned, even if we have not time to go into them fully. One is the question of apprenticeship; the other is that of workmen's compensation. DEC 28 1940

In practice, apprenticeship is all but impossible for the African. No training in an Industrial School, however good, is as valuable as training on the job as an apprentice, and one of our objects, however impossible of realisation it may seem to day, must be to devise some form of apprenticeship for Non-European workers. As regards workmen's compensation (that is, compensation to workers for injuries or sickness received as a direct result of their work) certain benefits have been made available to the Bantu in recent years, but these fall very far short of what other workers, even other Non-European workers, are getting. Since, however, a select committee of Parliament has reported in favour of increasing the benefits to the Bantu workers, we may hope that some at least of this injustice will be redressed.

Of No Use

One last word: Laws are of no use unless they are enforced. It sometimes happens that a certain type of unscrupulous employer tries to evade the Wage Act. Occasionally the worker signs, under threats, for a larger amount than what he actually receives. Cases of this kind should at once be reported to the local Inspector of the Labour Department. The Labour Department will not give away the name of the informant, and will as a rule take definite action to help him.

QUESTION: DEC 28 1940

1. Differentiate clearly between a Wage Board inquiry, a Wage Board recommendation and a wage determination.

2. If a Wage Board inquiry were held affecting unskilled labour in your town, how would you set about collecting evidence for it?

3. Set down any practical grievances or difficulties that you know of with regard to Workmen's Compensation.

DEC 28 1940

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Bantu in South African Life

DEC 26 1940

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Certain methods of getting higher wages in towns are in practice not available to the Native people. European workers use the Trade Union movement, and Industrial Councils, bodies on which workers and employers are equally represented, to improve their conditions. At present nearly all Trade Unions exclude the Bantu from membership, and purely Bantu Trade Unions are not recognised by the Labour Department. The provisions of the Act under which Industrial Councils are formed do not apply to "pass-bearing Natives," i.e. the overwhelming majority of the Bantu workers. It is not illegal to form a Trade Union and negotiations are now going on for some form of recognition to be given to Bantu Trade Unions, although there is a difference of opinion as to whether these should fall under the control of the Labour Department or of the Native Affairs Department. Proper, responsible and constructive trade union organisation can only do good. It is possible for Trade Unions to get into the wrong hands. But most sensible men feel that the advantages of organisation for the workers are very great, and that even at the cost of some mistakes in the early stages it is right and wise to build up a Bantu Trade Union Movement.

Nothing can be done with regard to the Industrial Council system until the law is altered. One of the many things for which we have to work in Parliament is the alteration of this law.

There is, however, one way by which the condition of the Bantu worker can be bettered, and that is by wage regulation. Under the Wage Act of 1925, the Government has appointed a Wage Board. This Board goes from place to place and holds investigations as to the minimum wage which should rightly be fixed for certain types of employment. It then makes a recommendation to the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour will give an opportunity for the hearing of objections, and finally he will issue the recommendation, or an amended version of it, as what is called a "wage determination." This wage determination is published in the Government Gazette, and becomes legally binding upon employers.

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In trying to get wages improved, the first thing is to get the Wage Board to hold an inquiry. Here is where European friends of the Bantu can sometimes help. Joint Councils and similar associations, and also the Parliamentary representatives of the Bantu, can be used in addition to the efforts of the purely Bantu organisations. When the Wage Board has agreed to hold an inquiry, it is important that the fullest and most accurate evidence possible should be laid before it on behalf of the workers. The most valuable information that can be collected is the actual amount of wages paid, and the cost of purchasing the ordinary articles of life in the kind of stores which the Bantu generally frequent.

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It must be remembered that there are some very important groups of workrs who cannot be directly helped by the Wage Board, even in towns. Domestic servants are specially excluded. This is not peculiar to South Africa. Wages for domestic servants are on the whole rising, however, partly as a result of the increase of other wages in the same area. Employees of hotels, private hotels, boarding houses and blocks of flats can benefit by decisions of the Wage Board, and are beginning to do so.

DEC 26 1940

The other large class of town workers excluded from the benefits of the Wage Board system is the class of Government employees. It seems very unreasonable that the Government's own employees should not have their wages regulated by a Board which, after all, the Government appoints. A big class of Government employees, railway workers, would receive better wages if it were not for this exclusion.

Many people object to wage determinations because they say that these determinations cause men to lose their jobs. It is much more difficult to get actual instances of this than to get general statements for which no proof can be given. Still, it does seem that a limited amount of unemployment is actually caused by the raising of wages. If this is inevitable, it is, taking the long view, a worth-while price to pay. It is better that a few men should be temporarily disturbed rather than that the whole mass of workers should remain permanently badly paid.

There are other aspects of labour legislation on which it would be interesting to dwell if there were not so many other subjects to be discussed in this series of articles. Two of them may at least be mentioned, even if we have not time to go into them fully. One is the question of apprenticeship; the other is that of workmen's compensation.

In practice, apprenticeship is all but impossible for the African. No training in an Industrial School, however good, is as valuable as training on the job as an apprentice, and one of our objects, however impossible of realisation it may seem to-day, must be to devise some form of apprenticeship for Non-European workers. As regards workmen's compensation (that is, compensation to workers for injuries or sickness received as a direct result of their work), crtain benefits have been made available to the Bantu in recent years, but these fall very far short of what other workers, even other Non-Europeean workers, are getting. Since, however, a select committee of Parliament has reported in favour of increasing the benefits to the Bantu workers, we may hope that some at least of this injustice will be redressed.

One last word. Laws are of no use unless they are enforced. It sometimes happens that a certain type of unscrupuloous employer tries to evade the Wage Act. Occasionally the worker signs, under threats, for a larger amoulnt than what he actually receives. Cases of this kind should at once be reported to the local Inspector of the Labour Department. The Labour Depargtment will not give away the name of the informant, and will as a rule take definite action to help him.

QUESTIONS:

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1. Differentiate clearly between a Wage Board inquiry, a Wage Board recommendation and a wage determination.
2. If a Wage Board inquiry were held affecting unskilled labour in your town, now would you set about about colecting evidence for it?
3. Set down any practical grievances or difficulties that you know of with regard to Workmen's Compensation.

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AFRICA
Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

4. WAGES

DEC 21 1940

The wage problem is, from certain points of view, the most important in Bantu life. By this I do not mean to suggest that money is more important than spiritual or educational ideals, or that people with low wages must necessarily lead a bad life, or even that people with good wages will necessarily lead a good life. I do mean, however, that it is very much easier to lead a good life when one is free from pressing temptations, the continual worry of making ends meet, and perpetual debt.

The test of facts shows that Bantu wages all over the country are too low. When we say that wages are too low, we mean that they are not enough to enable the average family to live a decent life with the minimum of good food required for keeping in health. When we present a case for higher wages in any particular centre, we ought to give actual figures in support of our claim. In a study of this kind, it is more difficult to do so, because these figures vary considerably from time to time and from place to place. Very full particulars for Johannesburg and the Reef area, for example, can be obtained from Dr. Ray Phillips' book, "The Bantu in the City".

One fact emerges from almost every investigation, that there is a gap between the wage of the father of the family and the minimum amount on which he and his wife and children can live in decency and health. This gap amounts in many cases to £1 10s 0d a month, if not more.

Some people my ask "Why do you speak of a man, his wife and his children, when a large number of workers in the towns have their permanent homes in the Reserves?" The answer to that is that we must take the married man with a family as the basis when we are fixing wages. More and more people are living permanently in towns. It is better that the man who comes in from the country should have a little surplus to send home than that the man whose home is in town should not be able to provide for his wife and children.

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All over the world, Trade Unions have fought for this principle. They have never been willing to accept a wage based on a bachelor's standard of living, and they have not even been willing to accept different wage rates for single and married men, because, as they rightly point out, the tendency when that is done is in times of depression to get rid of the expensive married man, particularly the man with a large family, first. Such action is a disgrace to the selfish employer, but it does take place, and we must make provision accordingly.

Country wages are very much affected by town wages. The special methods by which wages can be raised in towns are not applicable to the country districts, but as town wages rise, there is bound to be a gradual shortage of farm labour, and, except for a change of heart on the part of the farming community as a whole, this seems the only way of getting farm wages raised. Quite likely, efforts may be made at a later date—the practice has already begun in some areas—to bring in low-paid farm labourers from outside the Union. This we should have to fight, as it would take away the one chance of raising the farm labourer's status.

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The farms will be discussed more fully later on, but it may be mentioned here that conditions vary so widely as to make it impossible to make sweeping statements about farms and farmers in general. While there is much personal kindness, and sometimes, on the best farms, ties of real friendship between the farmer and his people, farm wages are, in the majority of cases, very low indeed. Investigation by Government experts, not at all biased or trying to make a case for the Bantu, has shown that even when a cash value is given to all benefits, such as free grazing, the right to cultivate, and occasional presents from the farmer, the total wages received are still below the minimum required.

The farms, the Reserves and the towns all influence one another. More successful production in the Reserves, making them less dependent on wages earned in the towns, would actually help the towns. The Native Affairs Department works with this end in view.

It hopes to produce a more prosperous Reserve population, and to reduce the competition in the towns between the permanent town dwellers and those coming from the country, and willing to work at a lower wage. The Native Economic Commission some years ago said that we should take as our ideal "a smaller," better paid and more efficient urban Native population." We may agree with this if we are allowed to add that reducing numbers is not an end to itself, and that we do not want people driven out without provision being made for them, but only such an improvement in the Reserves as would gradually reduce the number of workers leaving them.

In the towns, then, as we face this wage question, we realise the need for higher wages. But before we go on to see how wages can be raised, it may be as well to point out that there are two groups of thinkers, claiming to be friends of the Non-European population, who do not share the view expressed in these articles that raising wages should be one of our first objects.

One group—it would be better, I think, not to mention names—stands for a low wages policy. It claims that the only weapon of the Non-European is his ability to undercut the European, and that once he loses this ability his chances of employment will diminish considerably. Presumably in the end European wages will be forced down to something nearer the Bantu level.

With this view I disagree. It is better to bring wages to a uniformly high level than to a uniformly low level. The low wage policy, in my opinion, would make for continual racial friction of the worst type, and would hold the Bantu workers down to a low standard of living for two or three generations longer than was necessary.

A second school of thought holds the view that we do not want so much to raise wages as to provide social benefits, such as cheap houses, cheap transport, and cheap recreation. Again I am afraid that I disagree. It is better for people to have the money to pay a fair rent than to have insufficient money, and to have a house let to them at a rent which is not really "economic", that is, which is given to them at a specially low rate. It is better for the Bantu to pay their way than be the recipients of continual charity, public and private.

Questions:

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1. In what sense is it true that the worst competitor of the permanent Bantu town-dweller is the man who comes in temporarily to work from the country?
2. What is the cash wage on any farm you know? What additional benefits do the farm workers receive besides cash wages? What cash value would you put on them?
3. Suppose that a debate has been arranged on the relative merits of the low-wage and the high-wage policies. Put down the chief arguments that you can think of in favour of each.

RACE PROBLEM 1940
AFRICA -
Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

3. The Facts, Their Importance And How To Get Them.

NOV 30 1940

Years ago, a society in England which was formed to work for social improvements, and particularly to help the less privileged classes, adopted as its motto "Measurement and Publicity": By "measurement" it means presenting facts in such a form that they could not be denied. The Members of this society, who included some of the leading thinkers of England felt that if the public could get facts, the battle would be half won. Their mottor dees not express the whole truth, because people are not always reasonable, and even when they know the facts their indifference, lack of imagination or selfish interests sometimes keep them from doing right. But there is a great deal of truth in the motto. Let us look at each half of it separately.

By "Measurement" we mean, in the first place, the presentation of facts and figures. To the more thinking type of man, it is not enough to say that the people are underpaid. That statement may be very effective with certain audiences, especially if the speaker roars it out, and waves his arms while he is roaring. But experience shows that it is very ineffective when one is presenting a case to Municipal or Goverment authorities. When the Wage Board (see my next article) comes to investigate whether people are underpaid or not, what it looks for are tested facts about the cost of living and the actual amounts paid in wages. If you can prove to a body like the Wage Board that average wages in a certain area are £4. 10. 0d. a month, and that the minimum cost of living in the same area is £6 a month, then you have done more to influence that particular type of audience than an eloquent speech could do.

We can get our facts in various ways. One way is by reading suitable books. A book like Dr. Ray E. Phillip's 'The Bantu in the City" is a wonderful illustration of the way to collect and use facts. It would be impossible, in an article like this, to mention all the good books that are available, and it is very difficult to pick out the best. But in addition to Dr. Phillips's book such a study as Marquard and Standing's "The Southern Bantu" is very valuable. Many interesting facts and figures can be obtained fron the Government Official Year Book, a mine of information which costs only 5s. 0d. People who study what is called "the Native question" often fail in the elementary duty of reading what they can about it before they start laying down theories.

A man may also collect most valuable facts from his own observation. But if he is to present these in the form of statistics, he probably needs guidance. The value of bodies such as the Joint Councils is that the Bantu who know the facts, and the Europeans who understand the kind of scientific presentation that influences the Government and similar bodies, can pool their experience and examine cases together.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that the facts should be accurate. Inaccurate statistics are worse than none. Particularly we must try to avoid the very natural temptation of exaggerating our case. Experience has shown us that when we have tried to collect the cost of living figures, some Africans, with the object of making a good case for higher wages, have presented figures which are absurdly high. If those figures had gone forward, we should have defeated our own case. The same applies to municipal investigations. If you are dealing with a Municipality which has not made up its mind, or which is perhaps looking for excuses to refuse a reasonable request, a serious error in the statisticts supplied can ruin all one's endeavours.

Facts cannot always be "measured.' A simple statement of the sufferings of an actual family, given without a lot of exaggeration, but from first-hand knowledge can also be very effective. The Bantu who know what they are talking about, and can use restraint in talking as well as those few Europeans who have intimate first-hand knowledge of Bantu conditions, can often present facts in the form of true stories. Men are moved by truth, by sincerity and by personal experience. When a man speaks honestly of what he has seen, he is more powerful than a skilful arguer.

I now come to the second part of the society's motto: "Publicity." We have got to get our facts to the public. We have hardly begun to think out the best ways of doing this. We succeed in getting our facts to a limited public, university teachers and students, professional men and a few officials. But we have not yet worked out how to get the facts across to the great masses of voters. I believe that we have to learn how to use the ordinary newspapers of the country much more effectively, how to enlist the services of the bioscopes, how to interest ministers of religion so that the ordinary Sunday congregation can sometimes be made to face these facts. This is a big task.

The main point, however, is that we ourselves should know the facts. And here I would put up a plea that my readers should join the South African Institute of Race Relations. You can become associate members of this body by paying 5s. 0d., a year, and full members by paying £1 1s 0d, a year, Associate membership entitles one to a good many publications: full membership is better still. There are many bodies which are working for the welfare of the Bantu, and I do not wish to suggest that the Institute is the only, or necessarily the best of these bodies. But I do say without hesitation that for anyone who wants to get tested facts on the race problem, and on Bantu life generally, to get them regularly, and to know that he can rely upon them, membership of the Institute is the simplest and cheapest way of attaining his objects. The Institute also tries to help those who want to study. It gives people who can visit Johannesburg, or who live there, access to its library. This privilege is of course available to Non-Europeans as well as to Europeans. The address of the Institute is P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg.

If I did nothing else but persuade a number of our thinking young people to join the Institute and to get, month by month and year by year, regular, up-to-date facts on the matters which they have at heart, then I should feel that something really worth while had been done. In succeeding articles, I propose to deal with some of the more important aspects of our South African life, beginning with wages.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

NATIVE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OPENED

NOV 30 1940

BANTU LOYALTY PRAISED BY COLONEL DENEYS REITZ

In a speech opening the fourth session of the Native Representative Council in the City Hall, Pretoria on Monday morning, the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz thanked the Native people of South Africa for their many generous donations to war funds and their response to the call for enlistment in the military police, and expressed his deep appreciation of their "unwavering loyalty" and the law-abiding attitude they had maintained in difficult times.

EXPERIMENT JUSTIFIED

Colonel Reitz was to have opened the session, but was prevented from doing so by illness. His speech was thus read by the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. D. L. Smit.

The Minister said that the council had now been in existence for three years and had a useful record of work behind it. The Minister thought it quite safe to say that so far the experiment had been justified.

Col. Reitz

The Minister continued: "I am proud of the unwavering loyalty and trust the Native people of this country during the dark days through which we have passed this year—unwavering in spite of the tricks and subterfuges by which the enemy has attempted to subvert it; and I wish to take this opportunity of conveying to the people, through you, their representatives, my admiration and congratulations in respect of the peaceful and law-abiding attitude they have maintained.

"We may still have dark days to face, but I have no doubt that the Government can rely with confidence on the continuance of that spirit of calmness and trust which you have shown in the past.

"I should like to refer to the numerous gifts which have been made by Native chiefs and people in the aid of funds, both for the prosecution of the war and for the relief of distress. Your generosity has been extreme, and I acknowledge it with heartfelt gratitude.

"I would also wish to thank you for the readiness of the response which has been made by the native people to the call for eenlistment in the Native Military Police. We have not been able to accede to your request for a more active participation in the defence of our country, but I feel that this will not deter you from taking advantage to the full of such opportunities of assisting as can be afforded you.

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NATIVE TRUST

"The war situation and its financial implications must still prescribe the activities of the Native Trust, but I think you will recognise from the estimates of expenditure which will be placed before you that it has still been possible to keep going those services which are deemed essential for the well-being of the people.

"No new large-scale schemes have been initiated but steady progress has been made and I think we have been able, in spite of restricted finances and depleted staffs, to avoid any deterioration of the position which had been achieved. In military parlance, we have taken the opportunity of digging ourselves in and consolidating our position."

During the early months of this year, the Minister went on, it had been possible to proceed normally with the purchase of land for the trust. When, however, the war situation became more menacing, a halt had to be called, and only cases of an exceptional nature could be dealt with. He hoped, however, that in the near future the Department might be able to resume a more active policy in this respect.

"As you are aware, the proportion of general tax accruing to the Trust was increased from April 1, 1940. This meant an addition to Trust Funds of one fifteenth of the total amount of tax collected. It was estimated that this additional amount would approximate to £90,000, and although, owing to reduced collections due to war stringency the full amount may not be realised, still a substantial extra sum will be available.

"This has enabled provision to be made for increased grants for native education Departments of the provinces have thus found it possible to carry out a programme of normal expansion. It is wise, however, to go carefully, for we must not expend to an extent which we are not able to maitain, and we may yet be faced by ever greater financial stringency.

"During the ensuing year it may be possible to make available to the provinces from reserve funds an amount of more than £80,000 to meet expenditure of particular urgency in connection with educational development.

"As forecast during the last session of the Council, it has been possible to proceed with the erection of new school buildings and the improvement of existing structures. This is a much-needed development, and I am sure the Council will be appreciative of the progress made in this direction. The provision of this service during the current year has been increased from £75,000 to £103 000, and it is hoped to make available a further substantial amount during the next financial year," the Minister's speech concluded.

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The Minister was thanked for his speech by Mr. R. H. Godlo (Cape) and Mr. R. V. Selope Thema (Transvaal).

NATIVE ATTITUDE

Mr. Thema said there could be no doubt about the loyalty of the native people in South Africa. But the authorities must not be deceived into thinking that this loyalty was a sign of happiness and content.

The first item on the agenda was the estimates of the Native Trust, and Mr. Smit said that of the £5,000,000 voted up to and including March 31, 1940, the Department had actually expended £4,413,244, and had entered into commitments to the extent of £274,636—making a total of £4,687,880, and leaving a balance of £312,120.

The £1,000,000 voted for the current financial year remained untouched.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BLACK MAN AND HIS LAND

HOW NEW WAYS OF FARMING WILL HELP AFRICANS TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THEIR LAND

DEC 14 1940

BY EDWARD ROUX, M.Sc. (Jhbg.), Ph. D. (Cantab.)

Government or to various land companies. This land is now officially part of the Native Reserves, and that is a definite step forward, but in practice only a very small amount of land previously occupied by Europeans or unoccupied has been made available for the landless Native.

It is, therefore, urgently necessary for Africans to ask themselves the question: "Is it possible to make better use of the land we have?"

WHY WE NEED LAND

After all, why do we need land? Is it just for sentiment, just because we like to look at a piece of land and say "This is ours?" Of course not. It is because land is life to us. We grow mealies and vegetables on the land and thus we get food. We graze cattle on the land and thus we get meat and milk—and cattle for lobola and to kill to please the spirits of our fathers, if we still believe in that. Very well then, since it is what we get out of the land that makes it valuable to us, let us see whether we cannot get more out of it than we do at present.

Let us go to any typical Native Reserve and look at the land. Here is land which has belonged to our people for a longer or shorter time. It may be moderately good land or it may be poor land. But in almost every instance it is fairly certain that it was much better land twenty years ago than it is to-day. And, if its owners continue to treat it in the way they are treating it at present, it will be much worse land in twenty years to come.

The very best land is that which has not been touched by men or cattle for hundreds of years. On such land the grass is thick, the soil is deep and rich and there are lots of trees. If cattle are put to graze on such land they will get fat and give much milk and meat, and their calves will grow up strong and healthy. This is what most of the land in our Reserves was like a hundred years ago.

But let us look at the land to-day. In many reserves the trees have all gone. They have been cut down and used for making huts and fires. None have been planted in their place. The women now have to go many miles to get a little wood for their cooking. Do we blame our fathers because they cut down all the trees and did not plant others so that their sons and daughters might have wood? If so, then do we blame ourselves that we are not planting trees for our sons and daughters in turn? Because we are short of wood we take the cow dung and burn it in our fires. In this way we waste valuable plant food that should be put on the mealie lands to enrich the soil. No wonder we get such a miserable mealie harvest with such poor soil as we have now.

SOIL WASTAGE

It is just as bad with the grass lands where the cattle graze. Long ago the grass was thick and the soil rich. But we kept too many cattle and we did not give the grass a chance. To-day the grass is nearly all gone and the soil is being washed away by the rains, because there are not enough grass roots to keep it togther. Small prickly bushes, unsuitable for cattle, are taking the place of the grass. No wonder our cattle are becoming fewer and giving less milk than before. To-day we seldom slaughter a beast for food; we wait until it dies of sickness or old age before we eat it—not a very healthy procedure.

DEC 14 1940

To-day in the Reserves we live very poorly. We do not have the meat and milk that made our grandparents strong and their children healthy. One baby in four dies before it is one year old. Sicknesses like consumption and scurvy, which result from our not having enough good food, are spreading among us. The money which the young men bring back when they return from work in the towns, though no doubt, it is a great help, cannot make up for the shortage due to the smallness of our land and our bad methods of farming.

GOVERNMENT HELP

The Government is aware of the danger to the Native population resulting from soil wastage and increasing poverty in the Reserves. The white employers of labour, the mine owners particularly, realise that the supply of Native labour, on which their industries depend, is being threatened at its source. When Africans come to work on the mines they are often in such a poor state of health that they have to be given rest and good food for a week or two before they are strong enough to do the hard work underground. The mining industry is nearly always short of Native labour, the demand being greater than the supply. With the expansion of the mines and other industries the demand for labour will continue to grow. And this labour will have to come from the Reserves. That is why the more far-seeing Europeans in this country are concerned about the conditions in the Reserves, and that is why the Government has taken certain steps to stop soil wastage and improve the farming methods of the Bantu. That is why Bantu agricultural colleges have been established in the Transkei and Ciskei, and why African dipping inspectors have been appointed. That is why efforts are being made to improve the grade of Native cattle by culling scrub bulls and by the provision of stud bulls of good quality.

Unfortunately the war is interfering with anti-soil erosion measures, expenditure on which has recently been curtailed. This is a pity because once the soil has been washed away it cannot be brought back.

Since the Bantu have been thrown back largely on their own resources, and since in any case Government help can do very little unless the Bantu become intelligent farmers, it is the duty of all who have land to study modern methods of farming and, what is just as important, *make use of these methods.* It is possible by using modern scientific knowledge to preserve the richness of the soil and make it yield much more in the way of grain, milk and meat than it does to-day. To provide the essentials of such knowledge is the purpose of this book. All who read and *apply* the knowledge contained in the following chapters should be able to use their land for the greater health and profit of themselves and their people.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BEHAVIOUR AND SOCIAL LIFE OF AFRICANS

DEC 14 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. MILTON J. NCALO, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—Allow me to ask for the views of readers about the behaviour and the social life of the Africans in towns and in the territories. My questions are:

(1) Which is the better section?
(2) From what side will the freedom of our people come?

General talk is that outside Africans are stupid and backwards. Those in towns regard themselves high and better. Outsiders, too, make counter claim and point out certain defects amongst the town section which are against Nationality.

I took a keen interest in studying these people. There are heathens in the Territories who are still using their tribal things. In a manner of speaking there are no heathens in towns, but when you look at their acts, you will find paganism existing in a high degree. There are two sections, Christianised and unchristianised. These people are more or less compact, together. They sift things which will make children to receive evil communications and lose something of their Nationality. No one is so proud of his Nationality as the country man.

DEC 14 1940

Lawlessness is not common. Big and small people show behaviour and respect, young folks, who are the backbone of the nation, are well looked after. On Sundays they must go to church. In towns, respect and behaviour are an old fashion.

People are not pulling together because they all know much lawlessness is their daily bread. Sunday is the day when sin is committed. You can find young folks loitering about, and as a result they meet with evil communications, some have made it a habit to do wrong on Sundays, because Christians have various sports on that day.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS"

BANTU X.Y.Z. CHALLENGED

DEC 14 1940

Sir,

My feeling of indignation compels me to challenge some of the untrue statements made by Bantu X.Y.Z. in the "Bantu World" issue of November 23, 1940.

It is true that the Basutos, Zulus and Xhosas have much with which they differ. But do they really hate or despise each other? All nations including the civilised ones of Europe have much with which they differ, but that does not mean that they hate or despise each other. I am a Mosotho who has lived for some time among Xhosas in their territory but have never seen them despise or hate the Basothos. Instead, they admire the Basothos who, when most of the Bantu tribes lost their independence and territories, survived these disasters.

If Bantu X.Y.Z. had any knowledge of Bantu history he would not make such an untrue statement that Tshaka in his blood spiling wars littered the country with innocent blood of the Xhosas. Tshaka's armies never came in contact with the Xhosas. I suppose X.Y.Z. thinks of the Abambo tribes who were living in Natal at the time of Tshaka and subsequently fled southwards to the Cape. These descendants of the Bambos are now Xhosa speaking people and are called Fingos.

No fattened cattle of the Basothos were ever sent as presents to Tshaka, but only birds' feathers. This was no cowardice on the part of Moshesh but wisdom as he had not completed his task of building a Basuto nation. To defend one'sself in one's fortress is also not cowardice but wisdom. The English are proud today of their island fortress which, so far, has proved impregnable to German armies. The Basothos have fought many wars against superior European arms and have succeeded in retaining the greater part of their territory and independence.

Let it be quite clear to X.Y.Z. that the Xhosas are not the mortal foes of the Basothos and have never been. During the turbulent times of Tshaka some of the Basotho tribes took refuge among the Xhosas and were kindly received. Thousands of Xhosas are living in Basutoland and among the Basothos in East Griqualand, and there is no hatred shown them.

Why do the Zulus consider Basothos a decadent nation? X.Y.Z. may know.

DEC 14 1940

If a time should ever come for Africa to be restored to the Africans it should be restored in the condition in which the first European settlers found it namely, Zululand for the Zulus, Basutoland for the Basothos, etc. The union of these tribes would then take place after two or three hundred years. Europe is for Europeans but is not under one sovereign. There are still strong racial differences between Dutch and English elements in the Union of South Africa in spite of their culture and civilization. How much more then among the Bantu?

MOSOTHO

Krugersdorp.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

THE FACTS AND THEIR IMPORRTANCE AND HOW TO GET THEM

DEC 14 1940

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Years ago, a society in England which was formed to work for social improvements, and particularly to help the less privileged classes, adopted as its motto "Measurement and Publicity." By "measurement" it meant presenting facts in such a form that they could not be denied. The members of this society, who included some of the leading thinkers of England, felt that if the public could get facts, the battle would be half won. Their motto does not express the whole truth, because people are not always reasonable, and even when they know the facts, their indifference, lack of imagination or selfish interests sometimes keep them from doing right. But there is a great deal of truth in the motto. Let us look at each half of it separately.

By "measurement" we mean, in the first place, the presentation of facts and figures. To the more thinking type of man, it is not enough to say that the people are underpaid. That statement may be very effective with certain audiences, especially if the speaker roars it out, and waves his arms while he is roaring. But experience shows that it is very ineffective when one is presenting a case to Municipal or Government authorities. When the Wage Board (see my next article) comes to investigate whether people are underpaid or not, what it looks for are tested facts about the cost of living and the actual amounts paid in wages. If you can prove to a body like the Wage Board that average wages in a certain area are £4-10 a month, and that the minimum cost of living in the same area is £6 a month, then you have done more to influence that particular type of audience than an eloquent speech could do.

We can get our facts in various ways. One way is by reading suitable books. A book like Dr. Ray E. Phillips's "The Bantu in the City" is a wonderful illustration of the way to collect and use facts. It would be impossible, in an article like this, to mention all the good books that are available, and it is very difficult to pick out the best. But in addition to Dr. Phillips's book such a study as Marquard and Standing's "The Southern Bantu" is very valuable. Many interesting facts and figures can be obtained from the Government Official Year Book, a mine of information which costs only 5s. People who study what is called "the Native question" often fail in the elementary duty of reading what they can about it before they start laying down theories.

A man may also collect most valuable facts from his own observation. But if he is to present these in the form of statistics, he probably needs guidance. The value of bodies such as the Joint Councils is that the Bantu who know the facts, and the Europeans who understand the kind of scientific presentation that influences the Giverment and similar bodies, can pool their experience and examine cases together.

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It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that the facts should be accurate. Inaccurate statistics are worse than none. Particularly we must try to avoid the very natural temptation of exaggerating our case. Experience has shown us that when we have tried to collect the cost of living figures, some Africans, with the object of making a good case for higher wages, have presented figures which are absurdly high. If those figures had gone forward, we should have defeated our own case. The same applies to municipal investigations. If you are dealing with a Municipality which has not made up its mind, or which is perhaps looking for excuses to refuse a reasonable request, a serious error in the statistics supplied can ruin all one's endeavours.

Facts cannot always be "measured." A simple statement of the sufferings of an actual family, given without a lot of exaggeration, but from first-hand knowledge, can also be very effective. Bantu who nnow what they are talking about, and can use restraint in talking, as well as those few Europeans who have intimate first-hand knowledge of Bantu conditions, can often present facts in the form of true stories. Men are moved by truth, by sincerity and by personal experience. When a man speaks honestly of what he has seen, he is more powerful than a skilful arguer.

DEC 14 1940

I now come to the second part of the society's motto, "Publicity." We have got to get our facts to the public. We have hardly begun to think out the best ways of doing this. We succeed in getting our facts to a limited public, university teachers and students, professional men and a few officials. But we have not yet worked out how to get the facts across to the great masses of voters. I believe that we have to learn how to use the ordinary newspapers of the country much more effectively, how to enlist the services of the bioscopes, how to interest ministers of religion so that the ordinary Sunday congregation can sometimes be made to face these facts. This is a task.

The main point, however, is that we ourselves should know the facts. And here I would put up a plea that my readers should join the South African Institute of Race Relations. You can become associate members of this body by paying 5/- a year, and full members by paying £1. 1. a year. Associate membership entitles one to a good many publications: full membership is better still. There are many bodies which are working for the welfare of the Bantu, and I do not wish to suggest that the Institute is the only, or necessarily, the best of these bodies. But I do say without hesitation that for anyone who wants to get tested facts on the race problem, and on Bantu life generally, to get them regularly, and to know that he can rely upon them, membership of the Institute is the simplest and cheapest way of attaining his objects. The Institute also tries to help those who want to study. It gives people who can visit Johannesburg, or who live there, access to its library. This privilege is of course available to Non-Europeans as well as to Europeans. The address of the Institute is Box 97, Johannesburg.

If I did nothing else but persuade a number of our thinking young people to join the Institute and to get, month by month and year by year, regular, up-to-date facts on the matters which they have at heart, then I should feel that something really worth while had been done. In succeeding articles, I propose to deal with some more important aspects of onr South African life, beginning with wages.

RACEPROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

DEC 21 1940

NATIVES TAKE INTEREST IN FIST AID

Natives are encouraged on the Mines to learn First Aid; which means knowing what to do in the case of an accident until the Doctor comes. Such knowledge is of course valuable to any man whether he is working on a Mine or not.

Natives working on the Mines who qualify in First Aid are proud of their practical knowledge in this respect. They know that they have thus learned something that they can take home with them to their kraals. Knowledge is precious.

Nobody wants accidents. But still they may happen any time and in any place. It may be in the busy streets, it may even be on the veld; and if a man or woman gets accidentally hurt, then the important thing is to attend properly to him or her at once and to do what is necessary until the doctor comes.

It is that "knowing what to do" that means so much when an accident has happened.

On the Mines, as you know, they have wonderful organisation, they do things in an orderly, systematic way; and as for First Aid it is taught so clearly and in such an interesting manner that the Natives who qualify in it remember it all their lives. There are Doctors on Mines, and the South African Red Cross Society co-operates most efficiently over this First Aid. And the Prevention of Accidents Committee do splendid work for it.

Natives on the Mines wish of their own accord to learn First Aid. They see for themselves how clever the experts are, and they realise how useful it is to know what to do in the case of an accident. They thus give their minds to learning First Aid and they make progress because the instructors in the classes know their work so thoroughly and are able to pass on their knowledge to the learners.

In East Griqualand a motor accident happened. No Doctor was available at the moment but two or three Natives at once went to the assistance of the injured. Now these natives were Mine boys on hoiday, and they had been taught and well trained in First Aid. They knew exactly what to do till the Doctor arrived and they did it so well that they were praised for their skill and good services.

There is some more news to tell you about this First Aid, and we will return to the subject in next week's issue.

No. 78

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Equity Building Society
(PERMANENT)

A Special Department For The Africans

DEC 7 1940

A BUILDING Society is a most useful business organisation. It teachers the habit of saving money.

The Directors of the Equity Building Society (Permanent) have arranged a Department exclusively for Africans, and during the year ended 30th June, 1940, as many as 825 Africans, having considered the matter well, opened up a saving account with the "Equity." These 825 savings accounts made a total £2,314. 9. 0. Since then more Africans have opened accounts, and the existing accounts have rapidly increased.

What has been a satisfaction to Africans doing business with the "Equity" is that they can, if they wish to do so, withdraw any of their money. There is no waiting. It is there. Africans appreciate this fact, and they can withdraw any of their money either by cheque or in cash, up to any amount.

But of course everybody wants to see his account grow, and that is why nobody wants to make a withdrawal unless circumstances compel him, or unless he has saved enough money to build his own house. A powerful reason for leaving one's money in an account and to keep steadily adding to it is that the bigger the total of the account, the more interest accrues. The Equity Building Society (Permanent) pays 4% interest on the daily balance.

In addition to the ordinary account another kind of investment has been introduced by the "Equity" for Africans. It is called the African Subscription Share Account. This has appealed to the business sense of Africans, as evidenced by the fact that for the year ending 30th June, 1940, many Africans opened accounts representing the ultimate value of thousands of pounds. These Africans have got hold of the idea all right. They recognise that by saving up £1 per month for a period of six and a half years they will receive a sum of £100. You can work it out for yourself: six and a half years' payment of £1 per month means £78 paid in. The remaining £22 is interest. It is worth thinking about—and acting upon.

There is another form of investment, known as Fixed Deposit. At present the interest paid on this is 5%.

Another feature of the "Equity" is the Mortgage Department (First Mortgage of Properties), for various properties in Sophiatown, Martindale, Newclare and Alexandra Township, each near Johannesburg, and Lady Selborne and Claremont (Pretoria district). The total under this head, as represented by over one hundred bonds amounts to more than £50,000. This Department is an attractive one—every week applications are carefully considered, and wherever possible business is done. The Directors inspect properties on a Monday and deal with the applications on a Tuesday. Africans appreciate the "Equity's" efforts to assist them to possess their homes, and in approved instances the Society advances additional monies to Mortgagors for the purpose of installing sewerage, as required by the Municipality in their properties. In addition the Society helps the Africans with Building Loans, which means that, when their ground is nearly paid for, they submit a Plan of the buildings they wish to erect, and the Society lends them the money to build same.

DEC 7 1940

OFFICE AT MARTINDALE

The volume of business done by the "Equity" is reflected by the fact that they have a Branch Office at Martindale, in the heart of the dwellings of a large number of the African people. This fits in with the wishes of Africans who are paid their wages on a Friday evening. The Martindale Branch Office is open on Fridays from 3.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. and on Saturdays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. In addition to those Africans who have got into habit of doing regular business during these hours, other Africans who are passing along the street call in at the office to ask for information, which is always gladly given.

* * *

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Equity Building Society (Permanent) has become to the African people a reality. A booklet will be sent to any inquirer, and the address of the Head Office is 99, Fox Street, Johannesburg, or Branch Office, 309, Main Road, Martindale, Johannesburg. Your safeguard and security is that the Equity Building Society (Permanent) is registered with the Government and is conducted in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Building Society Act. Remember that a savings account or subscription share account means in due course a substantial measure of financial security and independence to you and yours.

* * *

The interest that Africans take in football is well known, and it may be mentioned that the "Equity" have, through their Directors, presented to the Transvaal African Football Association a floating trophy to be contested for annually by the various football clubs in the Association.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

MINISTER'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE NATIVE PEOPLE

DEC 21 1940

I wish to address a message of good cheer for Christmas and the New year to the Native people of the Union.

The year which is closing has had some dark days and at one time, the war situation was more ominous than any of us liked to realise. Throughout these dark days, however, the Native people of this country have maintained an attitude of unswerving loyalty and confidence of which I am proud and for which I thank them in the name of the Government.

Now I am able to tell you that the future looks brighter and, although we may still have hard times to face, yet we can go forward more confident than ever that the cause of justice and right will triumph. I am glad that this better news has come in time to enable me in all sincerity and hope to wish you a very happy Christmas and all prosperity and peace in the New Year.

Let us put into our task, whatever it may be, all the courage and purpose of which we are capable, and may the Almighty hand of God guide and uphold us all.

DEC 21 1940

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

(BY SENATOR E. H. BROOKES)

NOV 23 1940

I believe that many people in South Africa would welcome a simple statement of some of the outstanding facts about the place given to the Bantu in our national and civic life. Readers of the Bantu newspapers, including many of our young men who are anxious to qualify for a place in public life, would be among those who would find such a study helpful. It is not only they who would do so. There are very many Europeans, especially young people, who are interested and sympathetic, and who would welcome facts. A great deal of the work which we have to do in this generation is to supply facts, and to help the races to understand each other's point of view. This short series of articles aims at assisting individuals and groups who wish to study the place of the Bantu in South African life in a sympathetic way.

One good method of study is for a small number of keen people to come together and form a study circle. At the meetings of this circle the articles could be periodically discussed. To assist in the discussion, questrions will frequently be added at the end of the article.

As will be shown later, there are already many valuable books handling one or more aspects of our national life from the Bantu standpoint. It is hoped that this series of articles will lead its readers to become acquainted with these more elaborate books, references to which will be made from time to time. Very few of them cover the whole field, and those that do are not always simple enough for an introductory study.

It is impossible, in handling the kind of subjects with which we are going to deal, to be absolutely impartial and, as we say, objective. But as far as possible I shall try to give facts and points of view rather than try to press a particular line of argument on my readers. I hope that you who read will remember that if I sometimes seem to be writing very coolly about some particular burning injustice, that does not mean that I do not feel, as a good citizen should, the firm determination to end that injustice as soon as possible. Even in war time, however, an army has to look at the ground coolly and carefully, and decide on its best plan of operations before it works itself up to a bayonet charge.

In this series we shall begin by studying some of the leading points of view which influence opinion in South Africa, and thereafter some of the ways in which we can undertake research, or, in simpler language, collect important facts. Thereafter we shall take first the question of wages, because of all political questions that is the one that presses hardest on the average man. We shall study the question of trade union organisation, the work of the Wage Board, the relation of wages to the social problems of our cities, and the whole question of housing. We shall then pass to a subject closely related to wages, but in some ways independent of them—that of the best use of available money for food—the problem which is increasingly being referred to as that of nutrition—and with it the health of the community.

After this we shall pass to the land, and discuss segregation and the land laws, agricultural development, and some of the problems of the Reserves. We shall take this opportunity of speaking of some of the progressive work of the Native Affairs Department. Then we shall tackle a question which is common to town and country, namely the trading store, the possibilities for the Bantu storekeeper, and the question of licences. One article will be devoted to the recognition of "Native law", and to the Courts which administer it, and one to marriage.

After a survey of the position of the Bantu living on European farms, we shall pass on to the questions of taxation, expenditure, and the South African Native Trust Fund. From here our next subject will naturally be education, and we shall try also to discuss the question of what careers are open to our educated young people at present. Thereafter we shall consider representation and the franchise, the Native Representative Council and other councils and advisory boards. Then, because no nation can ever fulfil God's plan for itself merely by getting laws amended, we shall consider the human factor, and the way in which our individual lives are likely to affect the situation. Finally, we shall try to sum up by answering the question "How can we help?"

I hope that readers who are interested will cut these articles out for reference. It is possible that they may be published later in book form.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

FULL MEDICAL AND DENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS

DEC 21 1940

The following encouraging news is published from the December number of the "Race Relations News":

It has long been a standing grievance of the Non-European population in general, and of the Africans in particular, that Non-Europeans could attend only the first three years of the full medical course at a South African University, and that they had to go overseas for the three clinical years. Medical training is expensive at best: to have to go to Europe or U.S.A. for it, made it more expensive still. Some of the well-to-do Indian families have been able to afford it. But, the Coloured and African parents able to send a son or daughter have been few indeed.

This grievance has, at long last, been removed by the decision of the University of the Witwatersrand to offer full clinical training to Non-European students in its Medical and Dental Schools.

The decision was made possible by the great expansion, in the last fifteen years, of hospitals for Non-European patients, which are now large enough to offer an adequate variety and number of medical, surgical and gynaecological cases for thorough clinical instruction. When the new hospital in Orlando has been built, the clinical facilities available for Non-European students will be even greater.

Similarly, the new Dental Clinic of the University for which the plans have been completed, will include the necessary accommodation for training Non-European dentists on Non-European patients. Until now, though there are about ten fully-qualified African medical men with overseas degrees practising in the Union, there has been no qualified African, or indeed Coloured or Indian, dentist in the Union. Thanks to the new policy of the University, there may be the first Non-European dentist in practice in about six years time: there certainly will be a steady, but not spectacular, increase of Non-European doctors.

Owing to the pressure on the laboratories and lecture-rooms of the Universtiy for the four Natural Sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology), which form the first year of the medical course, these courses will be taken at the Native College, Fort Hare. Successful students will then be admitted to Anatomy and Physiology, the subjects of the second year of study. Non-European students with a first-class matriculation record will be eligible for bursaries on the same terms as Europeans.

The fees for the course are heavy, amounting—apart from living expenses—to £60/0/0 per annum for each of the first three years, and £55/0/0 per annum for each of the last three years, or £345/0/0 in all. These fees, however, are inclusive, covering registration, S.R.C. fees, students' medical benefit society, etc. The dental course is one year shorter but a student may combine a medical and a dental degree in six years.

The University is being helped by grants from the Bantu Welfare Trust in meeting the expenses of appointing additional staff for the clinical instruction of Non-Europeans.

All concerned in this development are to be congratulated on opening completely a door hitherto half-closed to Non-European advancement. It is to be hoped that the candidates offering themselves for the course will be the very best that the Non-European communities can produce. For, only a man or woman of good character and good intelligence can become a good doctor or a good dentist. It will be a great day especially for the African peoples when the first African medical student comes up to be capped for his degree.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NOV 30 1940

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

NOV 30 1940

WHO is the Negro leader of this group who had the grit to hang on, learning as he went along? His name is Lewis E. Anthony. He was born in St. Louis. In 1922 he entered Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, the oldest college for Negroes in the country, founded by the United Presbyterians in 1854. He transferred to Temple University in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1926. He had majored in the social sciences, but like many educated Negroes could find no work in line with training. He went from one job to another, an odd assortment which at least showed him many sides of the business world. He was a clerk in an insurance office, a factory hand, a laundry sorter, a butler in a private family, and later the manager of three apartment houses. From one point of view his most important job was in Chicago, in a coffee shop in the Loop, where the patrons were Finnish. Naturally they kept talking about the co-operative movement, but Lewis only laughed at them then. He did not yet realize that Finnish immigrants had been the pioneers of the co-operative movement in the U.S.A. But some of their words stuck in his mind. He remembered them later when he was the manager of a chain store in Philadelphia.

Suddenly the thing happened that was to make Lewis Anthony the founder and manager of a Negro co-operative store. He discovered George Schuyler's column in one of the best-known Negro newspapers, the Pittsburg *Courier*. George Schuyler was using his column in 1930 to urge young Negroes to try

the co-operative movement. He outlined nation-wide plans for organization, and he explained co-operative principles. At that time he saw little more in the movement than a means to power for an oppressed race, a financial kind of power that would compel the respect of whites. But one paragraph on his enrolment blank caught this young Christian's eye:

"I, too, want to see something done to give the younger generation hope and faith and the courage to look forward to a brighter future. I, too, want to be a pioneer, a charter member of the Young Negroes' Co-operative League."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu & The War

DESIRE TO SERVE

DEC 7 1940

Sir,

Much has been said and written since the war in Europe assumed its present threatening aspect about the attitude of the South African Native people towards the struggle.

The activities of the fifth column were at one time reported to be so sinister and powerful as to make necessary the broadcasting of reliable news in the various vernaculars. Rumours of unrest amongst Africans, whispers to the effect that enemy propaganda was having a malign effect upon the minds, suspicions that all was not well in African circles, were heard and partly believed for some time.

Now it is obviously impossible for any person whose knowledge of Native affairs extends only to one part of the Union to dogmatise about the whole content of Native opinion throughout the subcontinent. It may easily be the case that unrest, suspicion, malignity, sedition, were present in the minds of the African population, but so far as my own limited experience in the Cape Colony and Protectorates goes, I have never come into contact with any Natives who were influenced by them.

Why then in this hour of our greatest need should this terrible blow be struck at us? Is it because we are small and defenceless? Is it because we are not trusted by the authorities? Whatever the reason is we are British subjects and as such we want to help. We beg to be armed as men, and we are not afraid to die. Our King is in trouble, he is attacked by a bitter enemy. It is our right as it is our custom to fight for our own homes and our people. We want to fight in this war, as faithful soldiers and warriors.

It is unfortunate that we are not alcwed to do so. I speak on behalf of our people out here in British Bechuanaland who are not allowed by the authorities to help in the Allied cause. At any rate we have been told that lorries' drivers, policeguards and medical aid men are wanted by the Government. But these services are still hearsay to us and have not been explained clearly.

We are people who have never hesitated in the cause of right and justice. We cannot hesitate even at this moment, and we must complain of the seeming neglect of our willing aid.

G. M. G. SETLABI,

Batharos, Kuruman.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Africa At War

DEC 7 1940

From A Correspondent

"We're ready ourselves, our sons are ready, each one of us is ready to give what he can so as to be one with the Empire in the defence of our country. We wish to stand with you in these dangerous times.

"We pray that you will tell King George these feelings that are in our hearts."

These words of the Senior chief of Central Kavirando are typical of the dramatic protestations of loyalty and anxiety to help win the war which were showered on His Excellency the Governor of Kenya during a lightning tour of Nyanza Province, North East of Lake Victoria, one the most thickly populated portions of Kenya.

And Nyanza's loyalty is not confined to words.

In Kenya a Military Labour Corps was recently formed for road work.

Whenever recruits are needed, 50 *per cent. over the required quota come forward.*

"Why do you want so few?" is the invariable question.

Moreover, throughout the province, hundreds of Africans are walking in, spending as long as two days on the journey to give sums of 7½d to 45/- as voluntary contributions toward the war.

An official asked one Native: "How is it you are all so ready to give for the war when it is as much as I can do to get you to pay your poll-tax—only twelve shillings a head?"

The Native replied: "Don't you understand? Then you shall. If the father is in trouble, the son does not wait to be asked help him. And isn't our father in trouble?"

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

SCHOOL FARMS FOR AFRICANS

DEC 7 1940

Mr. Reinecke, Director of Native Agriculture, speaking on a motion at the meeting of the Native Representative Council in Pretoria, described the work of school farms, where there were practical and vocational forms of education.

The Department of Native Affairs was contemplating the establishment of one or more of these school farms in the northern areas. The education given there could be described as higher primary. One was being established at Zebediela, and the Native Trust was assisting in the building of the school.

VOCATIONAL BEND

This post—primary training was something which would benefit the race as a whole, giving a fundamental knowledge of agriculture besides a primary education, said Mr. Reineke, who pointed out the necessity for a vocational bend in the training of the great majority of the people.

Every African student who went to Fort Cox Agricultural College seemed to think that an appointment as demonstrator would be secured for him when he completed his course there. Mr. Reinecke warned the council that saturation point might soon be reached if this idea continued.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun).
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

2. POINT OF VIEW.

NOV 23

Before we come to consider details of such matters as wages, land or franchise, it is wise to spend a little time in considering the different points of view which prevail among South Africans, Black and White, about race ralations.

There are certain points of view which we must mention only to condemn. There are other points of view which whether we agree with them or not, deserve our serious study

We must, of course, condemn the point of view which builds entirely on racial hatred. There are still many Europeans who have a positive hatred and contempt for the Bantu, who would gladly do them an injury, and who are determined to use the machinery of the state in order to hold them for ever in a subordinate position. While there are men of education who feel like this, the greatest amount of support for this point of view comes from the most ignorant among the Europeans. This is natural; it is also found in countries such as the United States. The explanation for it seems to be that when a man has only one social asset, his white skin, he tends to lay special stress on that particular asset.

A similar point of view is found among certain Africans, and here too, the strength of the movement comes from the most ignorant. When I say "a similar point of view", I mean the doctrine of racial domination; there are Africans who still think that the Europeans can be driven into the sea, or at any rate, handled on a basis of hatred in the hope that some day they can be driven out of South Africa, or put into an inferior position in it.

There are those who have no point of view — the indifferent: it is one of the tragedies of South Africa that so many of her young people refuse to trouble themselves about these issues, and thereby fail as citizens.

Most of the thinking and educated members of both races, however, agree that there is a problem of race relations which has to be faced seriosly, and that it cannot be faced on the basis of hatred, or of the complete domination of one race by the other. Within this group there are many subdivisions. There are, for example, many who still believe that the old Cape policy was the soundest in the long run. That policy was, while not ignoring social distinctions, to refuse resolutely to make race or colour a barrier as regards franchise, employment or public life generally. In 1936, the Representation of Natives Act took away the Cape franchise in its old form, and in a large joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament only eleven members (among whom, to his honour, was Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr), were found to vote against the change. Differentiation as regards opportunities of imployment had been made for many years before that. At the present moment, therefore, it seems that we cannot hope for an immediate reversal of policy. We can fight any further discrimination, and we can try bit by bit to go back to the old Cape policy, perhaps at a higher level.

Those who stand for this policy stand for it on liberal principles. Their philosophy of life may be summed up in the old motto of the French Revolution, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." In South Africa, Cecil Rhodes coined a phrase which has been used to describe this policy — "Equal rights for all civilised men."

Those who oppose this liberal policy generally say that they are in favour of "Segregation." It is difficult to tell just what segregation means, because the word is used in so many different senses. What is common to all of them is the view that the streams of South African

NOV 23 1940

(continued from page 15)

must be limited. There must be a division of land, but the Bantu must not get more than a certain proportion of the land. There must be a separate administrative system, but the highest posts in it must be held by Europeans.

It is worth while for all of us to do some hard thinking about our own points of view. Particularly, we ought to examine ourselves with complete honesty as to what we really want, and how far it agrees with the highest sense of justice and fairness which we have. It is of course a bad thing to deceive others, but it is very much worse to deceive ourselves, and we should at least know what, in our heart of hearts, we honestly stand for. It may help us in our thinking if we remember that, in our scheme of things, a place must also be found for the Coloured and Indian sections of the community.

It is well to remember that points of view are often linked up with particular emotions or traditions, things that are in themselves good, but that sometimes cripple independent thought. While a change in point of view very often seems to need the special grace of God, experience shows that knowledge and personal contact can go a long way to alter opinions. The ignorance, especially of some Europeans, about the Bantu is very great. There are still thousands of Europeans in the Union who have not the slightest idea that Bantu young men and women are matriculating and taking degree courses at the present day.

A last word about points of view. If you can keep an open mind, and be willing to learn, it is a good thing to have a point of view, provisionally, so that you may be working to a pattern, and have some unity in your life: but on the whole it is a bad, or at any rate, a useless thing to argue very much about points of view. Many Europeans who would die in the last ditch rather than accept the principles of liberalism are perfectly willing to take some particular problem like wages, education or housing and co-operate very honestly and with much good-will to improve such situations.

The question of points of view is rather one for the student than for the practical man: and even for the student there is a danger, if his point of view is so rigidly held that he is unwilling to learn.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa.

Africans Do Well In Medicine

Also As Runners In Edinburgh

NOV 30 1940

CHARLES L. BIKITS[illegible]A, an African coming from Butterworth, S. Africa, is studying at Edinburgh University. He is doing exceedingly well—both as a medical student, for he is working to be a doctor—and as an athlete.

He has completed his fourth examination as M. B. (Bachelor of Medicine, with certificates of merit in midwifery and gynaecology and in public health).

At a recent university sports meeting he won the 100 yards, 220 yards and the long jump, and has represented Edinburgh against Durham, St. Andrew's Glasgow and Aberdeen universities in the 100 yards (best time 10 1-5 seconds) and the long jump (22 feet 3 inches).

Another student who is doing well is Robert Mahlangeni, son of the late Dr. Mahlangeni, who is studying medicine at Glasgow and is putting up a fine record in sprinting.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Civilization Advances By Contacts, Not By Isolation, African Instructor Writes

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles written exclusively for the Journal and Guide by Mr. Faduma, an instructor at the Virginia Theological Seminary and College, dispelling certain fallacies asbout Africa. He is a native of Africa and formerly taught at the Government Model School, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.)

Journal & Guide 3/30/40
Norfolk, Va.

By ORISHATUKEY FADUMA

In regard to Africa, we must learn to think black and think white at the same time to avoid many errors. To think only in terms of black because one is black, or to think only in terms of white because one is white is to fall into narrowness, bigotry, and prejudice; is to become too subjective and individualistic. Hence arise interracial and international conflicts, and interdenominational and sectarian narrowness in religion.

MR. FADUMA

For centuries, nations have been proud of the civilization of their groups only. The old Romans regarded Rome as mistress of the world. Her conquest was to her indisputable. Her Augustan Age was to be everlasting.

The old Greek regarded nations whose languages lacked beauty and refinement and did not conform to settled standards as people to be called "barbarians."

Among the Nigerians of West Africa, the Yoruba people of whom I am one, called the Mendi, Susu, Timni, and other people, Ari-gbe-di, people who do not understand, people of less or no culture. The Nordics of our own time and civilization, regard non-Nordics as inferior. All excellence is centered in their groups.

A superior black man has long been considered inferior in the United States because he has no Nordic blood in his veins—a theory that has already received its death blow. History has abundantly shown that it is false.

TERM "CIVILIZATION"

Time was when the term "civilization," was limited and applied to people who lived in cites. Only those were thorough-bred who had polished manners, who lived in cities. All others were rustics, bucolics, bushmen. In the same way people were called, heathen, that is, dwellers in the heaths, bush people who were separated from the worship of the gods found in large centers only.

The African has suffered much from this old and narrow conception of civilization. He is often called a savage, a barbarian, a heathen, because he does not live in the city, is primitive in his manners, and wears little or no clothing.

He is very much misunderstood through the ignorance and more often underrated through the inherited prejudices of otner groups. The progress of any race group has been and is the product of contact and assimilation with other groups. There has been a process of giving and receiving.

The Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans of ancient times have each received cultures which were added and given to the world as a heritage. What is true of art is equally true of religion.

Some of the symbols of Christianity were borrowed from paganism and purified. Theological ideas can be traced back to pagan thought. Mystic and Grostic ideas supplied Paul, the man who was all things to all men, with a new type of ideas which have enriched Christian theology.

Not only by thought contact, but also blood contact, have race groups achieved progress. The human race would have been obliterated long ago and rendcred incapable of reproduction had it been otherwise. Inbreeding of peoples like inbreeding of lower animals when prolonged for generations, results in weak bodies, weak intellects and weak morals.

If by purity of blood we mean segregation of race groups to themselves, the human race would stagnate. There are internal and external racial forces operating all the time in producing national greatness. The blood of the primitive man cannot be ignored in eugenics. There is blood potency which he has that is needed in the reproductive life.

The union of a Nordic male with a Negro female, or a Nordic female with a Negro male gives a product in both cases in which the Negro physical prepotency is uppermost. The heatlhy blood of the barbarian under any kind of skin has a prepotency which must be reckoned with in civilization.

Working On The Mines.

Mochochonono

Wonders of wireless

(The Comet)

No. 33

Thanks to wonderful orgnisation, what is known as Wireless (broadcasting) has been introduced on most of the Gold Mines. It is yet another "benefit" in which the Natives can and do participate. They love to listen to this wireless.

2-24-40

And on the Mines there is also what is called a loudspeaker. An official speaks into an instrument termed the microphone ("the mike" is a short name for it) and his voice is clear, so that everybody who listens can hear what he is saying.

Maseru
Basutoland

Natives are naturally interested in any system of communicating information or news — because their own methods of conveying messages to their people from hill to hill are so good. The White man has often wondered how Natives manage to pass news from one to another on the veld so quickly and so accurately.

But there is no mystery about the loud-speaker. An official speaks into an instrument specially constructed for the purpose—and his voice travels through the air, the waves of sound carrying it along.

On the Mines this loud-speaker is extremely useful. Wise men can tell Natives in clear, simple language about Mining, what to do and what not to do. They tell the Natives about things of interest and helpfulness to them.

In many ways the loud-speaker is an advantage to any mine. For instance if a Native is required at the Compound Manager's office all that needs to be done is for word to be sent by the loud-speaker to where the Native is. Time is thus saved, and it all makes for efficiency.

Another advantage that Natives working on the Mines have through the Wireless (broadcast, is that they hear bright music when they are off-shift. Wireless is one of the wonders of the age, and it almost may be said that Natives have "music wherever they go" on most of the Mines.

Resident Commissioner's Speech:

Mochochonono
The Comet

Your Excellency,

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome you to Basutoland so soon after your assumption of office as His Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. We are glad that Lady Harding has been able to come with you and we hope that you will both like our country and that your first visit will be of interest and of help to you in the heavy reponsibilities of your office.

When I was privileged to address you on behalf of the people of Basutoland on your arrival in South Africa I assured you that you would find no people more loyal to the Throne and the British Government than the people of Basutoland and in these anxious days of war Your Excellency may rest assured that all classes of the community are ready to answer any call for service to their King and Country which may be demanded from them.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that Your Excellency comes to us with the great experience and knowledge which you have gained during your years of service in His Majesty's Colonial and Dominions Offices and we trust that during your term of office this Territory will continue to progress and will in no respect be a cause of anxiety

Before you today are the leaders of the country surrounded by their people. They have come from all the corners of the Territory to pay their respects to their High Commissioner.

During your stay in the Territory we hope to show you some of the work that is being undertaken—work to combat the serious menace of soil erosion, general agricultural activities, work of the Education Department, and work in the hospitals. All these activities are going forward with the full co-operation of the people who through their Chiefs demonstrate their knowledge of the different forms of progress and their desire to continue the advances already made.

We understand that at this time the British Government expects us to do our best to grow as much food as possible in order that we shall not be a drain on the food supplies of Great Britain. More land has been ploughed this year than ever before and though there have been setbacks from drought every effort has been made to ensure as large a crop of food supplies as possible.

The co-operation existing between the Government and all sections of the community has been of the greatest help to me and I am glad to be able to acknowledge in public pitso the assistance which I have received on all sides.

Your Excellency, I thank you again for visiting Basutoland so soon after your arrival in South Africa. This visit is much appreciated and assures us of the interest you take in our welfare.

East African Chiefs Remember Evils Of German Rule

A remarkable letter has been written by Chief Kingo, of Singida district, Tanganyika, to his headmen, urging them to make a special war effort. He considers that it would be difficult for each man to give up portion of his crop and therefore suggests, as an alternative, that each community should cultivate a communal field of millet wherein each householder would work for two days.

Headmen are asked to provide the best seed and choose the most fertile spot for these communal fields, the crops from which would be offered to the Tanganyika Government as the Singida people's contribution to the war effort.

The Chief writes: "Tanganyika Government has given us freedom, and slavery has been abolished Through its beneficent rule, it brings us prosperity, and instructs us how to advance our civilisation, even though it is at war. It does not weary of fighting for justice, and helping oppressed tribes who have fallen under an evil Government, such as ours was in 1913."

This last is a refeference to Africans under the pre-war German Government in East Africa.

Bantu World
3-16-40
Johannesburg
S. Africa

Nigerian Native Taxation

Coincident with the income tax for all other than Native residents, there is a direct taxation scheme for Natives, operating from April 1, 1940. It applies to persons and to communities such as a band of nomad herdsmen. Assessment is made of the annual profits or gains from rents, the produce of the land, trade or commerce carried on, or the value of herds. If the assessment does not exceed £200, the Resident has power to apportion the tax and levy it in accordance with local custom; and the Governor has power to exempt altogether any person or class he thinks fit. Otherwise, the rate of tax is £1/10/- for the first £200 or part thereof; thereafter, 4d. in the £ for the second £200; 6d. in the £ for the third £200; 9d. in the £ for the fourth £200; 1/- in the £ for the fifth £200; and 1/3d. in the £ for the sixth £200. Then 1/6d. in the £ for the next £400 and 1/9d. in the £ for the next £400. For the third £1,000, 2/- in the £ is chargeable, for the fourth and fifth £1,000, 2/6d. in the £. For the second £5,000, the tax is 5/- in the £ and thereafter 10/- in the £. The allowance for insurance premiums follows British practice and all outgoings and expenses incurred in producing the profits or gains may be deducted from them in assessing the chargeable income.

West Africa
4-6-40
London
England

The Onitsha Jobless

"IN spite of the fact that Onitsha is a thickly populated township, yet about two thirds of its population are without jobs. The unfortunate side of it is that those concerned are making no effort to obtain a source of livelihood. Rather, they sit down idle. They find their occupation or employment in drinking, smoking, and in gossiping every minute of the day. They lack technical education which, apart from affording economic security to the serious aspirant, forms an essential item of a well-rounded education." Thus ran a portion of an article from a Correspondent from Onitsha which appeared in our issue of Tuesday, June 18.

The article, as it stands, is not one that needs a cursory glance as it raises complications which might be calculated to be very serious when the social and economic life of Onitsha township is taken into consideration. It is an accepted fact and one that is hardly controvertible, that where indolance prevails, vicious practices of all descriptions take charge. The mind, then, having nothing concrete or creative to think about, swerves on to the other side—gossiping, slandering, robbery, etc. So that, in any town or city, for that matter, where unemployment is rampant, the reading of the socio-economic barometer is never encouraging.

Without waiting for somebody to help him, the Correspondent suggests his own remedy to the sorry situation at Onitsha. Says he: "Among the jobless of Onitsha are boys who have passed their Class IV Middle. So many offices today are filled with old men who should make room for the younger generation. It is high time they gave a second thought to this fact. The Government or Native Administration should establish Technical Schools for these boys and scholarships should also be provided in connection with such schools."

True, this latter suggestion might raise some problems but, all the same, we feel it is a problem that needs immediate attention. And so, in associating ourselves with this Correspondent's views, we feel confident that the authorities concerned will do their best to set things right.

[illegible]
Port Harcourt Nigeria
6-20-40

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

Gastonia N C Gazette
April 18, 1940

Scholar From Africa

Ernest Kalibala, Noted Negro Educator and Lecturer Born in a Mud Hut in a Jungle-Cleared Village In Africa, Was Student at Lincoln Academy

—Marguerite Martyn in St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 9—

We think of white missionaries to Darkest Africa. The past week St. Louis audiences have been listening to a tall, black native African missionary to white people. Not that Ernest B. Kalibala is trying to convert us to any foreign belief exactly, but rather to inform us about how things are in his country and point out instances wherein his native culture is not always inferior to ours.

Born in a mud hut in the jungle cleared village of Kampala, Uganda, East Africa, reared according to tribal customs, until 15 years ago speaking scarcely any English, now with a B. A. and an M. A. after his name and about to achieve his PH.D. at Columbia University, Kalibala is a remarkable example of one who has bridged the gamut of civilization from the primitive to the highest culture in his 37 years of life.

In an interview Kalibala said "European people take black people off the land and work them in mines and industries at 10 cents a day. That is not the worst. Soon also they take the land. There is not the same kind of racial problem you have in this country. In Africa it is mainly the economic one. When black people attempt to ape white people, that creates the problem you have here. Black people imitating white people acknowledge inferiority, despise themselves, lose confidence in themselves. There is no reason why the two races should not live side by side in mutual respect, each with its own culture or customs. The European idea in Africa is to stamp out the customs, cultures, civilizations of the natives. This causes the natives to lose confidence in themselves. There they foster the belief, that everything that is white is better.

"In Africa we have been lazy. Life is so easy, with no climate difficulty and a food supply that is abundant. There is plenty for the asking. We need only a few things with which European civilization can supply us. We need to know rural economics. We need medicines and simple rules of health. Beyond that there is not much white civilization can do for us."

Even native physicians, he said had performed cures that can be ascribed by scientifically trained doctors to nothing else than miracles.

"Polygamy, Christian missionaries say, is a bad thing," he went on. "Once converted to Christianity, the native African pledges himself to monogamy. Now it has been found there is more disease among monogamists than among polygamists. The polygamist is jealous of the health and welfare of his family. It is a matter of property. Many wives are needed to do the work, although the wives are not exactly slaves. A chief of a clan marries another chief's daughter as his first wife and she has something to say about things. She instructs her sons and they respect her mature judgment.

"Secondary wives are treated accordingly on down through the social scale. The polygamist marries within his own clan and tribe, not related by blood, but by common beliefs and customs. And what does the monogamist do? He goes about in a sneaky way, invading other clans where he will not be found out, deceiving his wife, much as men do here. So blood is polluted and foreign diseases introduced."

* * *

In the same way, he said, Europeans, by introducing clothes to native Africans have taught them to be suspicious, as he expressed it, of their own bodies.

"As a youth I went naked among boys and girls," he said. "We knew nothing of sex until it was time for us to marry and our parents instructed us. Before that, naked as we were, we were strong in respect of each other's persons."

He attributed his strong, even, white teeth to the coarse food upon which he had been brought up.

"I have lost my first tooth," he said, "since eating fine flour and drinking hot tea and ice water."

Also other ailments, such as the common cold, he had encountered first in our civilization.

Kalibala is the son of Chr converts. His father was a native chieftain of an important family in Uganda. From 6 to 18 he attended Anglican missionary schools then was sent to England to school with the idea that with his singular ability he would come back to be an influential leader among his people. In 1925 he came to the United States where he entered Tuskegee Institute, specializing in agriculture. Then he went to Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C., and later entered the College of the City of New York for one year, after which he transferred to New York University, working his own way for three years and obtaining his B. S. From there he went to Teachers' College, Columbia, to win his master's degree and lately passed matriculation examinations for a doctor's degree.

In 1933 Kalibala was married to Miss Alta W. Jones, an American Negro graduate of Boston University, who majored in religious education. Both returned to Uganda, where they engaged in education and social work among their race. They founded a school, the Aggrey Memorial School, named in memory of "the most learned African of all times."

It is in the interest of gaining support of this school, which emphasizes the two essentials the scholar mentioned, rural economics and simple rules of health, that Kalibala and his wife are making this lecture tour. She shows motion pictures of life in Africa and describes the school while he talks of his youth in Africa and of his ambitions to help his people. Mrs. Helen D. Rossi, principal of Flynn Park School, University City, who was impressed with Kalibala's character and eloquence when she heard him at Teachers' College, Columbia, was instrumental in getting him audiences in St. Louis.

Spent Two Years Here

After reading the above story in The Post-Dispatch, The Gazette asked Dr. H. C. McDowell, director of Lincoln Academy, to supply some information regarding Kalibala's student days at the academy. At that time Dr. McDowell had not come to the academy, the director being Prof. W. E. Ricks, now teaching in the public schools. At the request of the paper Dr. McDowell contacted Prof. Ricks and writes us as follows:

"It appears that Ernest B. Kalibala came to Lincoln Academy in June, 1926, to attend the annual YMCA student conference. He was a delegate from Tuskegee Institute, where he had been a student since coming to America for further study. He was impressed with Lincoln Academy, and particularly with Prof. W. E. Ricks. Coming from an African scene of simplicity and close personal touch with teachers, he found the bigness of Tuckegee rather bewildering. He stayed on at Lincoln Academy during the summer of 1926 and worked on the farm.

"Prof. Ricks bears eloquent testimony to the willing spirit, devoted application, and exemplary Christian character of Mr. Kalibala during his stay of two years at Lincoln Academy. He received individual and personal attention in English and some other subjects where there were deficiencies due to his African background. In other respects he was considerably in advance of the average American high school student, and was soon an outstanding student leader in almost every field, becoming an excellent debater, and an accomplished bass soloist. He gave renditions in many of the churches and schools of the county, including the First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia. Prof. Ricks recalls especially his natural bent in acquiring knowledge from every source. A summer's work on the farm was not mere work. The teachers were kept busy answering questions and giving information regarding plant life, American methods of agriculture and many other subjects.

"He was graduated from the high school here in 1928 and subsequently reflected great credit upon Lincoln Academy by doing outstanding college work at Columbia University on the foundation acquired."

Abyssinians' Chance?

The Natal Sun
6-22-40
South Africa

ONE of the surprises of the war and the report that owing to the declaration of war by Italy as the ally of Germany. has been the rising of Abyssinia to take up arms on the side of the Allies. We understand that the former Emperor, Haile Selassie has now sat up and scanning the situation. Further news is that a good number of the Abyssinian warriors have already taken arms and joining the struggle already waged in their country by the Allies in conjunction with our Union flying bombers and have done considerable damage to the enemy. Some old generals of the Ethiopians have returned to the country and are eagerly fighting once more in the hope for the restoration of their country to its former rulers.

The invasion of Abyssinia by Italy several years ago had a very devastating effect not only to the present inhabitants but to all who are the Aboriginal sons of this vast African continent. To think that spacious as is the continent its destiny is that its possession and wealth is henceforth to be for the benefit of European nations because the sons of the soil are black, seems hard to digest with equanimity and contentment.

It is true that the Africans have not had the advantage of the learning and civilization of the European races. But that fact does not justify all European countries and powers to resolve to take the whole of it and not a spot to be left for the former rulers. In our opinion it should have beenthe conscientious duty of those Christian Governments to do all in their power to a[illegible]e aborigines to acquire educa[illegible]nd ability to live the free and modern life in the continent, rather than to determine to rob them of all that is worth while in life

The last ray of hope was extinguished when during the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy and the Emperor pathetically appealed to the League of Nations for intervention and for assistance by Britain, both decided to do nothing for the invaded in spite of the fact that their country was a member of the League of Nations, members of which were pledged to defend each other from unjustified assault. The reply made to the appeal by Abyssinia to Britain as given by the then Prime Minister of Britain was that, that country could not see its way to take the trouble to send her army to defend other countries in view of the attitude of other members of the League who were not disposed to view intervention as savouring of enthusiasm The Emperor in tears declared this view was the precursor of world ruin.

We think the present Empires and the great nations owe it as a duty to at least allow two or three "black spots" in Africa for the peaceful enjoyment of Africans in a state of freedom from foreign rule. They should be assisted to rule themselves in the way the U.S.A. did towards the establishment of Liberia where Negroes were encouraged and assisted to live a worthier life than that of the perpetual "children of Gibeon."

6-22-40

Africans and Defence Of The Union.

All Sections Must Participate, Says Bloemfontein Convention.

The Joint-Committee Meeting of the All African Convention and African National Congress was held in Bloemfontein on Sunday the 7th July. Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, President of the A.N.C. and Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu B.A. presided.

The General Secretary of the Convention, Mr. H. Selby Msimang, was physically indisposed and laid up in bed.

Natal was represented by Messrs A. W. G. Champion and Martin L. Kumalo. A cheque for ten pounds was received from Dr Yergan to encourage the organisation of Co-operative Societies A Committee was appointed consisting of Dr. J. S. Moroka Mr. R. G. Balovi, M. R. C. and Mr. A. W. G. Champion, Secretary and Convenor, to investigate how far the Convention can take up the organisation of the co operative Societies.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Executive Committees of the All-African Convention and the African National Congress in joint meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 7th July 1940 gave their considered opinion on and expressed concern at the developments that have taken place in, the war that is now raging in Europe. The Executives expressed loyal sympathy with the British Commonwealth of Nations in the difficult task that has been thrust upon it as a result of recent developments. The Executive noted with deepest concern that the struggle has now entered Africa and that African soldiers are being employed by some of the combatants.

The Joint-Committees desire to place on record their conviction that the time has arrived when the Union Government and Parliament should consider the expediency of admitting Africans of this country into full citizenship in the Union with all the rights and duties appertaining to that citizenship.

With this end in view the Joint-Committees consider that the territorial integrity of the Union of South Africa can only be effectively defended if all sections of the population were included in the defence system of the country on equal terms, and that those who are, or may be, eligible for service should receive full military training in all its aspects, and be fully armed. Further, that those who are being recruited for whatever military service should be placed under regular conditions of such service involving adequate support for their dependants during and after the war. In this regard we would urge the authorities to enlist the services and co operation of African leaders in addition to those of Chiefs and Headmen.

SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA.

With regard to subversive propaganda the Joint-Committees are convinced that the removal of grievances such as pass-laws, low-wage levels, Industrial Colour bars, the refusal of Trading rights to Africans, and so forth. will go a long way to counteract mischievous doctrines that are being dissemminated among Africans.

Further, the Joint-Committees respectfully urge the Government to take immediate and adequate steps for the guidance, organisation, discipline, and protection of the people against any emergency that might arise out of, and as a result of the present conflict.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFICA LIFE

DEC 21 1940

BY SENATOR EDGER H. BROOKES)

DEC 21 19.

The wage problem is, from certain points of view, the most important in Bantu life. By this I do not mean to suggest that money is more important than spiritual or educational ideals, or that people with low wages must ncessarily lead a bad life, or even that people with good wages will necessarily lead a good life. I do mean, however, that it is very much easier to lead a good life when one is freed from pressing temptations, the continual worry of making ends meet, and perpetual debt.

The test of facts shows that Bantu wages all over the country are too low. When we say that wages are too low, we mean that they are not enough to enable the average family to live a decent life with the minimum of good food required for keeping in health. When we present a case for higher wages in any particular centre, we ought to give actual figures in support of our claim. In a study of this kind, it is more difficult to do so, because these figures vary considerably from time to time and from place to place. Very full particulars for Johannesburg and the Reef area, for example, can be obtained from Dr Ray Phillips's book, "The Bantu in the City."

One fact emerges from almost every investigation, that there is a gap between the wage of the father of the family and the minimum amount on which he and his wife and children can live in decency and health. This gap amounts in many cases to £1. 10s. a month, if not more.

Some people may ask "Why do you speak of a man, his wife and children, when a large number of workers in the towns have their permanent homes in the Reserves?" The answer to that is that we must take married man with a family as the basis when we are fixing wages. More and more people are living permanently in towns. It is better that the man who comes in from the country should have a little surplus to send home than that the man whose home is in town should not be able to provide for his wife and children. All over the world Trade Unions have fought for this principle. They have never been willing to accept a wage based on a bachelor's standard of living, and they have not even been willing to accept different wage rates for single and married men, because, as they rightly point out, the tendency when that is done is in times of depression to get rid of the expensive married man, particularly the man with a large family, first. Such action is a disgrace to the selfish employer, but it does take place, and we must make provision according.

Country wages are very much affected by town wages. The special methods by which wages can be raised in towns are not applicable to the country districts, but as town wages rise there is bound to be gradual shortage of farm labour, and, except for a change of heart on the part of the farming community as a whole, this seems the only way of getting farm wages raised. Quite likely, efforts may be made at a later date—the practice has already begun in some areas—to bring in low-paid farm labourers from outside the Union. This we should have to fight, as it would take away the one chance of raising the farm labourer's status.

The farms will be discussed more fully later on, but it may be mentioned here that conditions vary so widely as to make it impossible to make sweeping statements about farms and farmers in general. While there is much personal kindness, and sometimes, on the best farms, ties of real friendship between the farmer and his people, farm wages are, in the majority of cases, very low indeed. Investigation by Government experts, not at all biased or trying to make a case for the Bantu, has shown that even when a cash value is given to all benefits, such as free grazing, the right to cultivate, and occasional presents from the farmer, the total wages received are still below the mini-

Natives and the War

"One can see signs of the fear that the Germans engendered in the minds of the older generation of the Native people," writes Dr. P. ~~H. H.~~ White, from the C.M.S. station at Mvumi, Tanganyika Territory. "I am greeted frequently with this question: 'What news of the war? Will Hitler conquer England and take us back to German government?' The Native clergyman showed me some of the relics of the German raids on Mvumi during the Great War, and also told me of being made to run 35 miles behind a donkey to Dodoma, being flogged if he slackened speed."

East Africa
Rhodesia
4-5-40
London, England

The Union and East Africa

Mr. Leslie Blackwell, a member of the South African Parliament, who recently returned to the Union from a visit to East Africa, urged in Capetown last week that the Union should appoint a High Commissioner in East Africa for the purpose of promoting closer relations between the two countries. Recent events had, he said, accelerated and intensified the need for closer co-operation between South and East Africa. He felt that the attitude of the Union to the East African group of territories should, in the words of Mr. Pirow, be that of an elder brother. It had to be remembered that a large section of the white population of Kenya and Tanganyika were of Afrikaans origin; they were held in high regard by their fellow settlers.

OUR HUMAN RESOURCES

Bantu World

In his reply to the debate on the Budget, the other day, the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, paid tribute to 'the valuable contribution made by the Representatives of the African people to the debate and said "I agree with them most wholeheartedly that we have in the passed failed to pay all the attention that should be paid to the conservation of our human resources in South Africa. I think, of non-Europeans as well as Europeans." 3-23-40

This statement, no doubt, will be greatly appreciated by the thinking men and women of our race. It shows that, in spite of the embers of race-hatred that are being fanned into flame by certain politicians, there is a growing group of men and women among Europeans who recognise the fact that what South Africa needs for her peaceful development is harmony and goodwill between the races. To-day the voice of this group may be like that of one crying in the wilderness, but eventually the ideals for which they stand will triumph. Reason is sure to prevail against racialism and selfishness. No doubt the struggle will be long and protracted, but those who stand for justice, truth, freedom and human decency must emerge victorious from it. That has always been the case in the long history of human struggle against the forces of evil.

Johannesburg, So. Africa

We should take courage when men in responsible positions can say, as Mr. Hofmeyr has said, that "I do want to say clearly and unhesitatingly that I accept an improvement in the general economic situation of the Native as something desirable and necessary for South Africa as a whole. That improvement need not take place at the cost of the Europeans. On the other hand, I believe that every section of our community is going to benefit. To keep down the Native is not a contribution to the raising of the standard of our European community. One of the best ways of advancing European prosperity is by furthering the development of the Native along sound lines."

It will be noticed that Mr Hofmeyr does not speak of "Natives developing along their own lines," but along sound lines, That is to say, along lines which will enable Africans to make their distinct contribution to the spiritual, material and cultural advancement of South Africa. And these lines cannot be anything but the lines of progressive mankind.

It is true the majority of the European community are incapable at present of recognising the fact that the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the Africans will not in any way bring about the impoverishment of Europeans but will advance the prosperity of South Africa and thus bring happiness to all concerned. But the time is not far off when even the farmers of this country will realise that Africans are a valuable home market which must be fertilised and be cultivated. They will realise that the consumption of their products by the Africans will bring prosperity to the farming industry. It is the home market which gives impetus to industry and commerce, and it is, therefore, essential that the economic and social conditions of all sections of the nation should be improved. And it is gratifying that the present Government is to some extent committed to this policy.

One thing which should be considered seriously by our European fellow countrymen is that civilisation and barbarism, like corn and tare, cannot grow side by side without the one overwhelming the other. In the interest of civilisation the forces of barbarism should be combated. There is a cry here on the Rand that lawlessness and hooliganism have become rampant among Africans. We maintain that these evils cannot be eradicated simply by the enforcement of drastic punishment. An ignorant person can never be compelled to obey law and order by means of punishment He must be educated so as to understand that he has duties to perform towards the maintenance of law and order. All sensible men are agreed that education is the best remedy for our social evils, and that is the reason why in other civilised countries the education of the people is a State concern.

Working On The Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
Native Opinion
3-9-40

A Good Name Gives Confidence.

King William Town
South Africa

NATIVES for work on the gold mines have, this year been going to the Witwatersrand in great numbers, and last January broke all records. About 40,000 Natives in that month obtained work on the Mines.

This fact is proof of the popularity of Mine work, the years pass by, and the Natives themselves by going to the Mines in increasing numbers show that their confidence in this employment gains in strength. "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it," as an old familiar saying goes.

Such a happy state of affairs is not surprising. The leaders of the Mining Industry have have proved themselves model employers, and because they have taken the trouble to see that the employment is made as favourable as possible, the Natives themselves have been quick to understand and to appreciate the conditions. These conditions are a vast improvement on what they were when the Mining Industry began on the Witwatersrand.

In the old days the Natives got to Johannesburg as best they could, doing long journeys on foot and running various risks, especially in the winter. Now they are conveyed but motor bus and train, as the case may be. They have company, the companionship of their "brothers," and many of them, all the way.

They are not permitted to work on the Mines unless they are physically fit to do so. The medical examinations are strict, and it gives the Natives confidence and self-reliance in themselves when the doctors, clever men who know their job, have passed them as fit and well (in good health).

And then on the Mine the Natives receive fair treatment. They are paid regularly for their work, and they get free food and drink and lodging—and free amusement.

You therefore see why Natives want to go to work on the Gold Mines.

Working On The Mines.

Native Opinion

Natives Are Glad When They Know First Aid.

IN last week's article you read about the blessings of good health, and it is a gratifying fact that most of the Natives working on the Mines when they return to their homes do so in better health than when they arrived on the Rand—almost invariably they have become stronger and sounder men. The right kind of food with suitable refreshment, strengthening sleep at night, regular work in regular hours, opportunities for recreation when the shifts have been done, and the knowledge that they can absolutely depend upon being paid in full for their work—these features combine to build up good health.

3-2-40

King Williams
Town
South Africa

Natives working on the Mines are interested in learning First Aid, a subject so useful in itself, and there are some rewards when the Natives increase in efficiency with it. Accidents may happen on the veld, in the street, even in the home—anywhere. And Natives who have learned First Aid know in most cases how to render the right kind of help and to take the correct steps till the doctor comes, for they are carefully taught all this; they are trained in self-control and commonsense. The knowledge that the Natives acquire at First Aid classes, which are conducted by first-rate teachers, helps, to give them self-mastery and increases their self-respect.

Accidents may of course not happen and it is to be hoped that they will not, but if they do, then the Natives who have learned First Aid know what to do till the doctor comes. Natives were commenced for their timely and useful assistance when an accident occured on the road in the Native territories. These Natives knew First Aid.

Knowledge of First Aid adds to the Natives' interest in life, and when they arrive back at their homes from working on the Mines they are able to tell their family about things which make for Good Health.

Working On The Mines.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

AUG 1~~0~~ 1940

YOU have been reading in these articles about the care that the Mines take in order to make Mining safe for Natives — and for everybody concerned. The rules are strict; they have to be; and they must be obeyed. And, as we have said before, Natives do obey them willingly and intelligently.

Bantu Opinion

The result is gratifying. **Natives know how to avoid accidents. They see the wisdom, the necessity of the strict rules for the Safety of the workers at the different working places of a Mine. It is obviously important that care must be taken both by White men *and* by Natives at the working places of a Mine.**

Now here are some of the rules.

So that there will be fresh air for the workers, the ventilation must be blowing. Natives must not work in winzes, raises or at the end of drives unless the ventilation is blowing. And Natives must not work in any place in a Mine if they should see or smell smoke or fumes there.

Natives are quick to observe anything amiss, and if they should see any bad hanging underground — a piece of rock that might possibly fall—then it is their duty to report it at once to their White boss or boss boy; and when Natives are barring down a piece of bad hanging with a pinch bar, they must use the hand guard which is provided for them. This protects their hands.

King Williams
Town

If Natives should see any very small pieces of rock fall ar if they should hear the hanging crack, then they must quickly move away from that spot and go and tell the White boss or boss boy who knows what to do.

Machine Natives must not begin to drill into the rock unless their boss has marked out the exact position and direction of the holes to be drilled; they must not change the position or direction of the holes. No Native should in any circumstance withdraw the tamping or explosives from a drill hole.

NATIVES ARE INTERESTED

Natives take an interest in these mining operations. They are really interested, and that is why they keep on learning: They see how the cleverness of man has succeeded in winning gold out of the bowels of earth, and they appreciate the care and the thought that has been devoted to make mining safe.

South Africa

There are a few more rules for Natives at the working places of a Mine which you will be interested to know, and we will return to the subject next week.

No. 59.

AFRICAN YOUTH AND PROGRESS

NEED FOR SECURALISM, ORIGINALITY AND COMMONSENSE.

AUG -3 1940

Sir,

In view of what past events have shown us and what the current events present to us, I find it very necessary that the modern African Youth should emancipate himself from the prevailing habits of thought, which have for such a long time been universal. He should venture to judge all questions according to a secular standard. He should be original and think independently, utilising his God-given power of commonsense to the full and for the benefit of his race. For a long time the imagination of youth has been pervaded and enslaved by old-fashioned and fallacious dogmatics and philosophies.

The Bantu World

It is almost lamentable to see what influence the Bantu Intelligentsia bring to bear upon the African Youth. Our higher intellectuals, supposed to be our leaders, do practically nothing more than spend all their energies in trying to be eloquent speakers in social gatherings, thereby seeking selfish and personal honour.

There are many trivial and petty things which impede our progress such as tribalism, racial disputes, lack of co-operation and unity. One reads these papers and finds that meetings have been held all over the country. One reads the speeches delivered by those endowed with excellent oratory powers, which have a good effect on some youth and a devastating effect on others. They all profoundly admire the speakers and have a burning desire to aspire to the same standard. Uufortunately for those who have other talents it is very difficult for them to fulfil his aim. Consequently, they become dispirited and think themselves useless on earth. What about the other educational fields which can be explored by those youths who have the ability to do so? The loftiest ideal of modern youths is only to be great men, highly estimated in their country but regardless of their fellowmen. This implies much that they are thinking only in terms of self.

Johannesburg

Ambition is good only so far as it embraces the welfare of the nation also. We are alone the cause of our backwardness. This fact has always been reiterated, and as long as it is ignored, we will remain where we are. We long to be a better people and to receive due consideration. Why then should we, prompted by selfishness, withhold the means which can be made available for this purpose?

South Africa

One fact never dawns on the black man, which is, that our ancestors, despite the fact that they were ignorant, realised service to the community, which includes service to self. With the Bantu of to-day, this is an ideal cast to the background, through the rapid development of that selfish nature, which subordinates all the other human instincts to the detriment of the individual human being and his fellowman. Fortunately the ideal clings to human reason, and what appeals to reason can never be destroyed.

As a youth, independent of any one in thought, I am convinced that words and deeds are two different initiate a suggestion that, for example, initiate a suggestion that for example, means be devised to raise the level of the poor people, but he cannot willingly give financial help to an ambitious youth who wishes to embark upon some such venture.

The future becomes more and more obscure. Our Intelligentsia will not avail themselves of the opportunity of uplifting the race as a whole. What then is the earthly good of holding meetings and revelling in societies which canonize hypocrites and martyr saints? I am emphatically insisting upon this to show the futility and fallacy of much talking. Had this been a world of deeds rather than words, it would have been a better world.

Native Nurses Required In The Transvaal.

Ilanga Lase Natal (The Native Sun)

Government Subsidy Of £48 per Annum Plus Free Quarters.

5-25-40

The Government has decided to appoint seven suitably qualified Native nurses in the districts of Pilgrim's Rest (Bushbuckridge). Tzaneen, Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg. A subsidy of £48 per annum is paid to each nurse by the Government, and in addition free quarters are provided. The nurses required in the Pietersburg district will become employees of the Local Council which will make a grant of £36 for the first year and £48 in the second year, plus a uniform allowance of £1 per annum in addition to the subsidy paid by the Government.

Durban Natal

Native nurses desiring appointment in any of the aforementioned districts should write to the Additional Native Commissioner of the district concerned, giving full particulars of themselves and enclosing copies of certificates and testimonials with their applic tions.

Candidates must be:

(1) A nurse and/or a midwife registered with the South African Medical Council, or

(2) A Native nursing assistant who has had at least three years' training at a registered hospital, and can produce a certificate to this effect.

Such hardship has in the past been experienced owing to the lack of medical facilities and now that the Government is granting assistance, it is hoped that readers will do all they can to induce suitably qualified nurses to seek appointment and so render a great service to the Bantu people in the reserves.

1. PILGRIMS REST (BUSHBUCKRIDGE) DISTRICT.

Two nurses required. One to be stationed at Bushbuckridge and the other at Acornhoek.

LANGUAGE QUALIFICATIONS:

Bushbuckridge: Shangaan and Zulu.

Acornhoek: Sesutho and Zulu.

2. TZANEEN DISTRICT

One nurse required, to be stationed in Mamitwa's Location.

LANGUAGE QUALIFICATIONS:

Shangaan,

3. LOUIS TRICHARDT.

One nurse required, to be stationed at Vaalkop Clinic.

LANGUAGE QUALIFICATION:

Chivenda and Shangaan.

4. PIETERSBURG DISTRICT.

Three nurses required, one a each of the following Clinics:

(a) Mphahlela's Clinic.

(b) Ramagoepa's Clinic,

(c) Matlala's Clinic.

LANGUAGE QUALIFICATION:

Sesutho.

22/40.

Tuberculosis In Bantu Colleges.

DR. TAYLOR REPORTS ON INANDA SEMINARY AND ADAMS COLLEGE.

o—o

Parents will receive with interest the following letter from Dr. Taylor, Superintendent of McCord's Zulu Hospital depicting the actual Health situation in two of our schools. Widespread rumours on the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis among some Boarding Schools in Natal has caused anxiety and this letter from an authority like Dr. Taylor deserves attention. [Ed. Il.]

Ilanga Lase Natal (The Natal Sun)
5-25-40

Dear Sir,

In your publication of the 11th May, under 'Gleanings from Life", (Jo The Cow) one writes on the question of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the schools in Natal and asks for information that will relieve the minds of anxious parents.

Durban

May I begin by stating my qualifications for making a state on this point. For a number of years as Superintendent of the McCord Zulu Hospital, I have seen personally or been notified of such cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as have drifted into Natal's larger boarding schools.--Adams College and Inanda Seminary.

Natal

It is a fact that year by year cases have sickened at either or both of these places and have been diagnosed as tuberculosis. In order to reassure themselves on this point, the school authorities have arranged for medical examination of the whole student body early in each school year. Special emphasis is placed on the diagnosis of any tuberculosis that would be contagious. Briefly I will give results of the last of the examinations.

Inanda Seminary. No cases were seen, either running a temperature or coughing, or with any evidence that we could detect by examination for tuberculosis, which could be imparted to other students.

Adams College. Here our general examination showed no one whom we could suspect of tuberculosis because of cough, temperature, loss of weight, etc.

62 Per Cent POSITIVE.

Through Dr. Dormer, the T.B Medical Officer for Natal, arrangements were made for doing the tuberculin intradermal test for tuberculosis on all students. The total number of tests done was 355. Two hundred and twenty or 62 per cent gave a positive tuberculin test. Very simply this test showed that 220 of the 355 students examined had been subjected to tuberculosis prior to their coming to Adams College and had some evidence of this in their blood stream. It does not mean that all of these 220 are are in danger of getting tuberculosis, 'but it does mean that somewhere in the body of a good many there are germs lurking which may become active in the lungs and result in tuberculosis.

From now on such of these cases who have shown a positive test, will be carefully watched and re-examined when necessary.

1, Arising from these examinations I would definitely say there is nothing to indicate that tuberculosis is being acquired at either of these schools.

2. That there are no students enrolled who have been detected as possible sources of the disease,

EXPOSED AT HOMES.

3. That 62 per cent of the students have been exposed to the disease at their homes or at some other place during their earlier lives. If then one of these develop tuberculosis the school authorities, who are alive to the danger of the transmission of the disease, will take such steps as will protect all their students.

Tuberculosis is indeed very common among the Bantu people. More and more it is threatening Bantu life. However school authorities, Public Health authorities and other bodies interested, are alive to the situation. If Bantu people will come early for diagnosis and then submit themselves for treatment as recommeded, solid advance will begin to be made against this evil.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN B. TAYLOR.

AFRICANS MUST HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Umteteli

NOW that the war is being brought very closely to our minds and consciences by the steady advance of the German soldiers in France, it is necessary for us all to reconsider the position, to realise that Hitler has conquered the greater part of Europe, and that the British Empire alone stands between the the African and the slavery which is part of the German way of governing. 5-25-40

We have in past issues of "Umteteli" drawn the attention of our readers to the menace or threat which Hitler holds over those whom he has conquered. The rule of the German has been as cruel as anything known in human history. Africans had some knowledge of it before the last war, when in Tanganyika and South West Africa, the German was associated with barbarous cruelty to tribesmen. Elsewhere in this issue a description is given of the manner in which Askaris were drilled by German drill sergeants. It is described under the heading "What is a Baobab Nose ?" Readers are urged to read it.

Johannesburg

Although matters have not gone well for the Allies in France, the war in the long run must result in the defeat of Germany. But in order to help to bring that defeat about, we feel strongly that African help—not necessarily in the matter of carrying rifles—should be organised at once under a good European organiser.

A scheme has already been drawn up, we understand, and at first had the ear of the Government: but subsequent counsels prevailed against this, chiefly on the ground, we believe, that a lot of invaluable labour would be lost to the country. We do not know whether the final word has been said as to this, but we do know that General Smuts is being approached by the representatives of the Native Community to get the decision revised.

The African we feel ought to be given his chance to do his bit towards winning the great struggle for democratic Government now being waged in the battlefields of Europe. The African could do invaluable work there, not by carrying a rifle, but by placing his labour at the disposal of the High Command.

Mr. Voyi's fine letter printed elsewhere in this issue affords excellent proof of the loyal feeling animating the African people. We feel that this eloquent appeal which does him infinite credit, ought not to be ignored by the Powers that be.

Main Points in General Smuts's Speech

Ilanga Natal

The following are the main points in the speech Gen. J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister delivered at Pretoria last Saturday : 5-

I. That the Government might find itself compelled to impose Press censorship as a result of the indiscreet manner in which some newspapers under the guise of political discussions exposed information which had proved of great use to the enemy and of immense danger to the Union.

Durban Natal

II. That the present war had shown how dangerous the subversive activities of the Nazi "fifth column" were and that this is being systematically employed by Germans to foment trouble and treachery in the country they want to subdue.

III. That had we remained neutral we would have fallen as easy a prey to Nazi aggression as Holland and Norway and that thanks to our discreet declaration of war against Germany, for we had been able to collar the most dangerous members of the Nazi "fifth column." Gen. Smuts was not sure, however, that the Union had gone far enough. There were indications that subversive movements were still afoot but the Government had a sharp eye on these. The Government was not going to run amuck about this, for they had the matter well in hand and they were tightening their grip on the Nazi "fifth column" menace.

IV. Some people were so neutral that they said if sympathy was felt for Holland, similar consideration should be extended to Germany. General Smuts wondered if any people in South Africa wanted Germany to win.

DENIAL OF LIBERTY.

V. The world had been shocked by Nazi barbarities and although America was neutral in the present conflict, her sympathies were with the Allies Who, General Smuts wanted to know, would wish to live under a Nazi regime with its denial of personal, religious and political freedom ? . It was most shocking that a great nation should run amuck and reverse the clock of civilisation.

VI. The Allies stood for all that is best in civilisation and against Nazi barbarism they had to fight. They had to fight until victory for the Commonwealth and the ideals for which it stands had been assured.

VII. South Africa was going to make her contribution according to her limited means. General Smuts did not care where he fought as long as he was fighting against Germany. Some people wanted to fight in certain places praying all the time that the enemy be not there. South Africa should make no mistake; she wanted to fight Germany and what Germany stands for. She was preparing to take her place in that fight.

TOUCH JOB.

VIII. Organising the Union's defences had been a tough job but progress was being made.

IX. General Smuts had expected the events of the last few days, knowing what happened in 1914 and in this war he expected very severe setbacks in the beginning. This initial advantage, however would not last long. The Allies would check Hitler's advance.

X. Neutrality, said General Smuts, is dead in the world to-day. It had proved a snare to about half a dozen countries. We lived in an era of Nazism which had regard for no law except criminal selfishness. Neutrality in this country was the political toy of a small section.

XI. The Union was fortunate in having the mighty fleet of a strong Ally. General Smuts concluded his address by exhorting all South Africans to sink their differences and to take an oath to stand by South Africa to the last.

Non-European Railway Staff. SEP 2 1940

According to the *Territorial News*, Mr. G. K. Hemming, M.P., has received the following letter from the Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Harbours with regard to wages and service conditions of non-European railway staff:

The South African Outlook

"Dear Mr. Hemming,—I am directed by the Minister of Railways and Harbours to inform you that the departmental committee appointed during the last Parliamentary Session to investigate and report upon the wages and service conditions of the Administration's non-European staff, recently submitted its report and the recommendations contained therein have been considered by the Administration.

The main features of the report concerning the rates of pay of the non-European staff are:—

(*i*) Improvements in rates of pay at centres where such action was considered to be warranted.

(*ii*) Married Coloured servants on the regular staff throughout the Service to receive 6d. per day, or the monthly equivalent, above the rates normally applicable to other non-European servants. (The effect of the adoption of this recommendation is to extend throughout the Service the application of a principle hitherto in force at Cape Town and certain other centres only.)

(*iii*) A reduction in the number of districts on the various systems where different wage scales previously applied.

Lovedale

(*iv*) The revision of rates of pay applicable to non-European servants employed on work regarded as superior to ordinary labouring work and the application of higher rates of pay where such action was considered to be warranted.

South Africa

(*v*) The introduction of regular establishments of labourers at some of the Union ports and the application of progressive wage scales to such labourers as are selected for appointment to the regular establishments thus created.

With certain slight modifications, the wage rate improvements recommended by the Committee have been approved by the Administration and have been given effect to as from the commencement of the July, 1940, pay-month.

SEP 2 1940

The additional annual expenditure which will result from the introduction of this improved wage rates is estimated at £55,000. This amount does not include all the additional expenditure to be incurred in the revision of the wage rates applicable to labourers employed on work regarded as superior to that of an ordinary labourer. Up to the present it has only been possible to deal with certain groups of better class workers (the cost of whose improved wages is included in the above figure) and a more detailed investigation is necessary to determine what increases would be justified in the case of the remaining labourers employed on better class work. Such increases will be applied within the discretion of the Management.

The Administration has also approved of the introduction of a balanced ration scale for Native servants employed on a "departmentally fed" basis. This scale, which will be applied throughout the Service (excluding South-West Africa) is as follows:—

	In Compounds	*Along Line.*
Ration	Amt. per Week	Amt. per Week.
Mealie Meal ..	12 lbs.	10½ lbs.
Boer Meal ..	—	3½ lbs.
Flour	3½ ozs.	—
Meat	3 lbs.	3 lbs.
Vegetables ..	3 lbs.	3 lbs.
Peas or Beans ..	1½ lbs.	1½ lbs.
Bread	1¾ lbs.	—
Dripping	1 lb.	1½ lb.
Sugar	¾ lb.	¾ lb.
Coffee	¼ lb.	¼ lb.
Salt	¼ lb.	¼ lb.
Fuel	25 lbs.	25 lbs.

There are a number of other recommendations of the Committee still under consideration by the Administration and as decisions are arrived at in connection therewith, further communications will be addressed to you."

We wish to congratulate the Minister of Railways and Harbours on this first instalment towards remedying a situation of labour conditions which has been allowed to exist too long. We shall await with interest the further communications which are promised.

Ethiopia May Come Back

NOV 21 1940

News from London says that "British blows aid Greek and Ethiopian Allies." Which adds up to the fact that it is a different story from November of 1935, when Mussolini's legions were pounding at the gates of Addis Abba.

Weak and unarmed, the Abyssinian government appealed to the League of Nations. Haile Selassie, trusting in the commitments of France and England and the other signatories of the League of Nations covenant, fought back furiously as the Italian hordes poured into his little empire.

The Star of Zion

But "peace for our time" demanded that Ethiopia should be sacrificed for the friendship of Italy, even over the ardent protest of Anthony Eden. Fighting proudly and gallantly the Abyssinians were defeated and their country overrun by the better-equipped Italians.

The story is different now. Britain, powerful as she may be and has been, needs Ethiopia today. England needs every man and every gun from anywhere she may find aid. And today Britain finds it very convenient to aid her Ethiopian ally now, when this same aid given in 1935 might have saved the world from the horrors of this great World War, number two.

Charlotte N.C.

We confidently pray and hope that the world will be cleared of the menace of God-less dictators and that the world may be made safe not for democracy only but for Christianity and the right of small nations and minorities in other nations to live and enjoy the inherent rights which God has ordained for all men.

England and the other democracies will be saved, yet as by fire, because they too must be purged of the imperial desire to exploit and bleed the weaker peoples.

Ethiopia May Come Back.

SIERRA LEONE LEADERS JAILED

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 30 1940

LONDON, England, Nov. 27 (Censored)—As the war spreads to Africa, where the "Battle of Empires" may soon be fought, the British authorities in West Africa, are keeping a strict control over native public opinion.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, secretary of the Sierra Leone Trade Union Congress and Youth League has been arrested and sent to a concentration camp by order of the governor, Sir Douglas Jardine, under the Colonial Defense Regulations, which give governors the right to imprison any native whose conduct is considered likely to "prejudice the successful prosecution of the war."

Messrs. George Thomas, and S. O. Boyle, editor and publisher, respectively of the "African Standard" have also been sent to prison for publishing an article criticizing the Sierra Leone government for arresting and interning Johnson without trial before a court of justice.

Representations have been made to the Secretary of State for Colonies in both cases, according to agency messages from Freetown, West Africa.

Transvaal African National Congress

SEP 28 1940

"The Greatest Good For The Greatest Number"

SEP 28 1940

MR. ABIEL THABO SEELE writes: To the Editor, "Umteteli." Sir,—Permit me through "Umteteli" to submit a few suggestions and recommendations preliminary to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Transvaal African National Congress. Incidental references to the present machinery of the Congress have recently been made on the platform and in the press. In Johannesburg a Reform Party, under the leadership of Mr. H. N. Nkadimeng, was formed; and in Pretoria Messrs P. Matseke and Mphahlele convened a meeting, the sole object of which was to resuscitate the congress and restore it to its former prestige. This is sufficient evidence to show that Africans are not satisfied with the present state of their national organisation; they visualise possibilities of improving it on still broader lines.

Umteteli wa Bantu

Johannesburg

I appeal to fellow Africans for tolerance and capacity for lending a receptive mind to the views and opinions of those of our men who, far from merely indulging in armchair criticism, are making conscious and deliberate efforts to guide and assist our organisations along progressive lines.

As someone once wrote "The Congress is essentially good, and all it requires and demands to-day is some purge of its present working machinery, politically, mentally and financially."

South Africa

Summary of Points

(1) The congress has fine objects. But one cannot too emphatically stress that the realisation of the aims in view primarily depends on the formulation of a comprehensive plan. Without a well conceived programme of action of our ambitious objectives remain at best glorious Utopias for ever impossible of achievement.

SEP 28 1940

(2) Whilst there is yet wide scope for systematic agitation against differential legislation we should, however, realise that the day of soap-box oratory has passed. We should act on the counsel of Dr. Aggrey: "Use what you have, to get what you want."

Our national organisation should encourage Africans to exploit what limited resources they commend to the full thereby fostering the spirit of National self development from within, by establishing schools, co-operative business and other enterprises born of our own initiative and desire for self upliftment.

As long as the African in the country is regarded as a mere instrument of production, restrictive legislation will continue; hence the futility of purse-draining deputations at the expense of constructive national work.

Umteteli wa Bantu

(3) Social advancement calls for revision and inspiration for unselfish community service on the part of our leaders. A vigorous campaign has to be launched against the pernicious element that exploits Congress with a view to prospering personal ambitions. High-sounding portfolios and offices of distinction are not the be-all and end-all. We should worry more about securing the greatest good for the number.

Johannesburg

(4) What a National organisation requires most is the whole-hearted support of the people. The driving force of any movement of social advance is be found in the enthusiasm and devotion of the people to the improvement and enrichment of the life of their community. It is imperative, therefore, that our university professors and literary magnates identify themselves with our National organisation. Their guidance and support are greatly in demand. Our African intellengentsia have much to learn from Gandhi. To give people a proper lead we must descend to their level, appreciate their immediate difficulties and consistently work for their liberation both from the forces of oppression and those of ignorance. It is not enough merely to indulge in philosophical speculations on the ethics of domination and helotry from some secluded paradise, as many of our privileged men do. Their rightful place is within the ranks of our National organisation, where they can contribute their wisdom and experience. It is true that economic forces and the inrush of new ideas are tending to loosen social bonds, weaken traditional restraints and encourage unregulated individualism; but let us realise that these are more harmful than constructive to our unity.

South Africa

(5) Branches must realise that the execution of the proposed programme of action rests entirely on their responsibility and initiative; also that in any area there is need for co-ordination of activities in order to prevent overlapping; further in each area Congress must enlist the co-operation of other bodies working for the social advancement of the African.

SEP 28 1940

Last but not least, branches must maintain offices where they shall keep systematic records and schemes of work; in addition, convincing and satisfactory financial statements should be submitted regularly at conferences. To augment funds, money-making schemes, such as bazaars and concerts, should be more relied upon than our customary charitable collections. When the department of finance draws out its budget a specific sum must be set aside for defraying the travelling expenses of the organising official.

By Gossip Pen

OCT 12 1940

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

EVIDENCE of the interest Negro America takes in the African people is once more shown in letters received from Professor Amos J. White, who was for a brief period principal of Wilberforce Institute and who has since resumed work at Wilberforce University in Ohio, U.S.A.

Umteteli Wa Bantu

Like so many other people who have had an opportunity to labour among Africans, Professor White and his wife express themselves as willing to come and help establish educational work in the South African mission field.

SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

Johannesburg

Referring to the proceedings of the last general conference of the A.M.E. Church held in Michigan, he states: "The delegates here are anxious to establish the office of Secretary of Education as we have it in the U.S.A., an office which would have in charge the whole of our educational work in South Africa, to harmonize and develop. This would be an advance step and one needed, I believe, in South Africa.

South Africa

"We are very much interested in everything that concerns our people there," he concludes.

MARJORIE PRETORIUS

FOLLOWERS of music hall doings and friends of Marjorie Pretorius, the versatile crooner and tap-dancer, will be sorry to learn that she has been confined to her bed with sickness for nearly a fortnight now.

As a student of the American Board Mission School in the Eastern Native Township, Marjorie Pretorius was awarded the junior elocution (Xhosa) diploma of merit in 1935 in the Transvaal African Eisteddfod competitions, and also the second grade certificate for sopranos.

After leaving school, she went to one of the training institutions in Natal to study music, but ill-health made it impossible for her to realise her ambition, and she returned to Johannesburg. Here she joined Zulu Boy Cele's troupe of Harlem Babies; then later she was in the pay of the African Theatrical Syndicate. Now she sings for the Synco Schools troupe.

AFRICANS' PROGRESS AND DIFFICULTIES

OCT 12 1940

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JAMES D. GUBEVU, Orlando, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—While the rest of humanity all over the globe is making wide and diplomatic gestures as to the future, and making all possible preparations to meet the demands of a new order of things, the poor African is not immune from such problems. He is beset by trials in his endeavours to raise his status to the level of the other nations.

Umteteli wa Bantu

The keynote to any nation's advancement is Commerce, and I am proud to say that the African is waking up to chances of success. One difficulty, however, is his inability to run his business correctly. One African teacher for instance, in Natal, got tired of his profession and took to commerce. Having undertaken the enterprise, he started buying stocks from some Asiatic trader (middleman). He was buying goods that had already been retailed, to retail them over again amongst his African customers. Can an African business man tell what chances of success this trader stands? In such a case the business is run at a loss with one sure result: insolvency. Can our African Traders' Association render its service by organizing itself amongst African traders in rural areas and save these people such errors.

Johannesburg

South Africa

South African Troops Well Fed

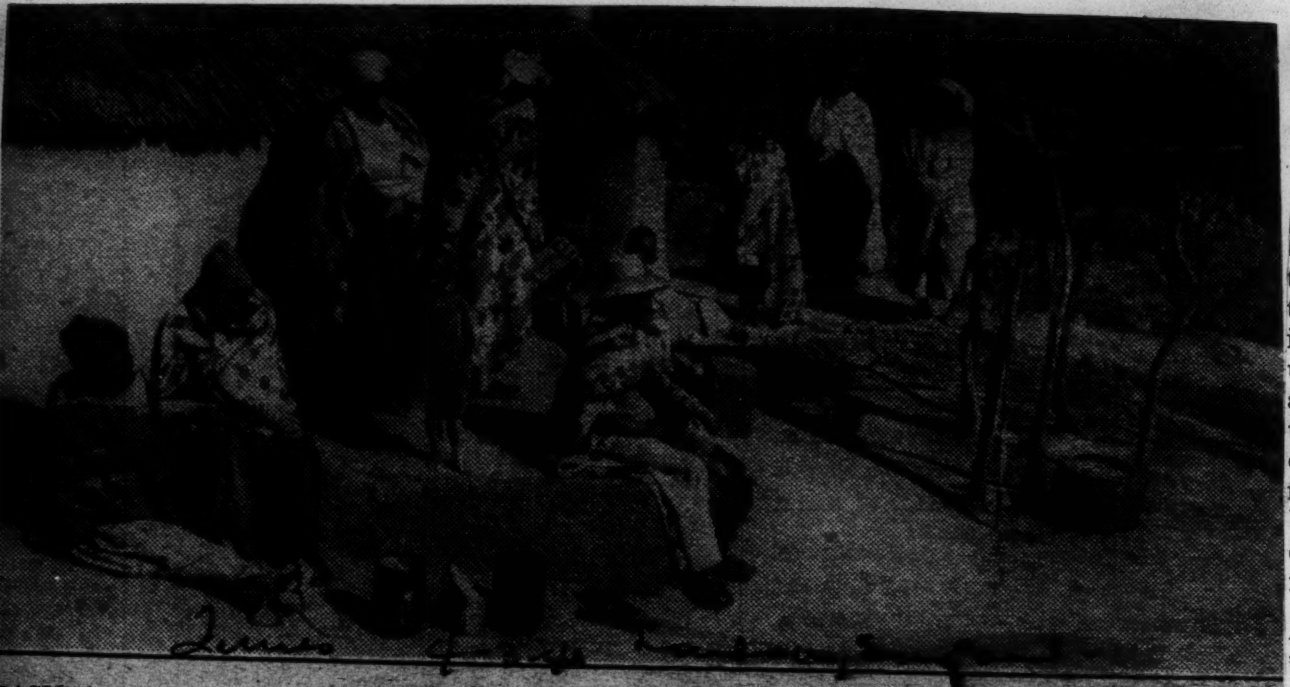
OCT 12 1940

THE Union Bureau of Information recently issued a statement to the effect that South African soldiers on active service are very well fed. In fact, highly qualified cooking and catering staffs are specially employed to see that Jan Smit and his comrades are properly fed. Our men receive ample rations of vegetables, fruit, meat and tea.

Umteteli wa Bantu

Johannesburg

South Africa



Times 4-3-40 London, England

BASUTOLAND: A picture taken near Morija showing a Basuto family outside their mud-built huts. The roofs of these huts consist of thatch.

Times 4-3-40 London, England

NIGERIA: Ibo women of Southern Nigeria extracting palm oil by hand. As compared with modern methods this is a slow and laborious operation.

REGISTRATION OF NATIVE VOTERS

(BY M. V. BALLINGER, M.P.)

[illegible] 3-2-40 [illegible]

Much concern is being felt in pro-African quarters at the startling fall in the number of voters on the voters roll since the compilation of a new register in 1938. It is felt that this fall is both unhealthy and unwise, as is anything that might suggest that the people are not interested enough to exercise the citizens right of the franchise which has been maintained against the attacks of its enemies at the cost of so much effort and sacrifice.

It has been suggested that the people themselves are not responsible for this decline in numbers, that in fact, difficulties are placed in the way of registration by returning officers demanding that those who apply for registration should fill in their forms in his presence.

This matter has been taken up with the Departments of Interior and Native Affairs. The reply is that the registration of voters who must prove that they can read and write presents obvious difficulties. The returning officers must satisfy themselves that those who are put on the voters roll do fulfil this condition and the best way in which this can be done is by themselves seeing the forms filled up. This is not an entirely satisfactory answer to the complaints that have been made and efforts are being made by the Parliamentary representatives of the people to get some scheme established whereby recognised people may witness signatures.

OTHER CAUSES OF DROP

But the difficulties of establishing ability to read and write cannot be alone responsible for the phenomenal drop in the voters roll Other causes certainly include (i) the failure of people to realise that the roll is open and that they must make application for registration and (ii) failure of whose applications have been refused to appear at the revision Court to prove their claim to registration. Africans are advised to pay attention to these matters in their own interests.

It is important, however, to realise that even if the process of registration were simpler than it is, many people who are qualified would not be registered, either because they are ignorant of when and where they should apply, or because they are too indifferent. Such people would once have been organised and put on the voters roll by rival political parties. Today these parties have no interest in this matter and the demands upon the time of the few Europeans who today represent the people in Parliament make it impossible for them to undertake this work. The responsibility then falls back upon the African intelligentsia who realise the importance of a strong voters roll and I would suggest that one of the services the preachers, teachers and other leaders of the people could do for their nation today is to see that everybody who is qualified to be on the voters roll gets there.

Working On The Mines.

Natives have Good Health

No. 34

Mochochonono. (The Comet) 3-2-40

GOOD HEALTH is a blessing, and it is a happy fact that Natives working on the Mines have it.

It is well known that when they return to their homes, either for a holiday or to settle down, they have put on weight, that is, grown fat.

Several reasons for this can be advanced.

Good food is of course, an essential, but for a man to be in robust health, other features also have to be provided, such as comfortable sleeping accommodation and the opportunity to keep clean.

You have read in these articles from time to time, how ample and nourishing is the food and drink supplied to the Natives working on the Mines; and you have only to visit the Mines to see what care has been taken in the building of the quarters where the Natives sleep; and moreover the arrangements for washing and having a bath haye been carefully thought out and carried out.

x x x

Good food (and plenty of it) and comfortable sleeping quarters and shower-baths—these features in themselves are sufficient to keep a man in health; but then to maintain himself in the best of health his mind needs to be contented and lively otherwise he becomes dull.

Now because on the Mines there is always something to interest the Natives, they thus keep their minds bright, their wits alert. They have the companionship of their "brothers" and are not likely to feel lonely; there is the loudspeaker with its various messages and useful information; there is music on most of the Mines from the broadcast equipment; and the free boiscope every week is an added attraction.

And then the Natives have their various games. Hard work does not hurt—it helps, when there are regular hours for it, as there are on the Mines; and it is the men who do their work steadily and well who enjoy their games and healthy recreations and derive so much physical and mental benefit from them.

BSCP AUXILIARY TO HOLD CONFAB IN NEW YORK

Women's Group to Stage Biennial Convention September 16-19

NEW YORK — The women's auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will hold its biennial convention in the International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 West 125th Street, September 16-19.

The preliminary activities of the convention will include a parade followed by a mass meeting at the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday, September 15, at 3 o'clock p.m.

The auxiliary will be the guest of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters on these two occasions, which also mark the beginning of the second biennial convention and the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the brotherhood.

The brotherhood sessions will be held here simultaneously with those of the auxiliary, but will be of longer duration.

Formed in 1925

The auxiliary was organized August, 1925, in New York City by the Brotherhood president, A. Philip Randolph, and was known at that time as the Colored Women's Economic Council.

As rapidly as circumstances and conditions would permit, an auxiliary was set up in each of the Brotherhood Divisions until today there are 44 such organizations throughout this country and Canada.

In July, 1938, a national call was issued by the international president, A. Philip Randolph, requesting the auxiliary representatives to assemble the following September, in Chicago, for the purpose of being organized into an international organization.

This was to represent the first and only group of Negro women to be organized on an international scale by a duly recognized Negro International Labor Organization.

The following officials were elected at that time by the convention delegates:

Helena Wilson, Chicago, international president; Rosina C. Tucker, Washington, D.C., international secretary-treasurer; Katherine Lassiter, New York City, first international vice-president; Mae M. Dailey, St. Louis, second international vice-president; F. J. Caviness, San Antonio, Texas, third international vice-president; Letitia Murray, Los Angeles, fourth international vice-president.

Ill-Treating Passengers

"HOLDERS of first, second and third class single journey tickets for distances over 100 miles are allowed one day extra for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles, for the purpose of breaking their journey. For example, a ticket for Jebba issued at Idah by the passenger train on Saturday, the first of the month, and which, except for this rule, would be due at Jebba, a distance of 303 miles, on Monday the 3rd, is under this rule available for four additional days, that is, it can be used by any passenger train (excepting the Boat Train) arriving at Jebba not later than Friday, the 7th of the month.

"Passengers breaking their journey will be required to have their tickets endorsed by the Station-master or clerk of the station where they alight, thus 'Broke Journey At' and this endorsement will be dated and initialled by the Station master..." Thus reads Clause 37, (a) and (b), of the Regulations governing passenger tickets, as laid down by the Nigerian Railway. Translated into more simple terms, it means that a passenger who travels within a radius of 100 miles on any of the trains operated by the Nigerian Railway, and who wishes to break his or her journey at any one of the stations, has the right to do so, provided that this intention is made known to the responsible officials and the endorsement of the ticket by the Station-master of the station had been procured.

Granting that this interpretation is correct, we cannot but question the justifiability of the alleged attitude of an important Railway Official in a case which has just been brought to our notice. The complaint is to the effect that Mr D. G. Harry, a Government Official, who entrained at Jos for Port Harcourt, after travelling many miles from Dikwa by car, decided to break his journey while being bound for Port Harcourt, and accordingly signified his intention to the European Guard in charge of the train on which he was travelling, but for reasons abstruse to appreciate, his request was objected to. Feeling that his right was being usurped in view of the provisions of the Regulations, the attitude of the official concerned was questioned and an argument arose in consequence. As a result of this dispute, the European Guard ejected the complainant from the train and his personal effects were thrown out at Mada where he was, for twelve days, forced to remain.

Eventually, however, he had to board another train for Port Harcourt whither he was originally bound, while his loads and personal effects were left behind at Mada. The result of this action placed the gentleman concerned in a very unpleasant predicament as not having his loads he was minus the necessary materials to equip himself decently. The gravity of the position can best be appreciated when consideration is taken of the fact that the official involved came to Port Harcourt expressly on a short leave of absence.

We hold that except tentative reasons are forthcoming from the European concerned as to this very questionable action, the position is such as warrants immediate investigation by the Traffic Superintendent or any officer or officers vested with the powers to handle such matters. Much as we do not intend to be censorious at the Railway authorities generally, we deem it necessary to state that except effective steps are taken to redress this apparent injustice to the African official under discussion, and to discourage the action as a rule, the procedure is bound to lay a questionable precedent for other Railway officials We maintain that inasmuch as the Railway Regulations were not merely drawn for the pleasure of it.

There is no reason for denying passengers their rights and we demand, in the circumstances, that this complaint should be probed into and with a view to redressing the error.

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RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

ITALY ADOPTS ENGLAND'S RACE POLICY IN ETHIOPIA

Courier
1-27-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(ANP)—Any illusion Negroes may have concerning the beneficence of foreign governments toward the black race will be immediately dispelled when they read the story of the adoption of British othnic rule in [illegible] by the Italian Colonial government.

"In an attempt to solve othnic problems in East Africa the Italian colonial office has taken several pages from the "book" of Lord Lugard, who was governor general of the Nigerias, and in 1922-36, the British member of the Permanent mandate commission of the League of Nations," the story reads.

Lord Lugard is credited with having produced the "best" set of regulations ever compiled for a white administrative minority among a black majority, and the Agonzia Colonials of Rome States.

"Regulations for the protection of the prestige of the race among the natives of Italian Africa have already come into force. The majority of Italians in the imperial territories are, however, already awake to the absolute value of prestige and racial integrity.

"Lord Lugard's well - known phrase, 'It is better to make the African a good African than a bad European,' is now engraved on the tablets of all colonial governments. It is realized that really to improve the African races the only method is to develop their best characteristics gradually and constantly, without attempting to alter them too radically.

"From a strictly economic point of view, it cannot be denied that only by means of a clear-cut separation of the two races and of a substantial recognition of the inferiority of the African race especially in connection with native labor, can a certain economic exploitation of African territories be obtained, to the advantage not of the colonizers only but of the natives themselves!"

FINLAND AND ETHIOPIA

Courier
1-27-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

From President Roosevelt down, it seems that every prominent American is eager to help the Finns, even if it eventually involves the United States in the present European War.

The last time we became involved in the war was largely because American private bankers floated loans for European Powers in this country and finally got us so closely tied up in the destiny of the Allies that we were forced to enter the conflict.

This time the American government itself is talking about lending money to a belligerent European country on the ground that it is fighting for democracy and therefore fighting for us.

It is strange that these people had to wait until Finland was invaded before it occurred to them that democracy was threatened.

Democracy was also threatened when Ethiopia was invaded by Italy with as little pretext as Russia had for invading Finland, and perhaps less.

Ethiopia had done nothing to Italy, both were members of the League of Nations, and it was apparent that if Italy could invade and subdue a weaker nation, then no small nation was safe.

That was the time to take a stand for democracy, but there was no hint or suggestion from President Roosevelt, Ex-President Hoover, the liberals and the now-suddenly-revealed friends of democracy that money be sent to clothe and feed the Ethiopian refugees, or that United States money be loaned to Haile Selassie to buy arms to fight the vandals of Mussolini.

Ethiopia is bigger than Finland, has more people than Finland and was less prepared to defend herself than was Finland.

The trouble with Ethiopia was that her people are not the same color as those of Finland.

Feb. 18 Named Day Day of Prayer For Ethiopia

2-8-40
Journal
Savannah, Ga.

New York (CNA)—The Ethiopian World Federation Inc., this work issued a call through its International President Dr. Lorenzo H. King, urging all churches throughout the country to offer ocial prayers for Ethiopia n Sunday. February 18. The federation, an organization dedicated to the liberation of Ethiopia, has directed its locals throughout the world to hold mass meetings on February 18 and to make that day a day of prayer.

Mass Meet And Prayer For Ethiopia

[illegible] 2-26-40

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Last week throughout the United States, the West Indies and South America, prayer was offered in hundreds of churches for Ethiopia and her liberation. The meetings, sponsored by 22 locals of the Ethiopian World Federation, were held in remembrance of the Ethiopian dead, and as a gesture for peace and liberty for Ethiopia and all oppressed peoples. Dr. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist church, presided over the New York meeting and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, distinguished pacifist, was the principal speaker.

SAY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS SEEKING PEACE WITH WARRING ETHIOPIANS

Viceroy of Addis Ababa Sends Envoys to General Ra Abeba Arragai in Effort to Check Hostilities.

Courier 3-2-40 Pittsburgh pa

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa, Feb. 29. (ANP)—Travelers returning recently to the Union from the East Coast have declared that the Italian government is making strenuous efforts to secure peace with warring Ethiopian tribes men who steadfastly refuse to recognize Italian sovereignty. One informant said:

"A big offer in this direction is now being made by the viceroy of Addis Ababa. Eye witnesses who have lately arrived here declare that the viceroy recently sent envoys to General Ras Ababa Arragai, and requested him to keep these men as guarantee and to send two of his trusted Ethiopians so that peace might be made and all fighting stopped.

"General Abeba Arraigal first displayed Ethiopian might to these Italians who were officers of the high command. After this, he sent two of his trusted officials, who went to Addis Ababa dressed in full Ethiopian uniform with decorations, and the Ethiopian flag was worn by them as a sword-belt from the shoulder to the waist on both sides, so that each and every one could see the flag.

"The viceroy came in person to welcome these Ethiopian emissaries and took them in his own car to his home. They were shown everything the Italians have built since their occupation and were feted like royalty."

Ethiopian 'Prince,' Father Of 66 Children, Dies In U.S.

Man Who Fled When Italians Entered Native Land Lies Cold In Mortuary In City In Texas

News 3-4-40

BY OLEN W. CLEMENTS

DALLAS—(AP)—Stretched out on a cold white table lies the body of Wyxzezwixard S. J. Challoughliczilczise.

Awed folks from cabins and cottages of Fishtrap Road and apartments on Deep Elm Street creep through the mortuary to see it because he was a big man—more than six feet tall.

They whisper he spoke 22 languages; was the father of 66 children and an archbishop in his church.

The undertaker awaits orders to send the body to Abyssinia.

He says the bishop of the Reformed Ethiopian Coptic Church at Madero, Calif., telegraphed the tall man was a prince of Ethiopia.

The old prince just laid down and died like a natural man. He was 93.

His calling card stated he was Wyxzezwixard S. J. Challoughliczilczise, F. R. S. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. C. S. P., Ph.D., S. T. D., L. L. T. D. prince of the royal house of Ethiopia, archbishop of the Second Ecclesiastical Diocese of the Ethiopian Reformed Coptic Church of Christ, Ethiopia, East Africa.

He was regal, statusque and his hair was black as coal.

Deep Elm Street folks said he showed up about the time the Italians jumped the Ethopians. He claimed to represent former Emperor Haile Selassie.

Since the fall of Ethiopia, he had applied himself to his churchly duties.

Mrs. L. O. Clark, who runs the boarding house where the tall man stayed, said he walked in one day carrying himself proudly.

Speaking with a cultivated accent he took rooms and laid down his pi-line calling card.

By and by, he talked with dignity to the other lodgers.

He told of leaving a provincial governor's chair to come to the United States.

The other lodgers got the impression he was rich.

They said they assumed he was a prince because his calling card said so, and in his country most anybody could be a prince if they had a pair of shoes.

AMERICA BOWS IN PRAYER FOR ETHIOP LIBERTY

Defender

U.S., West Indies, Central, South Americas Still 'Hope For Best'

3-2-40

NEW YORK CITY, March 1—Throughout the United States the past week prayer was offered in hundreds of churches for Ethiopia and her liberation. Twenty-two locals of the Ethiopian World federation scattered throughout the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, held mass meetings in remembrance of the Ethiopian war dead and in prayer for peace with liberty for Ethiopia and all peoples.

Under the auspices of the Ethiopian World Federation, a mass meeting was held at St. Mark's Methodist church, of which the Federation's International President, Dr. Lorenzo H. King, is the pastor.

The principal speaker was Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, a distinguished pacifist and at one time the Hungarian minister to Switzerland. Mme. Schwimmer is now International Co-Chairman of the Campaign for World Government. As one long interested in the struggle of the Ethiopian people, she said that with the way the world is run now, there will never be a possibility of a permanent peace.

If permanent peace may be found, justice must be given to all peoples, regardless of race, creed, or color. According to Mme. Schwimmer, the way to permanent peace lies through a World Constitutional Government in which every nation, small or large, will be represented, on the model of the United States of America, and complete world disarmament.

Dr. Lorenzo H. King, who presided at the meeting, indicated that this would be a splendid solution if the white world could be trusted. We have trusted them before and our trust has been betrayed.

Dr. MALAKU E. BAYEN

Age 5-18-40

THE DEATH LAST WEEK of Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, cousin and former personal physician to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia brings to an end another tragic chapter in the history of the former African empire. Dr. Bayen came to this country near the end of the Italo-Ethiopian War for the purpose of building sentiment among American Negroes, and raising money to aid the Ethiopian cause.

He organized the Ethiopian World Federation and began publication of a weekly newpasper, "The Voice of Ethiopia." The work entailed in handling these two jobs, together with the apathy of the Americans to the Ethiopian cause, affected his health and he suffered a nervous breakdown last August, causing his confinement at the Rockland State Hospital, where he died.

Though only 40 years old at the time of his death, and thousands of miles from his homeland, Dr. Bayen was just as much a casualty of war as he would have been had he been machine gunned in Addis Adaba. He sacrificed his all for his country and the cause of liberty.

These are dark days for those who believe that right will triumph in the end, what with gangster rulers over running the weak and defenseless countries of the world. But the example of such men as Dr. Malaku E. Bayen should cause us to realize that the human spirit is unconquerable, and inspire us to join in the fight for a new world order where justice and equality will rule and in which the weak nations and minority peoples of the world will not be a prey of powerful and ruthless nations.

The time is fast approaching when it is cowardly to see brave men sacrifice their lives to the cause of libetry while we sit idly by proclaiming our neutrality.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

Haile Selassie 'Plot' May Be Italy's Excuse For War

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
United Press Staff Correspondent

ROME, June 7. — Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper said today that the order for Italy to enter the war on the side of Germany would be given soon, and new developments suggested the first Italian blow against the Allies might come in Africa.

Advertiser
6-8-40
Montgomery
Ala.

Authoritative Italian quarters, professing alarm over the possibilities of war in east Africa, reported minor border incidents and heavy massing of British and Italian forces along the frontier of Kenya and Ethiopia.

Fascists laid stress on an unconfirmed report that either Haile Selassie, former emperor of Ethiopia, or one of his lieutenants might be leading 8,000 Ethiopian troops said to be massing in Britain's Kenya colony close to the Ethiopian border.

Reports abroad that all Italian ships have been ordered into neutral ports lacked confirmation in Rome and the head office of the Italian Line in Genoa said nothing was known about any such orders.

Another development today — appointment of Marshal Emilo De Bono as commander of Italy's southern armies—suggested imminence of Italian entry into the conflict and a major Italian campaign in Africa. He is Italy's greatest colonial military expert and recently as inspector of overseas forces, toured Libya, Ethiopia and the Dodecanese Islands.

The official gazette published a decree authorizing the air ministry to spend 7,600,000,000 lire ($383,000,000) on airplane construction during the next four years "in connection with the international situation."

The ministry of marine was authorized to spend 1,600,000,000 lire for armaments and munitions.

MARSHAL DE BONO

Focusing of alarm on Kenya, where Britain had massed troops from her east African possessions, was a new deevlopment in Mussolini's urgent preparations for war. Alleged activity there of Haile Selassie, after the latter's long residence in England, well might be used by Italy as an Allied act of provocation.

(A London dispatch said the exiled former emperor of Ethiopia remained in retirement at Bath, England, and had not been out of the country.)

Mussolini's newspaper, The Popolo D'Italia of Milan, for which he frequently writes editorials, declared the blame for Italian entry into the war must be placed upon the Allies.

"Official French circles state that if Italy enters the conflict, responsibility for extending the conflict is her's alone," the newspaper said. "They forget it was Italy who urged peace before the war was launched and it was the western plutocracies who were deaf to appeals to justice and reason."

Advertiser
6-8-40

Developments pointing to an Italian campaign in Africa were interpreted as easing somewhat the threat that the Balkans would be drawn into the war. It was believed the Axis would prefer to have the Balkans as a peace barrier, protecting Germany in the east and Italy in the north.

On the diplomatic front, it was reported authoritatively that Italy and Russia — Germany's two best friends but cool toward one another for many months—had begun to patch up their differences and soon would return their respective ambassadors to their posts.

Germany long has been striving to bring this about, and a betterment of Italo-Russian relations would be a natural prelude to Italian entry into the war on the side of Germany.

When Men Surrender

We know now what happened to Haile Selassie's warriors, when it attempted to withstand the savage thrusts of Mussolini's mechanized army. Millions have wondered what caused the sons of the men who fought valliantly at Adowa to suddenly lay down their arms.

The flight of the King of Kings from his homeland was pictured in the journals of the world as the rediculous finale of black control. Many people thought it definite evidence of superiority of white over black and that under similar conditions white nations would have suffered annihilation before surrendering.

Black Dispatch
5-23-40
Oklahoma City
Okla.

But the sudden submission of the Netherlands government when Germany ferociously attacked from the air is proof positive that Ethiopian soldiers made a valliant stand as compared with the defensive tactics of other nations supposed to be prepared to defend themselves with modern arms.

The Netherlands belongs to that group of nations ruling subject people. While Holland itself has only nine million people, the Dutch flag waves over 70,000 million economic slaves. Think of it, a nation whose homeland covers territory smaller than the area of Massachussetts and Connecticut controling colonial possessions in the East Indies sprawling over territory sixty times as large as the mother country.

If one were to piece together Dutch Guiana and the Curacao chain of Islands he would have territory larger than that covered by the homeland of Germany, France, Britain and Italy combined. Gunpowder, a navy and mechanized might gave Queen Wilhelmina authority over this vast, rich rubber and tin producing territory.

One would assume that a nation dominated with the philosophy of might would have prepared for last week's German thrust in such a way as to last longer than did the Netherlands army, but when the German blitzkrieg hit Rotterdam mowing down 100,00 soldiery and the civilian population we find Holland's Queen suddenly seeking refuge with Haile Selassie in his London retreat.

All of this is written in a world that ignores and oftimes attempts to discount the bravery of black men. Ethiopia was the proving field for air-plane frightfulness. The point we wish to make is that the story of Ethiopian surrender is also the story of Poland, Finland, Norway and Holland. The only difference is that Ethiopia inconceivably fought back for several months against such great odds, and without modern means of protection, while nations armed to the teeth have surrendered almost immediately before the advance of Hitler's air armanda.

As Germany menaces the channel ports of France this morning England's vast army backs to the sea. French lines have given away before the horror and monstrous destruction of modern day warfare. What we have said here has no other purpose than to allow Black Dispatch readers to make comparisons between the surrender of the Ethiopian Army and the crushed mechanized columns of war lords in this day and hour. Black valor stands out in bold relief when measured by the yard stick suggested here.

ETHIOPIANS TO GIVE AID

Age Herald
6/17/40
Birmingham Ala.

LONDON, June 16—(AP)—A Reuters British news agency dispatch from Jibouti tonight said four Ethiopian chiefs had arrived there with troops to cooperate with French forces in campaigns against the Italian military. The chiefs included Kagnaz Match Mokria, chief of the Ethiopian Imperial Guard before the country was subjugated by Italy.

Ethiopian Chiefs Join French Against Italians

Constitution
6/17/40
Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON, June 16.—(AP)—A Reuters British news agency dispatch from Jibouti tonight said four Ethiopian chiefs had arrived there with troops to co-operate with French forces in campaigns against the Italian military.

The chiefs included Kagnaz Match Mokria, chief of the Ethiopian imperiad guard before the country was subiugated by Italy.

Ethiopians May Revolt Against Italian Rule

LONDON—An uprising by more than 200,000 well-armed warriors of Ethiopia is expected in the wake of Italy's declaration of war against the Allies, Monday. It is well known that the country is eager to revolt from Italian rule and it was intimated that Britain might supply Ethiopian soldiers with arms and ammunition through Kenya and the Sudan.

Well-informed sources reported that some 30 tribal chieftains, under the leadership of Abebe Aragi, former chief of police of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, were actively organizing anti-Italian action.

Emperor Haile Selassie came here from his villa at Bath and remained at a hotel in conference with his advisers.

ITALIANS JOIN ETHIOPIANS IN BITTER REVOLT

Defender

Deserters Fight Side By Side With Natives As Discontent Grows

7-13-40

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender Foreign Correspondent)

Chicago Ill

LONDON.—Benito Mussolini, despite all reports to the contrary, is faced with serious and ever-increasing trouble in Ethiopia.

Since his declaration of war on the Allies, Ethiopian patriots have increased their offensive against Italian garrisons in various parts of Ethiopia.

These men, far from being the discouraged and disorganized rabble that Italian propaganda makes them out to be, are a disciplined guerilla force, capable of swift movement and deadly attacking power on lines of communications.

Most of them are armed with modern weapons, the greater part of which they themselves have seized from Italian columns and convoys raided at night.

Last week Ethiopian bands operating along the Addis Ababa railway raided a lorry convoy with an anti-aircraft gun and fired it point blank at an armored car escorting the convoy. The whole convoy was destroyed.

This is confirmed by photographs taken during the raid and forwarded to the Ethiopian officials here. Another convoy was attacked on the road near Soddu a few weeks ago.

Italians Join Ethiopians

What is significant is, that there are many Italians operating with the Ethiopian guerillas. Although native forces are mainly officered by their own fellow countrymen, they have an ever growing number of Italians with them and according to my informant there is so much discontent among the ranks of Italian unemployed that growth of Mafia is not unlikely.

There are also thousands of Italian native soldiers, especially Somalis, deserters from the fascist forces now fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Ethiopians.

The Ethiopian guerillas are said to possess great patience, and their leader, Ras Abeba Arragai, is reported to be willing to hold his hand until he has the active support of the Great Powers to which Ethiopia was entitled in 1935.

General Ras Biddu, 50-year-old ex-war minister of Ethiopia, who has been exiled at Jerusalem since 1936, flew to Sudan by plane last week, according to a Reuter dispatch.

There he will organize an Ethiopian campaign against the Italians. He has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian forces by Haile Selassie

In the meantime, Fiturari Birru has assumed command of the Ethiopian forces operating along the Kenya frontier.

Ethiopians Plead For Arms To Fight Italy

By Associated Press

LONDON, July 28. — (Sunday) — Sylvia Pankhurst, suffragette who now is sponsoring Ethiopia's cause, was quoted by The Sunday Graphic today as asserting that thousands of Ethiopians ask only for firearms and British support "and they promise they will clear Italy from Africa."

According to Miss Pankhurst, the newspaper said small Ethiopian bands have made repeated attacks on Italian outposts, acquiring arms so that they gradually "have become an efficient, modern, equipped army."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

Believe Ethiopia Is Ready to Fight Italy

LONDON.—(ANP)—Authoritative sources on Ethiopia this week declared that the country is seething in an attitude of revolt against Italy which may lead to an uprising by 200,000 well fortified warriors. It was further intimated Britain might supply Ethiopian soldiers with arms and ammunition through Kenya and the Sudan.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia came to London from his villa at Bath immediately after Italy declared war and is in conference here with his advisers.

"It is safe to assume that the resistance of tribesmen against the Italians will increase considerably and that if they have the opportunity of getting arms and ammunition from outside it would be effective to a very high degree," a British official said.

"The hope is," he continued, "that the Ethiopians will not be over-eager and launch a campaign precipitously without proper organization."

Thirty tribal chieftains, under the leadership of Abebe Aragin, former chief of police of Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, were said to be actively organizing for battle.

Four years of Italian occupation of the country, it is said, has not curbed the anti-Italian feeling, and informed sources report that unceasing guerrilla warfare has been carried on.

Britain to Back Ethiopian Fight For Independence

Selassie to Leave London to Direct 200,000 Warriors

Age
6-29
New York

LONDON—A broad indication was made in the House of Commons, Wednesday, June 19, by Richard A. Butler, undersecretary for foreign affairs, that Britain might support an independence movement in Ethiopia.

The government will bear in mind, he said any proposals made by the former emperor, Haile Selassie,—whose plea for League of Nations aid against Italy failed to win British support in 1936.

Butler also hinted that Britain also will consider any proposals brought by any Ethiopian, in addition to Selassie.

Selassie arrived in London this week after months in retirement in Bath, England. Authoritative sources close to the Ethiopian monarch say the Negus plans to return to East Africa to direct military operations against the Italians.

200,000 Warriors

Reports are current here that a strong force of 200,000 natives armed with the latest weapons of war has already attacked Italian garrisons at Harrar, Dolo, Gondar and Addis Ababa.

Both Italian and British commanders were said to be hurriedly reinforcing their white colonial troops along the whole Kenya-Ethiopia frontier as border incidents increased.

The Ethiopians were said to be remnants of Haile Selassie's army which fled across the border when the Italians entered Addis Ababa in 1936. They have been massing in the Fort Harrington region near the southern boundary of Ethiopia under one of the trusted lieutenants of the emperor.

They opened their attacks shortly after it became known that Mussolini had joined his axis partner—Hitler, in the war against France and England.

Doubt Loyalty

Italian forces in Ethiopia are estimated at 60,000 to 80,000 white troops, and some 80,000 native auxiliaries whose loyalty to the Italian regime is doubtful. The white troops include one motorized division of 12,000 men.

The Emperor, after four years of betrayal and neglect by Britain, was suddenly invited to come to London from his modest home in Bath for a conference with British government officials.

While determined to utilize the present situation to press the armed struggle for Ethiopian independence, the natives are reliably reported to be highly suspicious of Britain's intentions regarding Ethiopia in the event of an Allied victory.

BRITISH USE NATIVE TROOPS IN RAIDS ON ETHIOPIA

Daily Worker
6/30/40
New York

CAIRO, June [illegible] (UP).—Patrol activity and "lightning raids" into Ethiopia were described today in an Allied middle east General Headquarters communique.

In one sector, the communique said, one Illalo patrol, composed of British Somaliland native irregulars, crossed the frontier and raided an Italian post occupied by conscripted natives. The enemy fled, the communique said, leaving one dead.

Two hundred miles further west, the communique said, a patrol drawn from the Somaliland camel corps raided another Italian frontier post. The raiders found the post deserted and destroyed its defenses.

Ethiopia's Betrayal Led to Present War

By J. A. ROGERS

Ethiopian War Correspondent, 1935-36

Call
7-12-40

SAYS FRANCE AND ENGLAND PAY FOR ETHIOPIA'S BETRAYAL

Kansas City, Mo.

Of all the great white nations France has been by far the most liberal to Negroes. Many black men the world over will hear of her plight with deepest regret.

But there is hardly a member of the darker races who did not see disaster coming. It didn't matter whether he knew anything at all about international politics. The instinct that tells us that retribution is inevitable made even the unlettered Negro feel that in the betrayal of Ethiopia the white man was sowing the wind and that he would reap the whirlwind.

LAVAL HELPED MUSSOLINI

Here are the facts. In 1934, Pierre Laval, a public school teacher who rose to be a millionaire and Premier of France, tossed Ethiopia to Mussolini as one tosses a piece of meat to a wolf. Laval is father-in-law of the Count de Chambrun who was ambassador to Italy. Mussolini wanted the goldfields and the rich soil of Ethiopia as well as revenge for the crushing defeat that had been inflicted by Menelik in 1896 on Italy. To make the invasion of the black empire easier, Laval gave Mussolini several thousand square miles of French Somaliland to Italy.

What was Laval's idea? That if Mussolini's attention could be directed to Africa, he'd be too busy to bother France in Europe.

FRENCH PRESS CHANGES ATTITUDE

Accordingly, the French press which is the most corrupt in Europe was bought up to make this judas act palatable to the French masses. All the French papers except two left wing ones cheered the slaughter of helpless Ethiopian women and children and the gassing of brave Ethiopian soldiers by Italy. The worst of these was Le Jour, of Paris, which seemed to have been owned body and soul by Italy. Included, too, was the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune. I recall a great demonstration in favor of Italy made by the Italian veterans of the French army in front of this newspaper's office and how I was nearly mobbed by the Italians because I wouldn't join in the applause

This French propaganda against Haile Selassie continued even while he was trying to get justice from the League of Nations.

Came 1937 and when I returned to France, what was happening? Every single French newspaper was against Italy. Either he had stopped paying them or they had scented danger, and had been given orders to roast Mussolini now

ITALY'S WHITE ELEPHANT

Ethiopia, as we all know, proved a white elephant to Italy. For instance Italy is a great coffee-drinking country—one of the greatest in the world. And Ethiopia is one of the world's greatest coffee-growing countries. Coffee grows wild. There are great forests of it there. Yet for months before the war, Italy has been on coffee rations. The Ethiopian warriors made it as difficult for the Pilgrim Fathers to reap their harvest Therefore, Italy had to turn her attention back to Europe where the badly needed money for conquering and developing Ethiopia was.

No evil-doer was more strongly warned of the consequences of his deed, before and after, than were France and England. Prophecies of what would happen filled the air. Furthermore, 52 nations of the world, including American opinion, were in favor of France and England opposing Italy. Suppose they had acted then, would France now be crushed and England fighting alone, her back to the wall?

But they resorted to appeasement. And even an idiot knows that the surest way to encourage a bandit or a blackmailer is to try to buy him off.

HEAVY RAINS HELP NATIVES; ITALIAN ROADS BOGGED DOWN

Call
7-12-40
Kansas City, Mo.

DJIBOUTI..............This broiling town at the entrance to the Red Sea has passed to Italy under the terms of the armistice but not an Italian is in sight. No Italian ship has come through the Suez canal in more than a month. The French say that they are prepared to resist if and when the Italian comes. There are 15,000 African and French troops in the town.

RAINS CAUSE DIFFICULTIES

With the rainy seasons in progress, the Ethiopians are in their element again. Two days ago, the forces of General Auraris attacked the Italian garrison of Ambo, 70 miles from Addis-Ababa, during a rainstorm at night, and captured it with little loss, killing 10 white soldiers and 18 askaris.

With the railway lines destroyed by the British bombers, and the newly-built roads bogged down by the heavy downpour, the Italians are having great difficulty moving around in their heavy armored trucks. This time of the year the Ethiopian hillsides are as slippery as soap. All around Addis-Ababa are bands of Ethiopians waiting for any who may appear.

New guns and plenty of ammunition have appeared among the Ethiopians again with the coming of General Birrou, the Emperor's Minister of War, to take command. Messengers from the region around Lake Tsana say the tanks which the Italians have built for mountain-climbing practically useless this time of the year.

According to the Italian radio which broadcasts to Africa twice daily, two British planes were shot down over Assab, Eritrea, near French Somaliland. The Italians also deny that they are forcing Ethiopian women and old men and youths under age to help them in their defense of Addis-Ababa, but fugitives who have reached here as well as Djibuti and Berbera declare that this is so. Already with no food coming from the interior, the Italians at Addis-Ababa are being hard pressed for food, it is said.

ETHIOPIANS AWAIT ARMS

According to an Aden broadcast, a British expedition is being prepared to attack Massowah, the principal Italian port in Eritrea soon. That town is being wakened by constant bombing and the blockade of the Red Sea both from the side of the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean.

It is estimated that there are a million Ethiopians who are waiting for arms and ammunition to begin the war on a big scale again. Ever since 1936, they have been fighting with spears and only with such ammunition they have been able to get through boot-leg sources from the French and British borders.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN IS REMEMBERED AGAIN

By WILLIAM HARRISON

Guardian

7-13-40

Boston, Mass

Haile Selassie, exiled emporer of Ethiopia, last ruler of the last independent native African state, has returned to world public attention, owing to Italy's entry into World War II on the side of Nazi Germany.

Since June, 1936, the former "King of Kings and Conquering Lion of Judah", as he was known after his succesesion and coronation in 1930, has lived in Bath, famous English resort. Usually his consort has resided in Jerusalem during winter, as she found the English climate too rigorous. The son of his deceased Foreign Minister, Belaten Geta Herouy, acts as his private secretary. (Young Sirak Herouy, a Cambridge University alumnus, was much distraught when I last saw him, in the spring of 1939, over the fate of his wife and children, held as hostages on an Adriatic island by Mussolini to guarantee Herouy's good behavior.)

To the emperor's residence, an old Georgian mansion, have trekked Ethiopian refugees of high and low degree. To them he has been the symbol of their country's hopes of regaining her independence. Old Dr. W. C. Martin, his ex-minister to the Court of St. James, who decorated the late King George V with the Order of the Star of Ethiopia, often went there, as did his able young delegate and plenipotentiary at the League of Nations, Lawrence Taezaz, short, stocky, with intelligent and wary eyes, good friend of the former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinov. There also journeyed Emmanuel Abraham, his last charge d'affaires, youthful, slim, wearing the aspect of a college undergraduate, deferent to a fault to his old schoolmaster, Dr. Martin.

The emperor perhaps showed to best advantage during his exile when the distinguished Jugo-Slavian sculptor, Sava Botzaris, chiseled his likeness in stone in 1938—the cast had an imperial grandeur suggestive of relics of ancient Egyptian dynasties. Sava, for whom had sat notables such as Bernard Shaw, James Joyce, Anna May Wong, and Harold Nicolson, present Parliamentary Secretary to the British Mnistry of Information, regarded the Selassie head as his masterpiece, as did the crowds which thronged famed Leicester Galleries when it was exhibited in the spring of 1938.

Always a family man, the exiled ruler is an indulgent grandfather to the gnomish children of his eldest daughter, widow of Ras Desta Demtu, his heroic vassal whom our State Department feted in 1934. His son, the Crown Prince, Asfa Wosan, is not his father's favorite, who is the schoolboy Duke of Harar, popular Rugby player at his English secondary school. Most given to public appearances is his daughter, beauteous Princess Tsahai, who qualified as a nurse at Children's Hospital in London. The last occasion when I saw her was at the Conference on the African Peoples, Democracy, and World Peace, held in London, July, 1939; then representatives from all parts of Africa met to discuss the menace of Fascism and Nazism, urging collective security through an Anglo-French-Soviet pact and a democratic front to halt aggresseion. She was the cynosure of all eyes, though a celebrity like H. G. Wells was among the others on the platform and redoubtable Sir Stafford Cripps, newly appointed British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was the keynote speaker.

To my knowledge, the sole major public appearance made by Haile Selassie was at a literary luncheon sponsored by Foyle's, largest London bookshop. Otherwise, his seclusion has been almost monastic, though once he created a mild flurry in the British Museum when he appeared unexpectedly to have a glimpse of Ethiopian art objects.

It is difficult to gauge his prestige in Ethiopia among the guerilla fighters who never abandoned their conflict with the Fascist invaders. Sentimentally, of course, it is enormous throughout Africa and Asia, as was evidenced in 1938 when an Indian rapah offered him asylum. Yet many young leaders of 100,000 guerilla troops, whom the British and French are now supplying with arms, have regarded his departure as desertion, and they will certainly regard any agreement with Britain and France, short of complete restoration of national independence, as unsatisfactory. It is notorious that Africans, like elephants, have long memories, and these Ethiopians have neither forgotten nor forgiven the Anglo-French arms embargo, which they hold responsible for their defeat in 1936.

Boston's link with Haile Selassie is slight, though a local chapter of American Aid to Ethiopia functioned here in the heyday of excitement over the Italian conquest, and his "special emissary to the American people", the late Dr. Malaku Bayen, his nephew, once addressed a mass meeting, largely colored. However, a young Ethiopian leader who may come to the fore as the war in Africa intensifies is Makonnen Desta, Harvard, '35, one of the students whom Haile Selassie sent abroad to learn the ways of the West.

Meanwhile there has come from Bath no precise indication of the course which Haile Selassie intends to pursue, now that his enemy is waging war against his host.

ITALY TRIES NAZI METHODS IN AFRICA

British, Using Familiar Technique, Are Firm In Checking Foe

By JOSEPH M. LEVY

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Times 7-21 New York

CAIRO, Egypt, July 20—Along a front of more than 4,000 miles, the Battle of Africa is being fought in the air, on land and on the sea. The difficulties of both sides are nearly insupefable, but the stakes are high, for control of the Middle East may mean victory in the war.

The daily reports reveal significant differences in methods of the British and the Italians, traceable to the traits of the two peoples. The British recognize limitations in the African climate and terrain and hence have confined their army activities to vigorous guerrilla warfare, coupled with persistent and regular aerial bombing.

On the other hand, Italians several times have attempted to ape German Blitzkrieg methods by massing huge numbers of tanks, armored cars, mechanized troops and airplanes for violent drives against British positions.

British Plan of Warfare

The British regard the African war as one of naval blockade, equipment decimation, communications cutting, supply destruction and morale injury. The Italians apparently still aim to acquire large areas of African territory by conquests similar to that in Ethiopia.

The lack of signal Fascist gains, despite prodigal expenditures of equipment and men, is easily understood when comparing the fighting qualities of the crack British troops in the Libyan deserts or of the well-trained Sudanese forces in the South with the half-armed, half-trained tribesmen that Italy defeated in Ethiopia.

Similar African hill tribes are now fighting for Italy in Central and East Africa. These nomadic peoples are naturally good fighters, but lack the military traditions and loyalty of the Sudanese. Italians have attempted to create discord among the Sudanese troops by dropping propaganda leaflets, but most of the Sudanese are illiterate.

The fighting is mostly confined to four comparatively small regions despite the elongated frontiers. Besides the Libyan desert, fighting has occurred at Kassala, in Sudan, near the Eritrean border, and in the Moyale area of Kenya, jutting between the Ethiopian and Italian Somaliland frontiers and from a British Somaliland base with lightning raids by the partly mechanized native Somaliland camel corps.

From the coast southward to a series of oases running east and west of the Libyan desert the British have harassed Italians in guerrilla warfare, usually by light tanks and armored cars. Tired of these nerve-shattering tactics the Italians launched a powerful drive upon the Egyptian frontier coastal town of Sollum, lightly fortified by the British. Success was imminent until the Italians were beaten back by the British in a flanking movement.

Water Lines Cut

The retreating Italian troops sought refuge in the deserted Fort Capuzzo, but British artillery immediately drove them into trenches outside adobe huts. Then British tank patrols cut the Italians' water pipe line. Now the tired garrison badly supplied and badly reinforced because of British forays against relieving supply units, continues to hang grimly on to Capuzzo. Water supply is a major difficulty, some soldiers sucking stones to make water rations go farther.

Kassala was the scene of an Italian victory when a great number of tanks, armored cars and dive bombers were used in a Hitleresque attack upon the small Sudanese garrison. The Italians lost eight light tanks, two planes and 300 men. Although seasonal rains make it impossible to launch further attacks in the region, the capture of Kassala blocks the south end of one branch of the Sudan railway.

At Moyale the Italians also used the sledge-hammer blows of tanks and dive bombers to oust a small force of British soldiers, but the value of the prize is dubious. The British benefit by a straightened, shortened defense line.

The rainy season is turning sun-baked valleys into muddy bogs and making wagon roads minor streams. The Italians must wait months to utilize their advance.

Use of Air Force

The British Air Force knows what the army is doing, and while the land forces are harassing the Italians with raids and teasing them into a reckless expenditure of resources, the Royal Air Force is destroying those resources with continued air raids, far more numerous than Italian counter-efforts.

Bristol and Blenheim bombers are used to destroy huge quantities of Italian gasoline, ammunition and mechanical equipment at points as widely separated as Bardera, Italian Somaliland, and Tobruk, Libya. The British Air Force also is effective in shooting down Italian planes and destroying them on the ground. Italian aircraft have shown many flaws.

Naval events of the Middle East are uniformly satisfactory to the British. Favorable arrangements have been made with the French fleet in Alexandria harbor. Italian attempts to bomb the Alexandria naval base have not been effective. Meanwhile, British trawlers and planes have captured or destroyed about twenty Italian submarines in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

Great Britain Recognizes Ethiopia As 'Full Ally'

LONDON.—(Special to The Call)— Great Britain faced about again Friday and recognized little black-bearded Haile Selassie as the Emperor of Ethiopia, the Lion of Judah. His government was recognized as a "full ally against Italy."

Kansas City, Mo.

The report, coming from R. A. Butler, under secretary for foreign affairs, is that England will "assure Ethiopian independence when the war is won."

Call 7-19-40

The action taken by Great Britain Friday is completely different from the stand taken on November 16, 1938, when England gave formal recognition to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Following England's recognition of Selassie's government, reports were current that Selassie is on his way to Africa to establish a government on Ethiopian soil.

Kansas City, Mo.

Great Britain and Ethiopia are uniting all their forces and coordinating all activities "to damage the enemy's efforts in north and east Africa and in Ethiopia," Butler told the House of Commons.

Another report said, "Tens of thousands of Ethiopia's fierce but ill-armed warriors are in the field against Italy already."

Another surprising report which has been confirmed in high official circles in Great Britain is that concerning the size and "readiness of Ethiopians" to engage in the far-reaching world conflict now raging in Europe and Great Britain. It was confirmed in London and New York that "C. W. Martin, who was Ethiopian minister to London at the time of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, said that at least 300,000 to 400,000 of his countrymen are ready to fight Italy if they can get enough guns."

Great Britain, it is alleged, will use every available means at its command to the end that "the dark legions of Selassie shall have all they need to fight as long as they need them and as long as Britain can supply them."

The Ethiopian legions are depended upon to carry the brunt of the fighting with the Italians and Germans, too, for the claim persists that the armies of Hitler and Mussolini become fear-strickened when they face black soldiers, whom they recognize as their superiors in endurance and resourcefulness.

ETHIOPIA AND ENGLAND

England has recognized Haile Selassie as Emperor of Ethiopia and is striving to get his reported 400,000 warriors to help defend British interests in East Africa while fighting for their freedom.

Courier 7-27-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is another one of Britain's famous about faces. It is an ill wind that blows no good.

England is going to supply arms and ammunition to the Ethiopian guerrilas who have been compelled to get arms by raiding Italian camps and outposts. At least she says she is.

England is doing this because England is fighting with her back to the wall to continue her rule over a half billion colonials whose toil and treasure have erected the golden throne on which she sits.

England was not interested in supplying the Ethiopians with arms and ammunition in 1935 and 1936 when Haile Selassie's dusky warriors were falling before the mechanized Italian juggernaut, but she connived at supplying Italy with oil and reaped fat profits in Suez Canal tolls paid by Italian soldiers going to and from the Ethiopian slaughterhouse.

England was not interested in heeding Haile Selassie's prayers when the little brown Emperor pleaded with her stooges in Geneva. On the contrary, the British almost prevented him from getting hotel accommodations in the city.

Nor can it be said that England was eager to help him and his country when she recognized King Victor Emmanuel, Il Duce's Charlie McCarthy, as Emperor of Ethiopia in 1938.

But England is definitely interested NOW in the fate of Ethiopia, because England's own fate is hanging in the balance, and may be determined before August comes.

England tells Haile Selassie and his advisors that in addition to supplying arms, she will guarantee the independence of Ethiopia.

This is not so reassuring in view of the experience of Austria, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and China.

Rumania has "seen the light" and moved into the Nazi orbit; Turkey has decided to string along with the Rome-Berlin-Moscow dictators; Greece is making goo-goo eyes at Mussolini; the kings of Irak and Transjordania are becoming apprehensive over their British-owned oil fields as the Shah of Iran (Stalin's tool) sharpens his sword and awaits the green light from Moscow; the Swedes have cannily rejected offers of British "help."

Poor Chiang Kai Shek, who was egged into "choosing" Japan by the British investors who owned and dominated China, has just learned to his alarm that "perfidious Albion" has made a deal with the Japs not to supply him with any more much-needed arms.

England's promises have not been good for much in recent months. In the words of Lloyd George, her aid has always been "too little and too late."

Whether she can really help the courageous little Emperor and his embattled people at this late date is, to say the least, doubtful, but some help to these brave armies from somewhere is certainly needed.

Haile Selassie should, of course, take whatever he can get and give thanks for small favors; but he is apt to find out, like the others, that when it comes to giving concrete and definite aid, England always sings, "I can't give you anything but love."

However, with only two million white people in Africa to defend an empire bigger than the United States from the

Axis Powers, England may, for once, keep her word and supply the Ethiopians with everything needed to fight the fiendish Fascists who have made their country a huge slave pen.

For the sake of these fifteen million black folk and their brave ruler, we fervently hope so.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

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Great Britain and Ethiopia are uniting all their forces and coordinating all activities "to damage the enemy's efforts in north and east Africa and in Ethiopia," Butler told the House of Commons.

Another report said, "Tens of thousands of Ethiopia's fierce but ill-armed warriors are in the field against Italy already."

Another surprising report which has been confirmed in high official circles in Great Britain is that concerning the size and "readiness of Ethiopians" to engage in the far-reaching world conflict now raging in Europe and Great Britain. It was confirmed in London and New York that "C. W. Martin, who was Ethiopian minister to London at the time of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, said that at least 300,000 to 400,000 of his countrymen are ready to fight Italy if they can get enough guns."

Great Britain, it is alleged, will use every available means at its command to the end that "the dark legions of Selassie shall have all they need to fight as long as they need them and as long as Britain can supply them."

The Ethiopian legions are depended upon to carry the brunt of the fighting with the Italians and Germans, too, for the claim persists that the armies of Hitler and Mussolini become fear-strickened when they face black soldiers, whom they recognize as their superiors in endurance and resourcefulness.

ETHIOPIA AND ENGLAND

England has recognized Haile Selassie as Emperor of Ethiopia and is striving to get his reported 400,000 warriors to help defend British interests in East Africa while fighting for their freedom.

Courier 7/20/40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is another one of Britain's famous about faces. It is an ill wind that blows no good.

England is going to supply arms and ammunition to the Ethiopian guerrilas who have been compelled to get arms by raiding Italian camps and outposts. At least she says she is.

England is doing this because England is fighting with her back to the wall to continue her rule over a half billion colonials whose toil and treasure have erected the golden throne on which she sits.

England was not interested in supplying the Ethiopians with arms and ammunition in 1935 and 1936 when Haile Selassie's dusky warriors were falling before the mechanized Italian juggernaut, but she connived at supplying Italy with oil and reaped fat profits in Suez Canal tolls paid by Italian soldiers going to and from the Ethiopian slaughterhouse.

England was not interested in heeding Haile Selassie's prayers when the little brown Emperor pleaded with her stooges in Geneva. On the contrary, the British almost prevented him from getting hotel accommodations in the city.

Nor can it be said that England was eager to help him and his country when she recognized King Victor Emmanuel, Il Duce's Charlie McCarthy, as Emperor of Ethiopia in 1938.

But England is definitely interested NOW in the fate of Ethiopia, because England's own fate is hanging in the balance, and may be determined before August comes.

England tells Haile Selassie and his advisors that in addition to supplying arms, she will guarantee the independence of Ethiopia.

This is not so reassuring in view of the experience of Austria, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France and China.

Rumania has "seen the light" and moved into the Nazi orbit; Turkey has decided to string along with the Rome-Berlin-Moscow dictators; Greece is making goo-goo eyes at Mussolini; the kings of Irak and Transjordania are becoming apprehensive over their British-owned oil fields as the Shah of Iran (Stalin's tool) sharpens his sword and awaits the green light from Moscow; the Swedes have cannily rejected offers of British "help."

Poor Chiang Kai Shek, who was egged into "choosing" Japan by the British investors who owned and dominated China, has just learned to his alarm that "perfidious Albion" has made a deal with the Japs not to supply him with any more much-needed arms.

England's promises have not been good for much in recent months. In the words of Lloyd George, her aid has always been "too little and too late."

Whether she can really help the courageous little Emperor and his embattled people at this late date is, to say the least, doubtful, but some help to these brave armies from somewhere is certainly needed.

Haile Selassie should, of course, take whatever he can get and give thanks for small favors; but he is apt to find out, like the others, that when it comes to giving concrete and definite aid, England always sings, "I can't give you anything but love."

However, with only two million white people in Africa to defend an empire bigger than the United States from the

Axis Powers, England may, for once, keep her word and supply the Ethiopians with everything needed to fight the fiendish Fascists who have made their country a huge slave pen.

For the sake of these fifteen million black folk and their brave ruler, we fervently hope so.

Lion Of Judah Once More Roars Defiance Of Mussolini

Haile Selassie Is Out For Revenge, This Time With British Aid

BY WADE WERNER

NEW YORK—(AP)—The Lion of Judah is on the warpath again.

Haile Selassie, the little emperor who would not admit defeat even after Mussolini's troops drove him from his African capital, once more has an African front on which to fight.

News
7-22-40

With British help, he has arrived in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, presumably to lead a British-supported campaign against the Italian conqueror who still holds Ethiopia.

He has had the satisfaction of seeing the British government reverse its acquiescence in the Italian conquest, restore him to recognition as monarch of his country and promise the restoration of an independent Ethiopia after the war is over.

How many natives of Ethiopia already are fighting to oust the Italians is not yet clear. Unconfirmed reports recently said 200,000 of them were active. Fighting between Ethiopians and Italians has been reported especially fierce in Southern Ethiopia.

But whether he wins or loses in this fight, the little king of kings who carried his big umbrella and a plea for help to Geneva four years ago can make one proud boast:

Whereas four years ago he was only an exiled monarch pleading in vain for military assistance to regain his throne, he is today a full-fledged ally of a great power.

It was four years ago this month that the League of Nations admitted the failure of its sanctions campaign against Italy and called it off, despite an eloquent plea for help delivered by the king of kings in person before the assembly of the league.

The Lion of Judah got a great reception in Geneva that day—but it was only applause from the sidewalk crowd watching his black-cloaked, umbrella-shaded majesty descend from a limousine and enter the assembly of the nations.

Inside the building the depresentatives of 52 governments heard him with mixed sympathy and embarrassment. Their sympathy found expression in their refusal to allow a turbulent group of Italians in the gallery to drown out the emperor's eloquent plea. Their embarrassment became painful as Haile Selassie frankly told them:

"I could not believe that 52 nations—among them the most powerful in the world—could be defeated by a single aggressor.

"I never expected the people of

HE'S NOT LICKED YET—Haile Selassie (above), the little emperor who refused to admit defeat even after Mussolini's conquering legions chased him out of his Ethiopian kingdom four years ago, is back for revenge, this time with the full assistance of the British government.

foreign countries to have their sons shed their blood for us, but I did expect the league powers to grant me financial assistance to purchase badly-needed arms."

Scornfully the African monarch surveyed the assembled statesmen and exclaimed:

"Outside the Kingdom of the Lord there is no nation which is greater than another. God and history will remember your judgment."

Of those who listened, many today are refugees from their enemy-occupied homelands.

Premier Paul Van Zeeland, of Belgium, who presided over the assembly that day, is in exile. The Czecho-Slovak, Dutch, Danish, Polish and Norwegian delegates are in exile or living under foreign domination.

The French republic which, with Britain, swung the biggest influence in the league, has been vanquished. England, with its back to the wall, is fighting to escape the fate of Ethiopia.

HAILE SELASSIE ACTS ON BRITISH ASSURANCE

Believed on Way to Ethiopia to Renew War on Italians

LONDON, July 13 (UP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia may attempt to establish a government on Ethiopian soil in opposition to Italy as result of Britain's decision to recognize Ethiopia as an ally in the war, his friends believed today.

They said they would not be surprised if he appeared in or near Ethiopia soon. It was pointed out that his present whereabouts was not known and this led to the belief that already he might be on his way.

In some quarters it was emphasized that rivalry among the various Ethiopian races, and resentment because Haile Selassie had fled in 1936 when the Italian conquest toppled his throne, might cause him difficulties in attempting an Ethiopian Government of liberation.

In the House of Commons this week Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Richard A. Butler said that Britain recognized Ethiopia as an ally, thus withdrawing the recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, which made Haile Selassie a private citizen in exile.

But authoritative quarters pointed out that British recognition of Haile Selassie as emperor would depend upon his ability to demonstrate his dominance over rival Ethiopian princes.

Haile Selassie Across Border From Ethiopia

By Associated Press

LONDON, July 18.—Haile Selassie, "King of Kings and Conquering Lion of Judah," is back tonight in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, just across the border from his Italian-conquered Ethiopia, with the weight of Britain behind his dream to win back his kingdom.

~~His return to Africa~~ after four years of exile and ~~near-poverty at Bath~~, England, came within a week after ~~Britain again recognized~~ him as the ruler of the rocky country between the Nile headwaters and the Red Sea.

The Negus himself, and some of his greatest warriors who shared exile with him, have declared pointedly that they only await arms to set off rebellion against their conquerors.

There now are reports that arms will be supplied.

But even without British rifles, some of Selassie's chieftains have said, the half-naked hill tribes, thousands strong, are ready to fall upon their Italian overlords with their native spears and knives.

Selassie has named a commander-in-chief, one Fitawari Berou, who left Jerusalem a month ago to make contact with the tribes.

It has been reported in London also that Ras Kassa, often acclaimed Ethiopia's greatest warrior, also has gone into his homeland hills quietly to rally the lesser chiefs.

ENGLAND VOIDS DUCE'S CLAIM IN ETHIOPIA

Amsterdam News

Withdraws Recognition of Conquest of Kingdom of Haile Selassie

7-20-40

Emperor ~~Haile Selassie of Ethiopia~~ looms today as the most important figure on the international horizon at the conclusion of the war in Europe. This viewpoint was expressed in a radio commentation Sunday night by the celebrated newscaster, Arthur Hale.

Because the little Emperor's predictions made in 1935 when he implored the League of Nations to step in and halt Italy from invading the little African kingdom, are coming true in alarming detail, the British are said to have done an about-face in their opinion of him. Instead of the "poor cousin" type of refugee the former ruler of Ethiopia has heretofore been regarded as being in the midst of various refugee governments with recognition and headquarters in London, Haile Selassie is now in the position of a prophet and a leader of the first rank, more so than many of the white rulers deposed by Hitler.

May Be First Lord

On that account, it was said that Haile Selassie may become the "Lord of Africa" if the British whip Hitler and Mussolini with the privilege of taking almost what he wants to make his kingdom what he wants it to be.

7-20-40

It will be remembered that England finally came around to recognizing King Victor Emanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia on Nov. 16 when she formally acknowledged Italian rule over the African kingdom. However, all this has been changed. R. A. Butler, undersecretary for foreign affairs was reported to have told the House of Commons in London last Friday that Great Britain now recognizes the government of Emperor Haile Selassie as the lawful government of the African kingdom.

Still Active Warfare

Active warfare has been in progress in Ethiopia ever since Italy took over there with the natives continually carrying on guerilla combat, killing hundreds of Italians each week and wrecking buildings and keeping the colonists sent to Ethiopia by Mussolini in a perpetual state of terror. Whether Haile Selassie aided and abetted this state of revolt is not known. However, reliable sources say that the new khal uniforms which the Ethiopian rebels have taken on instead of the white shamooks that made them marked men when the Fascists first marched into the kingdom are said to come from New York's lower East Side clothing district where money from abroad has financed the shipping of thousands of tons of the uniforms to far-off Ethiopia where they are smuggled into the kingdom across the border from British Kenya.

When Haile Selassie pleaded with the British, the French and the other members of the now defunct League of Nations for help, his pleas fell on deaf ears as France and Britain vied with one another in seeing who could put the okay on Mussolini's steal first. Now with Hitler in control in France, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Czecho-slovakia, Austria and with the Balkans in jitters over what may happen to them, the British have grabbed at the possible aid they may receive from the Ethiopians in the war in the East, battle lines for which may be spread over half of North Africa.

Little Man, What Now

Amsterdam News

7-20-40

New York N.Y.

Haile Selassie, deposed emperor of Ethiopia, may yet return to his throne, and in returning may change the whole aspect of the Black man's position in world affairs. It has been recalled here previously how the little brownskilled ruler called the turn on the European situation back in 1935 when the powers, including England and France, permitting Mussolini to devastate the African kingdom and drive him into exile.

The British government, under Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin after giving refuge to Selassie, rushed to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. Now, the same British government, under Prime Minister Churchill, has declared that recognition null and void, and promises to restore the emperor to his throne if England wins the war.

In a recent speech Mr. Churchill asserted England is prepared to fight for a long time, and that the country is prepared for any eventuality. He also declared that England will carry on the war from the colonies in event the government is forced to leave the British Isles.

Thus, it seems that Ethiopia may yet be returned to its people, even though the British Isles are overrun and conquered. The English may have better luck in Africa. It is quite possible that they can drive Italy out and make way for the restoration of Haile Selassie.

In accomplishing this fact there i every reason to believe there will be a better relationship between the throne of Ethiopia and the throne of England. There is the possibility that Haile Selassie may become master of Africa, with that continent setting up a sort of Monroe Doctrine in which the principle established here by President Monroe will be extended to make Africa for Africans just as America is being called sacred for Americans, as Japan is demanding Asia for the Asiatics, leaving Europe to Europeans. Then maybe, Ethiopia will, in truth stretch for her wings in triumph.

BRITAIN AND ETHIOPIA

Argus

7-19-40

St. Louis Mo.

There is a popular saying, "it is better to be late than never." Let us hope that Great Britain's decision to come to the aid of the Ethiopians to the extent of restoring Haile Selassie to his throne at Addis Ababa has not come too late. Had Britain taken the same attitude five years ago, when she had the privilege of taking a resolute stand in the defense of right and justice, a different picture of Europe would be shown to the world today, a different history would be written about Hitler, the "conqueror of the world."

It will be remembered that it was the Italo - Ethiopia conflict that furnished the first real test of the spirit of the so-called League of Nations and because Ethiopia was a small nation and its subjects were classified as black people, it was easy for the more powerful nations to find some excuse for non-enforcement covenants. Thus the way was left open for the present conflict in Europe which threatens to engulf the world in the greatest war for the destruction of human beings that the world has ever seen.

Of course, if by recognizing the Haile Selassie government, England can, at this late date, save her own face, we have no quarrel with her—but as sad as it is to think about the whole situation, we must confess that it looks to us as though it is late—too late to save—too late to help either Britain or Ethiopia.

War Brings Recognition of Selassie in Britain

Afro-American 7-26-40 Baltimore Md.

LONDON — Faced with the threat of Italian invasion of her North African possessions, Great Britain has finally decided to recognize Haile Selassie as Emperor of Ethiopia and accept his government as a war ally.

The decision was announced in the House of Commons, Friday, by Richard Austin Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. with the recognition goes the "assurance" of Ethiopia's independence when the war is won.

Italian Annexation Recognized

Although Great Britain made a gestures at imposing economic sanctions against Italy at the height of the latter's invasion of the African empire in 1936, this stand was reversed in 1938, when annexation by Mussolini was given official recognition.

Selassie has spent most of his time since he was deposed, as an exile in Bath, England, but moved to London when Italy declared war against England.

British Advantage Seen

Through contact with British officials, he is since believed to have convinced them that the hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian warriors still loyal to him could prove advantageous to the British cause.

According to C. W. Martin, former Ethiopian Minister to London, between 300,000 and 400,000 of his countrymen are ready to bear arms against the fascists. Many of them have never ceased to harass the Italian army of occupation and this guerilla activity has been on the increase since Italy became involved in the European war.

England to Furnish Guns

Reports have been circulated for several weeks that Great Britain would supply much-needed arms and ammunition to the Ethiopian fighters.

Secretary Butler told Commons that contact would be made with General Abeba Aragui, in command of Ethiopian forces now in action, and Ras Birru, former Ethiopian War Minister, who recently flew from Jerusalem to join these forces in the Sudan, "in order that Britain and Ethiopian forces may co-ordinate their activities against the Italians in Ethiopia."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

Call Ethiopia "White Elephant" to Italy

Journal and Guide

6/8

Norfolk Va

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—Arthur Hale, news commentator in the program "Confidentially Yours" on Radio Station WOR gave a summary of the Ethiopian situation at the present time in his recent broadcast. Excerpts from the broadcast follow:

While much is said and reported about the efforts of the Czechs and Poles to effect restoration of their countries at the conclusion of this war, the Poles having even set up a government in France, nothing is said about the restoration of Ethiopia to her people. Advices reach "Confidentially Yours" which lead us to believe that if any way could be found without embarrassment to himself, Mussolini would be glad to unload the Ethiopian "white elephant."

Friends of Ethiopia point to the following as proof that Ethiopia is not yet a "paying" proposition from the Italian point of view, and is in fact, costing the Italian people greatly in taxes:

1. Coffee-less Italy. It is pointed out that in pre-fascist days coffee was Ethiopia's chief export. If Italy had conquered the country, they certainly would be able to have plenty coffee.

2. A newspaper man recently reporting from Italy states that the Italian press is now universally silent on Ethiopia and that the Italian people freely admit that among their worries are "Taxes, how much the army costs, and Ethiopia." The latter is closely tied up with the two former. If the army of occupation were withdrawn from Ethiopia, the costs through taxes for its support would be reduced. The Italian people had been led to expect something like "Ham and Eggs" or $30.00 Every Thursday" after the fall of Addis Ababa; they are, to say the least, surprised and disappointed to learn that it has meant no coffee, more taxes, and another hitch in the belt.

3. Newsreels recently showed an exodus of Italian settlers—but to Libya, not Ethiopia. (Editor's note) If further proof is necessary that Italy does not occupy or control Ethiopia, take the word of Signor Gayda in a radio address made recently (New York Times, Dec. 13, 1939): "Italy must have free passage from the Mediterranean and needs more colonial territory, Virginio Gayda, editor, regarded as close to the Foreign Office, said today in a national radio speech. Comparing the Italian and French colonial possessions and populations, Signor Gayda said, "The Italian population is increasing daily but has no land to exploit so that it will not be forced to work for foreigners. Revision of the colonial system is essential among the elementary necessities for a new Europe.")

Mussolini has, ever since the Emperor Haile Selassie left his country in May, 1936, made repeated offers to him to return to Ethiopia as puppet ruler. He has consistently refused, and if we believe the word of his friends, Haile Selassie will not accept half a loaf now when he believes the whole loaf will be forthcoming with a little more patience on his part.

Some look upon Haile Selassie as a prophet, for did he not say: "Do the peoples of the world not yet realize that by fighting on until the bitter end, I am not only performing my sacred duty to my people, but standing guard in the last citadel of collective security? Are they too blind to see that I have my responsibilities to the whole of humanity to face? I must still hold on until my tardy allies appear; and if they never come, I say prophetically and without bitterness, 'The West will perish.'" They have seen the beginning of that prophecy come to pass in three short years and they look forward to the fulfillment of another. "I will not die in exile."

Five Years Too Late

Amsterdam

6/15/40

New York

Reports last week to the effect that Haile Selassie had left England, returned to Africa and was at the head of a legion of Ethiopian soldiers ready to strike at the Italian invaders of his native land is a most interesting sidelight of World War II. If Selassie is in Africa exhorting his brave followers to chase Mussolini's men out of the land of the Queen of Sheba he must have got there with the help of the English, who are exactly five years too late in coming to the aid of the Lion of Judah

It was five years ago when the King of Kings, full of faith and Christianity, stood in the hall of the League of Nations in Geneva and made his famed historical prophecy. He declared: if you (meaning England, France and other so-called defenders of weak nations) permit Dictator Mussolini to rape my country it will mark the beginning of invasions of small countries by dictators in Europe as well as in Africa.

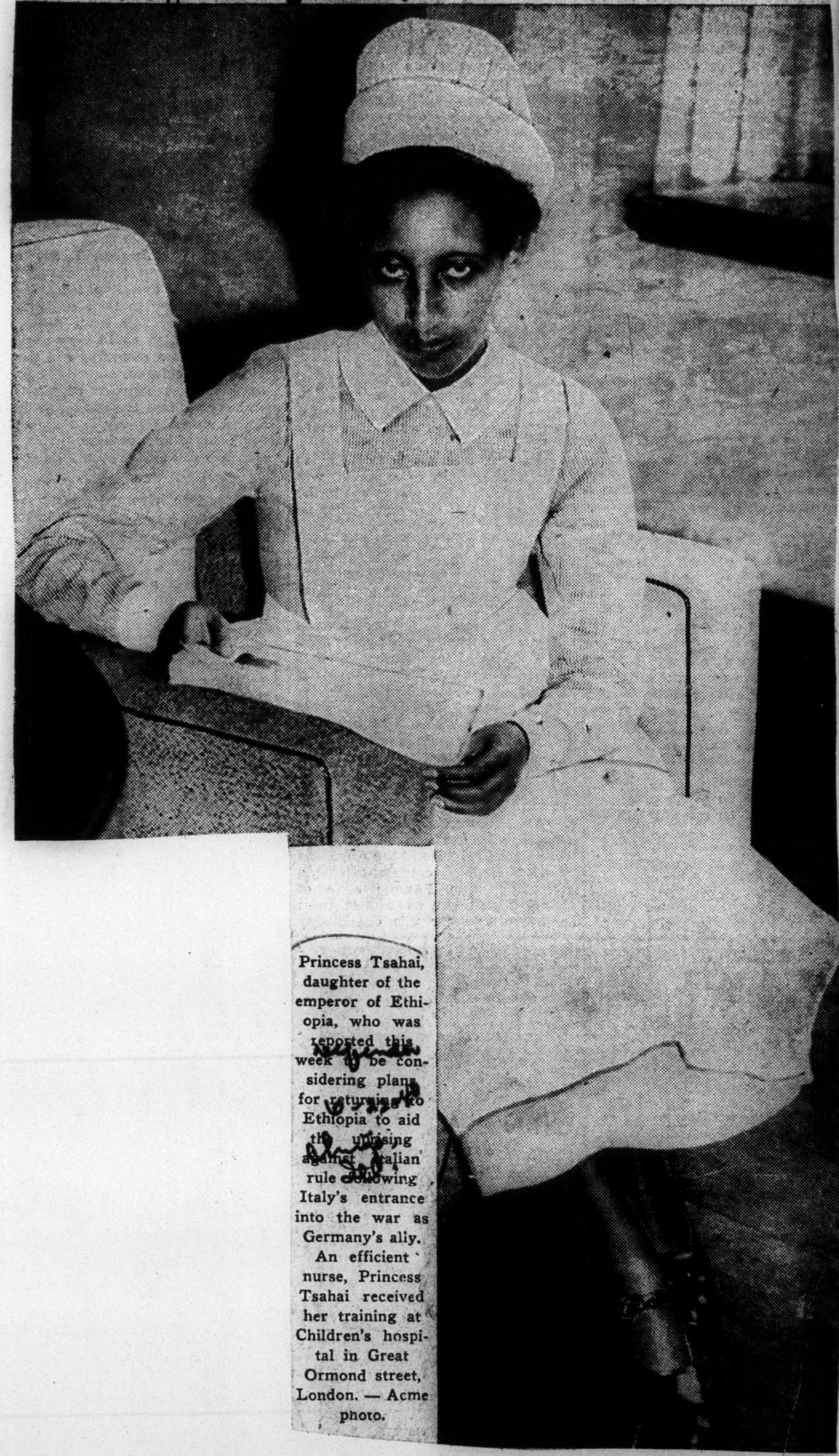
Within five short years Selassie's prophecy has been proved: Ethiopia; Austria; Czechoslovakia; Poland; Albania; Finland; Denmark; Norway; Spain; Belgium and Holland—all have been ground under the heels of modern Ghengis Khans. And now France and England themselves, the two great Democracies on the European continent, are in dire danger of going the way of Ethiopia and all of the rest.

The iniquity as well as the tragedy of it all is that England and France not only stood supinely by and let Dictator Mussolini rape the oldest Christian country in the world, but they also plotted with the plunderer to stick a stiletto in the heart of the Kingdom of Kings. Now with the Nazi hordes poised on the Channel and at the gates of Paris, and with the black shirts of Italy brandishing their swords in the face of the Allies, England, from all reports, ships Selassie to his African border land in a puny and probably futile bid to harass Mussolini's men.

What could be more hypocritical; more selfish; more morally benighted? If real Democracy had lived in the hearts of the ruling classes in Britain and France and they had gone to the aid of Ethiopia when Mussolini's son dropped bombs from airplanes in the midst of defenseless Ethiopian soldiers Nazi sky demons would not today be devastating everything that lives on the English and French countryside with their bombs. Meanwhile, here's hoping that Selassie is not only in his native Africa but that he will lead an army to successfully redeem his kingdom.

SELASSIE'S DAUGHTER TO AID UPRISING?

Defender 6-22-40



Princess Tsahai, daughter of the emperor of Ethiopia, who was reported this week to be considering plans for returning to Ethiopia to aid the uprising against Italian rule following Italy's entrance into the war as Germany's ally. An efficient nurse, Princess Tsahai received her training at Children's hospital in Great Ormond street, London. — Acme photo.

Liberia Paid War Debt 10 Years Ago—Banker

Afro-American
3-16-40
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—George A. Blowers, vice president and general manager of the Bank of Monrovia, who is in New York on leave, revealed that Finland is not the only nation which has paid its war debts to this country when he stated that Liberia had paid its war debts to the United States without ever having received full credit for it.

Interviewed at the Harvard Club, Mr. Blowers said that Liberia's war debt to the United States had amounted to $26,000, the republic's total borrowings during the first World War out of a $5,000,000 loan authorized by the late President Wilson. The principal and interest were paid back in a lump sum of $38,000 ten years ago.

No Propaganda Ministry

He gave as one of the reasons why Liberia's solvency is not better known the fact that it has no ministry of propaganda and no foreign correspondents inside its frontiers. It is off the beaten path, and the stream of visitors that used to cruise down the West Coast of Africa into Monrovia has dwindled to almost nothing.

In spite of these facts, the republic has balanced its budget, taken a 40 per cent drop in revenue brought on by the war by cutting all official salaries 15 per cent, has no trade unions, no Communists, no Socialists and, since Ethiopia was annexed to Italy, has been the last surviving native State in Africa.

Minister to Liberia on Visit to the U.S.

Afro-American
3-30-40
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—Lester A. Walton, U.S. Minister to Liberia, who arrived Monday from Monrovia, is expected to confer with President Roosevelt within the next few weeks, and will probably figure prominently in the forthcoming political campaigns, according to friends here.

Noted as a skillful political campaigner, he will probably visit a number of prominent cities during his stay in this country.

The minister was met at the pier by Mrs. Walton and their two daughters, who had preceded him.

Lester Walton Home For Talk With President

Ambassador To Liberia May Take Part In Presidential Election

Philadelphia Pa.
Tribune
3-28-40

NEW YORK, March—(ANP)—Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, arrived here Monday from his post in Monrovia, where he was lived with his wife and two daughters for the past six years. Here to confer with the State department, the minister is expected to remain in the United States until November.

Minister Walton told an ANP reporter that economic conditions in Liberia were improving despite the war, and this fact has been substantiated by the fact that the African republic was among the first countries to pay in full her war debt.

Walton expected to confer with President Roosevelt within the next few weeks, will probably figure prominently in the forthcoming political campaigns, according to friends here. Noted as a skillful political campaigner, he will probably visit a number of prominent cities during his stay in this country. The minister was met at the pier by Mrs. Walton and their two daughters who had preceded him.

Tribune
4-7-40
Chicago, Ill.

The Republic of Liberia has commissioned the American Bank Note company to prepare a set of two stamps to commemorate the union in 1839 of several independent settlements which, altho founded for an identical purpose, were developing conflicting interests. At this union the republic was called the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Thomas Buchanan, cousin of President James Buchanan of the United States, became the first governor. The denominations and designs of this set have not been selected, nor has the date of its issuance to the public been decided.

Liberia Sends A Cane To Roosevelt

[illegible]
4-20-40
[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19—(ANP)—The president of Liberia presented a cane to President F. D. Roosevelt, last week. Lester Walton, U. S. minister to Liberia who came to Washington to make a report to Secretary of State Hull, brought the cane with him and conveyed the expressions of esteem with which President Barclay of the African republic sent with the gift.

President Roosevelt was ill with a cold when Mr. Walton arrived and the cane was conveyed to him later. Confidential sources indicate that Mr. Walton is receiving high praise for the astute statesmanship which he has shown in his diplomatic work at Monrovia.

Liberian Minister In Plea For Improving Of Health Conditions

Age
6/22/40
New York, N.Y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — American citizens surrounded by unhealthful conditions do not make for national defense but make for national decadence the Hon. Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia, told a large audience at the twenty-ninth commencement exercises of Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, Dr. Henry M. Minton, medical director.

"Lack of more hospital and medical facilities is chiefly responsible for the Negro's high death rate from tuberculosis, heart disease and childbirth," he said. "The following facts and figures may be revealing and interesting: In the United States there is one hospital for each 107,000 colored and one hospital for each 19,000 white; there is one hospital bed for each one thousand colored and there are seven hosiptal beds for each 110 white there are 1.1 physicians and hospital beds available for each colored physician and seven physicians and hospital beds available to each white physician.

"'In the state of Mississippi where the colored population outnumbers the white population there are sixty-five hospital beds for one million colored citizens, or one for each 16,000, and eight thousand hospital beds for slightly less than one million white citizens, or one for each 125. In Texas there are less than two hundred beds for 850,000 colored citizens, or one for each 4,200, compared to 28,000 beds for four million white citizens, or one for each 125.

"There are said to be approximately 8,000 Negro graduate nurses in the United States. . . There are some five hundred Negro women employed as public health nurses in the United States. It is encouraging to note that instead of merely viewing with alarm the high death rate of Negroes, officials of government and civic-minded white Americans are beginning to regard seriously it is a community problem rather than solely as the Negro's problem; for whenever the Negro's death rate ~~is high the tell-tale figures accurately reflect the death rate of the~~ community as a whole."

Concord, N. C. Tribune
April 21, 1940

Her Family Was One of Five Lured to Africa 58 Years Ago — Relatives Buried There.

BY MARY FRIX KIDD

Fifty-eight years ago five Negro families of Concord, lured by fascinating tales of a "promised land" for their race in Liberia on the coast of Africa and glittering promises of free land and potential wealth for colonists willing to brave the tropical jungles of their ancestors, left their homes here and emigrated to that republic which some years before had been set up with a constitutional government patterned after that of the United States.

Among the emigrants were Jackson and Lucy Phifer and seven of their eight children, the eldest married daughter preferring to remain in this country. The children who went with them included Ida, Lou, Cora, only two years old. This story was told to the writer by Lillie, Mattie, Paul, Lillie, Alice, and little now a matured woman of 63, who lives in Fort Mill, S. C., but is spending a few weeks in Concord, substituting for her cousin, Louvella Phifer, as servant in the home of Mrs. John M. Oglesby. Lillie is no stranger to Concord, however, for she was born here and except for a brief sojourn of 18 months in Liberia lived here all her life until the death of Mrs. J. M. Odell. Lillie's mother had given her to Mrs. Odell, then Mrs. Addie Allison White, in early girlhood and she had lived in Mrs. Odell's home for thirty years.

Lillie was between six and seven years old when her family took her to Liberia, but her memory of that country and her life there is as clear and vivid as if she had been there only last week. To these personal memories she added stories she had often heard her mother tell about the country.

"Dad and Mammy and us seven children left Concord and went to Richmond, Va.," Lillie said. "Then we went on another train called "The Old Dominion" to Norfolk, Va. There we got on a sailing vessel bound for Africa and it took us six weeks to get th . Captain Yates and Captain Porterfield were in charge of the ship. Some of us were seasick and little Cora, the baby, took a fever. She died three months after got to Africa and was the first of us to be buried there. My youngest brother, Cyrus, was born while we were in Africa."

Describing her first impressions of the land of her ancestors, Lillie went on:

"The place was all thick woods with no roads except little paths. The Colonization Company put us in a little four-room frame house during our six months probation period, and gave us food that long. I never before or since ate so many mackerel fish as I did then—but I still like them.

"We could have no chimney for the house because ants destroy the mortar between bricks. We cooked in a little room out back of the house. The smoke had to go out through a iron pipe. We got our water from a community spring. Dad planted 25 acres of the land they gave us in a coffee grove, but it takes a coffee grove five years to bear. Meanwhile we raised long native sweet potatoes. We ate them with palm-nut oil. This was prepared either by boiling and eating it with grease from palm-nuts, or grating it and making it into a kind of bread. The palm nuts grew in clusters up in the tallest trees. When we'd boil them, the grease would rise to the top of the water and we'd skim it off. That was our butter. For meat we had plenty of wild game the men killed. We raised a few chickens, and some of the families had hogs, but they did not do so well there.

LILLIE PHIFER

"It was hot there all the time, but half the year was very dry and the other half very rainy. These big ants were strange things. They'd come, two by two, whole droves of them, marching into the houses. If they found things cleaned up and nothing there they wanted to eat, they'd leave just like they came. But if they found things all dirty, they'd stay and destroy everything. Big chiggers ate our feet. The other people told us that a bad leopard would run about on rainy nights, so we never would open our door at night.

"After our probation period, the company moved us into a little two-room shack and let newer colonists have our house."

Lillie talked most interestingly of the aboriginal natives of the region.

"The men wore cloths around their waists. The women wore only one piece of cloth wrapped around their bodies and carried their babies on their backs.

"They brought a kind of soap they'd made and wanted to sell it to us. It was good soap, too. They'd tell Mammy to 'wash pickaninies clothes clean." If Mammy wouldn't buy the soap they'd say 'Mean wah wah'. When she would buy some they'd be pleased about it and for payment would say "Anyt'ing". If we'd give them old meat scraps or other garbage they'd bury it until it got worms in it. Then they'd dig it up and eat it."

Lillie believed the natives ate snakes, for they always begged for any that had been killed. But she was not sure whether they ate the snakes or used them for medicinal purposes.

"The natives had kings. When a king died, they cut off his head and bury it and keep drinking water on the grave so his spirit could get it. They'd smoke the body and hang it up in a special room where only the bodies of kings were kept.

"Missionaries were just beginning to come there and they were colored men, for the natives would have been afraid of white people. The missionary there then was named Cartwright. The natives would slip into the church and sit on the back seat. When preaching was over they'd go out talking to one another in their own language and pointing toward the sky as if they knew the missionary had been talking to them about God."

When "Aunt" Lucy Phifer and her family left Concord to go to Africa, the late Mrs. R. W. Allison had promised to send for her if she was not satisfied in Liberia. Not finding the country to her liking, "Aunt" Lucy wrote to Mrs. Allison who sent her enough money to come home and bring her three children, Lillie, Alice and Cyrus. The plan was for them to come back to America and persuade somebody to send for the rest of the family.

"Mammy came back and went to cooking for Captain and Mrs. White of Fort Mill, S. C. Mrs. White and Mrs. Odell, both Mrs. Allison's daughters, had married brothers but Mrs. Odell's husband, Mr. White, had died, and she was a widow. Mammy stayed with Captain and Mrs. White twenty-five years until they and their daughter had died. Mammy died ten years ago, and I live now in the house in Fort Mill that Captain White gave Mammy. My niece lives with me."

As mentioned before, "Aunt" Lucy gave Lillie to Mrs. Odell, then Mrs. White who reared her from a little girl and taught her to read. Having been baptized in babyhood in Westminister Presbyterian church, Lillie joined that church early in life and has remained a consistent member of it throughout the thirty years she was with Mrs. Odell and since she went to Fort Mill to live. She has never married.

Lillie i sthe last of her family except for nieces and nephews. Her father died in Liberia about five years after he emigrated, and Paul her brother, grew to manhood there and remained there throughout the remainder of his life. Ida also spent the remainder of her life in Liberia and she and Paul along with the father are buried there. Mrs. Odell brought Lou back to America and a Mrs. Cornwall financed the repatriation of Mattie.

Lillie's "white folks" are all gone now, too, except Elliott Springs, well-known aviator and writer of aviation stories. He and his wife and children still live in Fort Mill. He is the grandson of the Mrs. White with whom "Aunt" Lucy Phifer lived and the grand-nephew of the late Mrs. J. M. Odell.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
AFRICA

LIBERIA

Ex-Slave's Art Display Is Given Much Study By Critics During Montgomery Show

Black Dispatch 2-17-40

Success And Recognition Crown Efforts Of Aged, But Brilliant Black Man

Oklahoma City Okla

Called Greatest Graphic Artist of Negro Race

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(Delayed Correspondence to ANP)—The cornerstone of the new American Legation building which the United States is building here at a cost of $100,000, to house the American Minister and his offices, was lain with brief and impressive ceremonies Christmas eve. The event was attended by the vice president, cabinet officers, justices of the supreme court, members of the legislature, diplomatic representatives of the Holy See, Great Britain and Germany. In addition a large number of Americans including American specialists and Firestone company employees and their wives, mingled with the throng of Lberians present.

His Excellency, Hon. Lester A. Walton, the American Minister, presided. "America" was rendered by the Liberian Frontier Force band. The Rt. Rev. Leopold Kroll, Episcopal Bishop of Liberia, gave the invocation. His Excellency, Secretary of State C. L. Simpson, spoke as did Mr. Walton, who laid the cornerstone. The benediction was given by Rev. A. W. Ricks, principal, Mount Coffee A. M. E. Mission. In conclusion, "The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the Liberian Frontier Force band.

In his remarks, Minister Walton called attention to the fact that the ceremony came at a most momentuous time in the history of the world, when the territorial and administrative integrity of smaller and weaker nations is imperiled by conquest.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Walton, "the United States manifests unmistakable evidence of its profound belief that Liberia, as an independent, sovereign state, will continue to grow in stature and prestige. If America were not truly optimistic, this imposing structure would not be in course of construction.

"Within two years the United States and Liberia have been signatories to five pacts. One was a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

"It is a coincidence that this cornerstone is laid at Christmastide. Here in West Africa, on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in an atmosphere of tranquility and amity, with grateful hearts, we dedicate this legation to the principles of international justice and international cooperation; we dedicate it to peace on earth, good will toward all men everywhere."

Mr. Lewis is capable and worthy of the leadership given him. He has served as county precinct committeeman, as a member of Duval County Republican Executive committee and is qualified for State honors."

Lewis left for an extended state survey tour shortly after his appointment.

Believe It Or Not

[illegible] 4-12 [illegible]

There is a country, other than Finland, that has paid its war debt to the United States—with full interest. It has a balanced budget. It has taken in stride a 40 per cent drop in its revenue as a result of the war. It has reduced all governmental salaries 15 per cent!

It is a country without Socialists or Communists to bother it with rancorous debates about ideologies. It has no ministry of propaganda. It is host to no foreign correspondents. It is not even bothered by globe-trotting tourists.

It is the Negro republic of Liberia on Africa's west coast.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Roosevelt Gets Cane From Liberia

4-18-40
Daily World
Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—The president of Liberia presented a cane to President F. D. Roosevelt last week. Lester Walton, U S. Minister to Liberia, who came to Washington to make a report to Secretary of State Hull, brought the cane with him and conveyed the expressions of esteem with which President Barclay of the African republic sent with the gift.

President Roosevelt was ill with a cold when Mr. Walton arrived and the cane was conveyed to him later. Confidential sources indicate that Mr. Walton is receiving high praise for the astute statesmanship which he has shown in his diplomatic work at Monrovia.

Liberia to Issue Anniversary Stamp

Journal [illegible] 6-1-40

MONROVIA, Liberia.—The Liberian government is planning to issue two stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Liberian Commonwealth in 1839.

Liberia to Issue Three New Stamps To Mark Hundredth Anniversary

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advance proofs have been received here of the set of three new stamps designed to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Liberia. The first day of sale in Monrovia, capitol of the African republic, will be July 29, 1940. Thereafter, for the convenience of dealers and collectors throughout the world, the stamps will be made available at the newly created Liberian Philatelic Bureau at the offices of the Consulate General here.

Printed by the American Bank Note Company, each stamp measures 45x29 m.m. The 3c blue has for its main central design a view of the coast line of Liberia at the time of the first colonization of the territory by four American colonization societies which are named underneath the illustration as the American Colonization Society, New York, Pennsylvania and Mississippi Colonization Societies.

The ships, approaching the shore, are those sent over by these societies. Above the pictorial panel appears the legend: "100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Commonwealth of Liberia." This same working appears in some form on each stamp of the series. On the 3c, it is supported on each side by the arm of a male figure; the one at the left representing a settler from the United States, and the one at the right representing a native aborigine; thus symbolizing the union of these two groups in their common effort to build a free and independent Negro state.

BUCHANAN HONORED

The 5c brown features the Great Seal of the Commonwealth from which extend the flags of all the settlements that were originally made by the colonization societies and which were specifically named in the Constitution as forming the Commonwealth. As printed on the stamp, above each of their respective flags, these settlements were Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, Bexley, Bassa Cove, Edina and Greenville.

Most significant in the study of Liberian history is the design of the 10c stamp of the new series which is printed in green. Here is shown a portrait of Thomas Buchanan and an illustration of his residence at Bassa Cove, while he was governor; Buchanan was buried on the grounds of this home. Buchanan, a white American, citizen of Philadelphia, and a cousin of James Buchanan who later became President of the United States, came to Liberia as an envoy of the Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania.

First serving as administrator of several small settlements, he was transferred to Monrovia in 1839 as the first governor under the new constitution. After steering the country through a very turbulent period, he died in 1841 to the deep regret of natives and colonists alike. He was the last of the white administrators of Liberia and two settlements, those of Upper and Lower Buchanan, were named after him.

Ceremonies Mark Official Opening Of Modern Abattoir In Kingston

By J. W. TOFFE

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W. I., June 3—With much ceremony, Jamaica's new and expensive abattoir was officially declared open by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, who was accompanied by his wife, Monday, June 3, in the presence of a large and representative gathering, including His Worship the Mayor, Dr. E. Penso, legislators, corporation counsellors and heads of several government departments.

Defender
6-8-40
Chicago Ill.

The new abattoir is said to be the largest and finest constructed and equipped in the West Indies and is also claimed the biggest undertaking of the Kingston and St. Andrew corporation council, in the last 50 years.

His Excellency the Governor, on arrival, was met and received by the mayor, who shortly after gave the introductory address. The Hon E. E. A. Campbell, member for Kingston in the legislative council followed with an address in which he gave details in connection with the new project.

The governor then declared the institution open after which the Hon. Dr. O. E. Anderson, member in the legislative council for St. Andrew, moved a vote of thanks for His Excellency and Lady Richards.

$90,000 SEWERAGE FARM LANDS TO BE PURCHASED

A further move by government to assist the laboring population of the corporate area was made two days ago when 282 acres of the sewerage farm lands, situated at the west of Kingston were decided to be purchased by the government for the huge sum of $90,000.

Principal objective for the intended purchase of these lands by government is to open another avenue of employment for hundreds of laborers, and this will be made possible through the highly appreciative gesture of the water commission who own the sewerage farm lands and decided, after deliberations of that body at a special meeting on Friday last, to make the sale to government.

Apart from the fact that from this purchase a period of much needed work will be provided for hundreds of unemployed laborers, filling the swamps, especially, with the process of work the western section of the corporate area will be greatly benefited by improved sanitation as well as health conditions generally.

The lands department of the islands was some time ago very much interested in property belonging to the water commission in western Kingston but negotiations were slow with the result that government has now stepped in and have purchased lands, including sections which may have been purchased by the lands department for settlement purposes.

When the swamps to these lands are being filled and the locality becomes more healthy, it is proposed by government to encourage and assist the laboring population to settle on the acreage now being acquired and which has an extensive frontage on to the Spanish town road.

STORM, FLOOD, RAIN DAMAGES TO P.W.D. TO BE ASSISTED

Storm, flood and rains of November last, to public works will be assisted by government to the extent of $615,000 from the insurance fund to the general revenue of Jamaica.

This decision was reached during last Thursday's session of the legislative council when government was authorized by the council to transfer this total and, in addition included a contribution of $104,150 towards repairing damages to parochial and land settlement roads occasioned by the same calamity.

Products Company Ltd. — it is learned, will shortly be taken over by a new concern which is now in process of formation.

In connection with this big deal hundreds of tons of machinery, it is learned will be scrapped and goodwill amounts be paid the vendors, as new equipment will be imported from the United States of America.

Thousands of pounds will be spent by this new organization in its desire and intention to modernize the industry in Jamaica; and in this direction loans will be floated and either the local government or private investors may be asked to finance the scheme.

Goodwill which is to be paid factories which are to be closed is estimated at approximately $250,000 and in addition huge sums will have to be met for interest on borrowed capital. The forming and coming into being of this big local concern is generally looked forward to with keenness and anticipation

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
AFRICA

LIBERIA

Negro Republic Sets Enviable Record In World

St. Louis, Mo.

In the face of world economic and political upheaval, the only Negro republic, Liberia, Africa, ended its fiscal year of 1939-40 with a balanced budget, according to Hon. Lester Walton, U. S. envoy to Liberia. Mr. Walton was outspoken in his praise for this accomplishment when interviewed by an Argus representative during his visit to his old home here this week.

Is Exemplary Country

Although the country is small compared with the great world powers, its diplomatic reports and exchanges with the U. S. State Department sent by Mr. Walton ranked with the best in the world. This was another point in which the country's No. 1 Negro diplomat expressed pride.

President Edwin Barclay and the country welcomes Negroes from America if they, come to Liberia and bring something to offer the country with them, that is, some talent to produce, Mr. Walton said. There is need for doctors, nurses, farmers etc. Liberia frowns on all "Back to Africa" movements and tendencies to serve as a "dumping grounds" for undesirables.

Speaking of the economic status of the country, the envoy stated that the Negro Republic is assuming a position as the most powerful country of its size. Much of this is attributed to President Barclay's "Pay as you Go," methods. Another factor is the great Firestone Rubber project, which has made the country one of the wonders of Africa. More than $15,000,000 have been spent to cultivate the huge rubber plantation and $1,000,000 is spent each year for native labor. During 1940 the Firestone company hopes to ship 15,000,000 pounds of rubber, now one of the world's most important commodities.

Mr. Walton was unable to give his views on the war situation due to his diplomatic relations. He, however, stated that Germany had been one of the principal country's in foreign trade with Liberia.

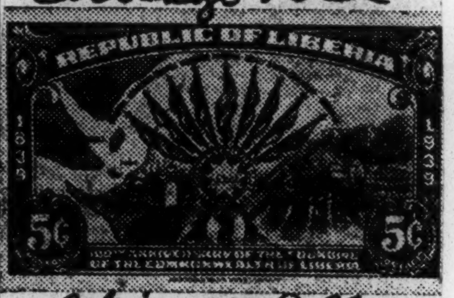
To Return In September

Mr. Walton arrived in St. Louis Tuesday afternoon with his wife, Mrs. Gladys Moore Walton. They came by train from Denver, Colo., where a sort of family reunion was held Mother's Day. Gathered with the Waltons were Mr. Walton's two sisters, Mrs. Lucian P. Garrett of St. Louis and Mrs. Nancy M. Douglass, of Denver, and Mrs. Ollie May Walton, 80-year-old mother of the envoy. Mrs. Garrett returned to St. Louis with her mother in advance of the Waltons.

During their stay in the city, the Waltons have been quite busy. Mr. Walton appeared at Sumner High School and Simmons School where he received his early education. Among the courtesies extended were dinners by Mrs. Wineta Grady and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Harris, Sr., and an event by Miss Nellie Benson. They have been the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Garrett while here and will depart today. Mr. Walton is on a leave of absence until September. During the remainder of his stay in the U.S. he will spend most of his time in New York and Washington. His two daughters, Mrs. Marjorie Walton Rochester and Mrs. Gladys Walton Johnson, reside in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Walton will be quartered in a new $100,000 U.S. embassy building in Liberia which is now under construction.

Liberia's Stamps

Chicago Bee



Chicago, Ill.

In celebration of its 100th anniversary, the Republic of Liberia has issued a special set of postage stamps. Collectors are [illegible] to regard them as one of the most interesting and colorful sets of stamps recently issued. (ANP)

NOV 10 1940

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
ASIA

Gandhi Again Seeks Indian Democracy

NEW DELHI, India— (AP) —The third effort since the outbreak of the European war to assuage India's grievances against Great Britain brought Mohandas K. Gandhi face to face today with the viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

Once again the viceroy sought a formula which would weld what Gandhi calls the moral face of India into Britain's war effort and dissolve the constitutional deadlock in the country.

Gandhi and the viceroy conferred two and a half hours and later today Lord Linlithgow planned to meet with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moselm League.

The essence of Gandhi's argument is that Britain must extend to India the same democracy for which she professes to be fighting on the Western Front. The British, in reply have avowed a determination to give India dominion status, similar to Canada's as rapidly as possible in view of defense and commercial problems and the questions of minorities and prince-ruled states.

Split in India Congress Party Threatens As Independence Backers Fight Gandhi

Times
3-15-40

By The U

RAMGARH, India, March 14—An anti-compromise bill threatened tonight to split the All-India Nationalist Congress and override Mohandas K. Gandhi's following in an effort to gain complete independence for India.

Subhas Chandra Bose, former Congress President and leader of the anti-compromise bloc, disclosed that he had drafted a three-point program on which he expected to rally a majority of the party members away from Mr. Gandhi, whom he assailed as "weak-kneed in the way he has abandoned the struggle for independence because Britain is at war."

"There are three points," Mr Bose said, "on which my group differs with Gandhi:

"First, the fundamental relations between India and Great Britain We want complete independence while Gandhi is willing to compromise.

"Second, the present policy Gandhi wants to postpone the campaign for independence. We want to continue the campaign, despite the international situation.

"Third, conceptions of administration. We want a progressive industrialization, while Gandhi insists on his pet hobbies like prohibition and handicrafts."

Mr. Bose said that the differences between him and Mr. Gandhi were "most profound," and "until one party triumphs completely the conflict will continue."

Times
3-15-40

"I am confident we will win because we are moving with the times and the progressive elements of India are with us," he said.

Mr. Gandhi arrived today in Ramgarh for his party's annual conclave, garbed in loincloth and traveling third class. He announced that the Moslem League had completed arrangements to hold a similar gathering at Lahore, beginning March 20. It will be attended by 60,000 Moslems.

Cheered by thousands, he was welcomed by the retiring president Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and by Mrs Sarojini Naidu. The fifty-third congress began yesterday, the executive committee going into session to draft the party's program and policy for the coming year.

The plenary session opens March 19 and ends March 22.

This is one of the most crucial meetings of the Congress in years. The plenary session is expected to approve the working committee's recommendation for a campaign of civil disobedience.

Asked what he meant by "complete independence," Mr. Bose said:

"The same as the United States has. Gandhi would be satisfied with Dominion status, like Canada's.

"The war has strengthened our position, and I see no reason why we should abandon our campaign today because it is not a terroristic campaign. We deplore terrorism, such as the assassination of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in London yesterday."

Asked whether, if independence was granted, India would fight alongside the Allies, he replied:

"Yes, if there were sufficient moral reasons and Britain should be able to convince us that there were. The issue in the Congress is war. Gandhi has no conception of international affairs, as was shown by his attitude during the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

"The British have the impression that we are not willing to push for independence today. This impression is due to the weak-kneed compromising policy of Gandhi since last September. If Gandhi had remained firm, then the British might have weakened.

GANDHI BATTLES TO RESTRAIN HIS RADICAL FACTIO

Tribune
3-15-40

Continues 'Slow but Sur Drive for Liberty.

RAMGARH, India, March [illegible]—Mohandas K. Gandhi came today to this "magic city in the forest" where he hopes to rally all wings of his Congress [nationalist] party behind his "slow but sure" pressure for Indian independence.

The little Indian leader's problem is to get the youthful, impatient elements to prolong their trust in him as sole judge of whether—and when—to begin civil disobedience. They are smarting under a flurry of British arrests of antiwar lecturers.

Relatively conservative Gandhi party leaders have the party's machinery securely in hand and there is believed to be virtually no chance of a revolt against his authority.

Party workers, however, are anxious to prevent any followers from "taking a walk" at the party convention next week.

Called Him an Imposter.

Peace between Finland and Russia and the assassination in London last night of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former lieutenant governor of the Punjab, have made deep impressions here. Sir Michael often was critical of Gandhi and once called him an "imposter."

Gandhi said the O'Dwyer shooting would not be allowed to affect his political judgment and added that the incident caused him deep pain. He offered condolences to the O'Dwyer family.

Extreme Nationalists regarded the treaty of Moscow as a diplomatic blow to the British-French allies and as a sign of ineptitude in the British government which they accuse of shortsighted preoccupation with imperialism.

Assassin Heavily Guarded.

LONDON, March 14 (AP).—A 37 year old British Indian engineer, Mahomed Singh Azad, was arraigned today in heavily guarded Bow street court, charged with the assassination of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a retired Indian administrator.

The stocky defendant smiled as Detective Inspector Swain testified that Azad, after the killing last night at Caxton hall, had said:

"I did not mean to kill him—I just did it to protest."

The prisoner was remanded in custody for a week.

Outbreak of Terrorism.

The assassination overshadowed war news on London's front pages and evoked in one editorial a hint that it might start an "outbreak of Indian terrorism in Great Britain."

The Daily Telegraph indirectly blamed the Indian Nationalist leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, for the gunfire that broke up a meeting of the East India association, killed O'Dwyer and wounded two others.

The newspaper said, in part:

"In India Mr. Gandhi talks of the virtues of passive disobedience but it has often happened in the past that his opposition to the Indian government has been translated into acts of violence by those who profess adherence to his political principles."

Most newspapers, however, regarded the shooting as an isolated incident.

Overpowered by Police.

The assassin was overpowered by police before he could escape from the hall when he fired four pistol shots after O'Dwyer finished a speech of reminiscences. The former lieutenant governor of the Punjab died almost immediately from a wound in the chest.

One bullet grazed Lord Zetland, secretary of state for India. Others struck the arms of Sir Louis Dane and Lord Lamington, both former British administrators of Indian provinces.

Gandhi Urges Delay in Fight For Freedom

Daily

RAMGARH, ~~India~~, March 16 (UP).—The Mahatma M. K. Gandhi declared today that the formalities of Indian independence might await the end of the European war, but that meanwhile "we must be treated as a free nation."

3-17-40

India, he said, "wants independence and wants it as quickly as possible" in a moral sense regardless of the European conflict. He said that if necessary civil disobedience to enforce the nationalist program would start when he was assured that it "would not involve violence."

Gandhi discussed Great Britain's refusal to make Indian independence one of its war aims as we walked through the valley where thousands of delegates are gathered for the all-India nationalist congress.

Gandhi, wearing only a loin cloth and sandals and carrying a small stick under his arm, was taking his morning constitutional.

There was one outstanding question — must Britain face serious trouble in India while at war in Europe — and the Mahatma answered it unhesitatingly.

"How can I claim statutory independence today when Great Britain's own fate hangs in the balance?" he replied.

GANDHI VICTORIOUS IN LEADERSHIP TEST

Committee Blocks Attempts by Leftists to Alter Party Stand on Independence

Times

HE DEFENDS COMPROMISE

3-19-40

But Offers to 'Start the Fight' in a Month if Followers Show Proper Discipline

New York

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RAMGARH, India, March 18—The subjects committee of the All-India Nationalist Congress today adopted a resolution reiterating the Congress's demand for the complete independence of India and declaring Indian freedom could not exist "within the orbit of British imperialism."

The resolution was adopted after a ten-hour debate spread over two days, during which twenty-seven amendments were proposed. Its adoption resolution by the plenary session of the Congress, opening tomorrow, is now generally taken for granted.

The amendments generally fell under three heads: Seeking complete severance of the British connection, urging a new program instead of civil disobedience, or making an immediate declaration of civil disobedience. Some amendments were withdrawn and others rejected. The original resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, only ten delegates voting against it.

The resolution dissociated the Congress from the European war, declaring that Congress Ministries in the provinces of India had been withdrawn to direct attention to this purpose. Attention also was drawn to Mohandas K. Gandhi's recent statement that he could undertake responsibility for declaring disobedience only when satisfied that the Congress was observing discipline and carrying out a constructive program.

Replying in the subjects committee today to criticisms of his "readiness to compromise with Britain" on India's future, Mr. Gandhi said, "I am always for compromise. I shall go to the Viceroy fifty times if necessary."

After offering to "start the fight" with in a month if the Congress rank and file would eradicate "the lack of discipline and atmosphere of violence," Mr. Gandhi said:

"I don't find anything to suggest that we are ready for the fight immediately."

Victory for Gandhi

RAMGARH, India, March 18 (UP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi won the first round tonight in his crucial fight for a program of moderation in seeking Indian independence when the All-India Nationalist Congress subjects committee approved a resolution calling attention to his unwillingness to start a civil disobedience campaign.

As a sign of confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership, the committee saw that all amendments, proposed mostly by the Leftist faction led by Subhas Chaudra Bose, contrary to the spirit of the resolution, were withdrawn or defeated.

Thanking the committee for its approval, Mr. Gandhi declared that he wanted to do away with British imperialism "but not British imperialists."

"I want the good-will of the British the same as I want Hindu-Moslem unity," he added.

GANDHI DEFEATS INDIAN LEFT WING

Telegraph 3-19-40

Spindly Leader Tells Other Nationalists He Does Not Want Disobedience Drive

RAMGARH, India, March 18 (AP)—Adherents of Mohandas K. Gandhi today defeated amendments to strengthen a resolution for Indian independence in a meeting of the all-India Nationalist Congress' subjects committee.

The spindly leader had told left wing delegates clamoring for immediate action that he would not be hustled into a disobedience campaign in behalf of independence.

The resolution reiterates the congress' demand for complete independence, and declares Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of British imperialism. It appeared assured of ratification at the open sessions which begin tomorrow.

The left wingers, however, had wished a more outspoken resolution.

Gandhi, who has said repeatedly he would not call a civil disobedience campaign to press for independence until his nationalists are sufficiently disciplined to refrain from violence, hinted, however, that they might not have long to wait.

It was possible, he said, for his followers to comply with his demands for discipline "even within a month" if they devote themselves fully to the cause.

GANDHI GIVES AIM AS MORAL LIBERTY

Seeks Such Independence Now but Would Stay Formal Step Till End of War

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THREATENS DISOBEDIENCE

He Asserts Campaign Will Start, if Necessary, When Non-Violence Is Assured

Times

RAMGARH, India, March 16 (UP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared today that the formalities of Indian independence might await the end of the European war, but that meanwhile "we must be treated as a free nation."

3-17-40

India, the famous Nationalist leader emphasized in an interview, "wants independence and wants it as quickly as possible" in a moral sense regardless of the European conflict. He said that, if necessary, civil disobedience to enforce the Nationalist program would start when he was assured that it would not involve violence.

The little 70-year-old Mr. Gandhi discussed Great Britain's refusal to make Indian independence one of its war aims as he walked through the valley where thousands of delegates are gathered for the All-India Nationalist Congress. Mr. Gandhi, wearing only a loin cloth and sandals and carrying a small stick under his arm, was taking his morning constitutional.

His brown, spindle legs moved rapidly. His voice snapped the answers to questions in a sharp but thin tone, and he seemed to be in excellent health.

There was one outstanding question—Must Britain face serious trouble in India while at war in Europe?—and he answered it unhesitatingly.

"How can I claim statutory independence today when Great Britain's own fate hangs in the balance?" he replied. "What I want is an unequivocal declaration of policy and immediate action in so far as practical. The legal transfer of power must perhaps await conclusion of the war.

"Meantime, we must be treated as a free nation."

Mr. Gandhi's words appeared to leave plenty of room for dispute with the British authorities and even for civil disobedience by the Indian masses under Nationalist leadership, but he insisted that there was no serious divergence of views among the Congress leaders.

"Civil disobedience will start when I am sure as far as it is humanly possible that non-violence will be strictly observed," he said. "There is really no difference in the views of the Congress leaders or between Subhas Bose [leader of an anti-compromise group] and myself. We all want independence and want it as quickly as possible."

The actual fighting for independence must continue unceasingly, he emphasized, adding:

"As far as the question of complete independence is concerned, there is no room for compromise. It is true, however, that should it become a question of common cause between Britain and India then there would be room for compromise regarding many of the practical differences which are bound to arise.

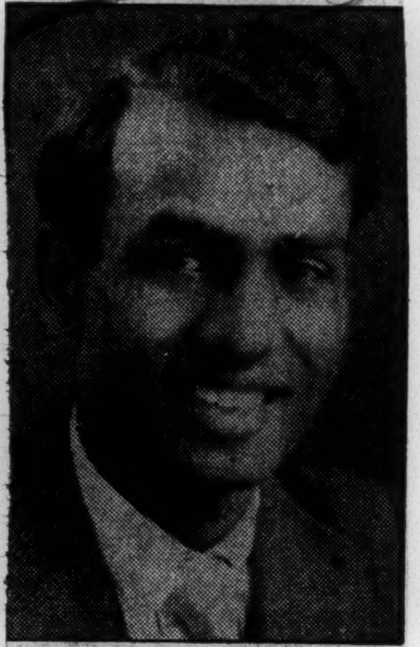
"I should like to have this distinction between legal and moral positions understood, as it is important."

Mr. Gandhi also reaffirmed his belief in prohibition and in handicrafts as necessary to the happiness of the Indian people, despite Mr. Bose's recent criticism that these are Mr. Gandhi's "personal" hobbies.

Mr. Gandhi said that he arose daily at 4 A. M. and retired at 11 P. M. He has a vegeterian diet and takes at least two cold baths daily.

Mr. Gandhi is carefully guarded by special volunteers who wear blue shorts, khaki shirts and sugar-loaf caps. They are armed with hickory staffs and form a circle around his hut.

Lecturer



RAJNI PATEL

Brilliant leader of the Indian Student Federation now touring the southern states speaking on the movement for independence in India. The tour is under he auspices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and will culminate with Mr. Patel's address at the Fourth All-Southern Negro Youth conference at New Orleans, La., April 18.

Defender

Indian Student To Tell Of His Land's Struggle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22—Rajni Patel's brilliant representative of the Indian Student Federation and the Indian National Congress which has organized millions of Indian people in a bitter struggle to free India from British rule will culminate a speaking tour of the Southern states as a principal speaker at the fourth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in New Orleans, La., April 18 to 21.

He is a personal friend of Jawaharlah Nohru, who is the recognized leader of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Patel, a Hindu, was born in a village in Gujarat Province—Gandhi's home and storm center of political activity—and left a government school at the age of 14 to work in the Indian National Congress.

During the last few weeks he has been touring the United States being enthusiastically received in Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Seattle, Minneapolis and Duluth, and on many university campuses, including Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Chicago University and the University of Illinois.

Defender 3-23-40

RACE PROBLEM*- 1940
ASIA

India Eyes Gandhi, Viceroy In Drive For Independence

Advertiser 3-24-40

Montgomery Ala.

By CHARLES H. KLINE

NEW DELHI, INDIA, March 23. — (AP) — Two contrasting personalities with the same goal but with sharply divergent ideas are trying to plot a path of progress for India beyond any wartime poultice of her grievances against British rule.

Nearly one-fifth of mankind pin their independence hopes upon the shoulders of the two men, soft-spoken Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's little "man of destiny," and towering, six-foot-four, Scotland-born Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India.

Britain's immediate concern is to promote unity and enthusiasm among the 350,000,000 Indians for the Empire struggle against Germany. But Gandhi first wants her to show that she deserves the "moral support" of India and then to win in Europe.

Gandhi and the viceroy met recently but failed for the third time since the war started to compose their views on Indian demands for independence.

The Nationalist leader stood firm on the demands of his party for immediate consideration of independence; Lord Linlithgow reiterated Britain's stand to postpone final actions until after the war.

Two days before their meeting Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the dominant Indian Congress Party, raised his voice in a demand that Britain include India's independence as one of her "war aims."

"The problem of Indian independence is not due to the European war although the rush of new events has accentuated the old problem," declared this 50-year-old veteran who has fought side by side with Gandhi for almost a quarter century.

"India could cooperate in defending freedom and democracy provided war aims were clearly stated. Imperialism must be abandoned if world freedom is sought. Therefore India has requested a declaration of (British) war aims involving Indian independence with a constituent assembly to frame a constitution."

Democracy For India

Then Gandhi followed this declaration by arguing in his conference with the viceroy that Great Britain must extend to India the same democracy for which she professes to be fighting on the Western Front—the sooner the better.

Lord Linlithgow countered by emphasizing Britain's "earnest desire" that India should attain full domination status at the earliest possible moment but that certain "complex and difficult" issues must first be disposed of, particularly the question of defense.

That's how matters stand at present between the silent, 50-year-old Scot and the 71-year-old little brown man whose personal "fasts unto death" and civil disobedience campaigns in his struggle for India's independence have taxed the ingenuity of the British and stirred the interest of the whole world.

However temporary may be any wartime collaboration once achieved, both the British and the Indians have their eyes on the larger objectives of the future—each in their own way.

The viceroy bespeaks what he calls ordered, constitutional advance. Gandhi relentlessly strives for realization of the freedom he regards as India's birthright.

As the focussing agency for nationalism, Gandhi's party has worked for years to obtain a new status for the country. Despite that most of its leaders are Hindus, just as Hindus generally outnumber Moslems about three to one, the congress platforms propose nationwide solutions.

The British themselves acknowledge that under the congress' direction Indians have attained a greater measure of political self-respect than ever before and thorugh Gandhi the party has gained a worldwide reputation.

Viceroy Praises Congress

In a recent state paper the viceroy praised warmly the congress administrators which held office in three-fourths of the provinces for two years before they quit in October, 1939, over Britain's "vague" war aims for India.

But the British cite the severity and size of criticisms of congress from the vast medley of Moslem and other minorities as proof of a continuing need for at least a background arbiter. Harmonizing of these differences, say the British, must precede any further relaxation of outside control.

There has been some progress toward a better understanding, it is admitted, but thorny questions of method and form persist. The official congress party position is that clear-cut independence rather than dominion status belongs to India and that any new constitution after the war must be drafted by Indians themselves by means of a constituent assembly.

Some elements within the congress see no insurmountable differences between the freedom they desire and the breadth of self-government enjoyed by a dominion such as Canada. Gandhi has spoken both of the "substance of independence" and a possible future "alliance" with Britain on subjects such as the defense of India.

Among the practical stumbling blocks to a swift return to office of the provincial congress ministries has been the notable stiffening of Moslem spokesmen toward any congress line of action. There has been an expressed Moslem tendency to regard the decree rule of provincial governors for the past few months as relatively satisfactory, simply because it reflects the absence of "oppressive" congress ministries.

Congress leaders declare that if the British make a declaration of India's right to full independence this attitude of the Moslems will evaporate because the Moslems no longer would rely on British authority to bolster their cause but would turn to fellow Indians for home solutions.

GANDHI EMERGES AGAIN AS GUIDE OF INDIA'S FATE

'Trust Me' Program Wins Party Approval.

Journal 3-24-40

NEW DELHI, India, March 23 (AP). —The political fate of India today depends upon Mohandas K. Gandhi more than at any time since he led the march to the sea in protest against British salt tax restrictions 10 years ago.

The spry, 70 year old ascetic enforced his "trust me or else" leadership so firmly on the All-India Congress party convention, which closed its plenary session three days ago, that he is the sole judge of the pace of the party's wartime pressure on Britain for independence.

Gandhi obtained another overwhelming personal mandate from the party but at the clearly implied price that somehow, in 1940 he would obtain sufficient British commitments to justify the trust of his people.

Gambled with Prestige.

In and out of the congress sessions Gandhi went out of his way to put his personal prestige at stake, saying his hitherto fruitful generalship would succeed again if implicity obeyed.

In staying the hand of factions impatient for immediate action, Gandhi got what he wanted most—more time. With time Gandhi apparently hopes to mend the admitted fissures within the Congress party, woo the Moslems, appeal over the British government's head to the United States and the rest of the English speaking world, watch the course of the European war and finally, if his waiting tactics bring no results, perfect surprise strategy of action.

Informed quarters said his lieutenants had made little headway in getting Gandhi to set a deadline after which the threatened civil disobedience campaign would start.

Insists on Harmony.

Gandhi is understood to have reinforced public demands for discipline by private insistence on domestic harmony with the Moslem and rehabilitation of the "untouchables."

High policy is drafted in only one place—Gandhi's hut in the obscure village of Seqaon. Thru his newspaper, Harijan, Gandhi has hinted that the viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, might be more receptive than London to crictics of the Chamberlain government.

GANDHI WINS TEST OVER EXTREMISTS

Times 3-24-40

Victory at Ramgarh Assembly Means Civil Disobedience Is Still Only a Threat

New York N.Y.

BUT BASIC ISSUE REMAINS

By JAMES MacDONALD

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 23—Mohandas K. Gandhi and his supporters scored a domestic triumph this week, in the opinion of certain circles here and in India, when the Ramgarh convention of the Indian National Congress endorsed the Patna resolution of March 1 holding out the threat of a civil-disobedience campaign as the next step toward complete Indian independence.

However, Mr. Gandhi's victory in his party has done nothing to iron out the difficulties preventing a solution of the controversy over Indian constitution and communal problems. It is simply a defeat for those within the Congress party who have no patience with Mr. Gandhi's reluctance to launch at once a civil-disobedience campaign while Britain is warring against a European enemy he does not like.

Standpat extremists under Subhas Chandra Bose, who conducted a rival, "anti-compromise" conference across the road from the Indian Congress, turned out to have less influence within the Congress party than their activities throughout the country had apparently suggested.

Disagreement Over Method

Meanwhile, although endorsement of the Patna resolution is interpreted by some as a victory for the Right Wing in the Congress, the resolution itself stands as a policy to which Left-Wing elements can subscribe, the sole difference between the contending factions being the methods whereby the main objective — that of independence from Britain—can be attained.

In other words, Mr. Gandhi has obtained party sanction for a policy that does not mean a precipitate decision, but that may mean preparing the party for grave action later.

At Ramgarh Mr. Gandhi reiterated his unwillingness to launch a civil-disobedience campaign in the present circumstances in a speech characterized by one commentator as being a mixture of caution and compromise and a vague but confident threat action.

Mr. Gándhi's recent utterances and expressed willingness to meet the Viveroy once more suggest that he will continue to seek a peaceful solution for the existing deadlock. Since nothing has been done either to readjust the Congress policy and attitude toward the British authorities or reconcile non-Congress elements, some observers believed that it is in those directions that Mr. Gandhi will now work.

REV. DR. ANDREWS, FRIEND OF GANDHI

Labor Conciliator, One of Most Trusted of Englishmen in India, Dies at 69

Times

POET TAGORE'S ASSOCIATE

4-6-40

Spent Much Time on Study of Opium—Author of Works on Labor and Religion

New York

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, April [illegible]—The death of the Rev. Dr. Charles Freer Andrews, English friend and colleague of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, was announced here tonight. Dr. Andrews had undergone a second abdominal operation. His age was 69.

Intimate of Tagore's Household

Dr. Andrews, who was president of Rabindranath Tagore's Institution at Santiniketan in Bengal, 100 miles from Calcutta, was a political missionary who had spent thirty-five years in India as a conciliator in labor and racial problems. He was a close friend of Gandhi, having cooperated with him in his South African days and edited his magazine, Young India, during the two years the mahatma spent in prison. He had been an intimate of the Tagore household since he first joined the Hindu poet's experimental educational institution, in 1913.

Born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England, Dr. Andrews was educated at King Edward VI School in Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge University. He became head of the Pembroke College Mission in the slums of London in 1896, and was chosen in 1900 a fellow of the college and vice principal of Westcott House, Cambridge.

Authority on Opium Problem

He went to India in 1904 to join the Cambridge Brotherhood at Delhi, and became a fellow of Punjab University in 1908. Dr. Andrews made himself one of the greatest authorities on Indian labor and the opium problem, and was said to have visited most of India's 800,000 villages. He was one of the few Englishmen universally trusted by the natives, and Gandhi gave him the name of Dinahandbu, which means "friend of the people." He was president of the People's Trade Union.

In 1913 he went to South Africa to help in forming the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, and in 1915 and 1917 was in Fiji in connection with the abolition there of the system of indentured Indian labor. He was adviser to the Indian delegation at the Kenya Conversations in London in 1923, and two years later spent two years in South Africa helping to bring about the Indo-Union Agreement between South Africa and India, which was signed in 1927.

Visited Two Americas

In 1929 Dr. Andrews, who was an authority on the emigration of Indian labor, went to British Guiana to work among the Hindus, who had been imported in such numbers that they formed more than a third of the population. After his work there and among Hindus in the West Indies, he came to this country, where he spent several days investigating Tuskegee Institute. He visited New York late in that year, making several addresses on India, and then went to Vancouver as a delegate to the educational conference. During the troubles in India in 1932 he acted as intermediary between Gandhi and the Viceroy.

Dr. Andrews had been a correspondent for several newspapers, including The Manchester Guardian, The Natal Advertiser, The Toronto Star, The Modern Review of Calcutta, and The Hindu of Madras. He wrote a biography of Gandhi, entitled "Mahatma Gandhi: His Own Story," and also wrote "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," and "Mahatma Gandhi at Work."

He was the author of several works on India and on the Christian religion, including "Renaissance in India," "Christ and Labour," "The Indian Problem," "India and the Simon Report, 1930," "What I Owe to Christ," "Christ in the Silence," "India and Britain: A Moral Challenge," "The Challenge of the North-West Frontier," "India and the Pacific," and "The Rise and Growth of the Congress of India."

Lesson For The Race In Situation In India

Journal & Guide

7/13/40

Norfolk, Va.

Editor, Journal and Guide: The American Negro has a vital social lesson to learn from the ultimate outcome of the present situation in India. Subhas Chandra Bose, leftist leader of the Indian Nationalist Party, has been arrested by British authorities in defense of Indian civil regulations, and it seems that the British are chastising him in an effort to delay longer the threatened Nationalist rebellion for civil independence.

Glancing back a few hundred years in historical retrospect we find Lord North, one of London's Parliamentary leaders during George Washington's time, trying to force a policy of British civil abuse down the throats of the almost pauperized American colonists—because of unjust taxation—by force of arms.

If Cornwallis could not subdue the "miserable American rebels" as the Washingtonian colonists were called by the British, at a time when England was not at war with other foreign powers, under the Nazi-Roman Fascist military pressure of today, backed up by the loss of British commercialized trade routes in the far east due to the Japanese-Chinese war in North and Central China, no more can the British of today succeed in holding their large Colonial possessions after the conclusion of the present war with Nazi Germany. Especially does this waning of British power apply to India.

For many decades the Anglo-Saxons have ruled the Indian natives with a stern hand, discriminating against them, for the maintenance of caucasian civil supremacy in much the same manner that Southern Americans work against their Negro servants and fellow citizens.

If George Washington, John Adams, Paul Revere and Crispus Attucks were heroes of the early American colonial effort to gain civil freedom from Great Britain, then Subhas Chandra Bose should go down in history as one of the fathers of Indian independence.

—WILLIAM MALET CARPENTER
Maxton. N. C.

India Abandons Gandhi Creed Of Non-Violence

Advertiser

7-28-40

Montgomery, Ala.

By Associated Press

POONA, INDIA, July 27.—The all-India Congress committee today ratified, by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible], abandonment of the Gandhi creed of non-violence insofar as it concerns external aggression and internal disorder.

The action means the Congress will not oppose an increase in India's armed forces.

It also represents a defeat for the little Mahatma and his advocacy of non-violence in every case.

Tomorrow the committee will consider a resolution demanding complete independence for India and immediate establishment of a popular central government.

WHY STUDY ASIA WITH RESPECT TO AFRICA?

NOV 22 1940

Editorial Board Whose Purpose "To Inculcate An Appreciation of The Past Of The Negro."

Globe

Independent

Nashville Tenn.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—The leading article in the November Issue of the Negro History Bulletin asks the question "Why Study Asia With Respect to Africa?" The article is reproduced for the benefit of the readers of the National Baptist Union-Review:

"The forces of nature prevented the coming of a large number of Asiatics into Africa or of Africans into Asia, but such contacts as there were became important. Those Negroes who went into Asia profited by the advancement of those parts, and they made some contribution to their culture. These people of the East were the most advanced of the world at that time. Before the year 1000 most Europeans were in a state of savagery. The only shining light which Europe had at that time was the Christian Church which tended to stimulate learning of a religious order. Some light had come from Arabs who had gone through Africa into Spain.

More light came from Asiatics to Europeans during the Crusades. Christian people were trying to take from the Mohammedans the tomb of Christ. The Crusaders failed in their main purpose, but they profited by contact with the more highly civilized people of Africa. The Arabs especially were a great help to the Europeans. The Arabs had some new thought of their own, and they had taken over new ideas from other nations in the East—such as printing, gunpowder, weaving and the mariner's compass from China.

From the Arabs Europeans learned how to revive the learning which the northern barbarians had crushed out in the destruction of the Roman civilization. When the Europeans lost interest in mathematics, science, literature, and art, and drifted into the darkness of the middle ages, the Arabs took over Greek learning and improved it. The old ideas of religious thinkers finally proved to be insufficient, and men became more converned with the advancement of knowledge. Special contributions came from the Arabs in the form of new principles of physics, algebra, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy. Learning was advanced especially by the Phoenician alphabet and the Arabic numerals. In the study of Asia, then, we are studying Africa; and in the study of Africa we are studying the world. As one individual influences another, so does one continent influence another. Cultivation is not a local product; it comes as an accumulation of the ages and from all peoples.

The learning of one nation from another is not always intentional. People go from one part of the world into another mainly for selfish purposes. As a rule, they want to improve their condition—to find an easier way to make a living or some treasure by which they may easily become rich. Many of the Arabs who went into Africa and some Europeans who followed them years thereafter were seeking gold. This metal was the most precious of all known to man, and the discovery of it in Africa attracted the attention of people from both continents, just as the discovery of diamonds did some time later. The Arabs of the early years looked to Africa as a land to which they could go and become rich with little effort. They could find gold dust and obtain it from the Africans at a bargain. At first these Arabs seeking riches had no intention of remaining in Africa except long enough to obtain the supplies of gold which they considered sufficient for their needs. Many of these adventurers before returning to their native land, became attached to Africans, whom they carried into Asia with them.

This contact with the Africans enabled the Arabs to learn from the Africans and the Africans to learn from the Arabs. The Africans had tamed the sheep, goat, and cow and has discovered iron. They had advanced far with the industrial arts and even in fine arts. Africans were making most beautiful adornments, striking masks, and interesting monuments. Africans had taught the world to use stringed instruments for music. They had a new idea of land as belonging to the community rather than to individuals. In their well organized kingdoms and empires they showed advancement in having armies for defense and a national treasury to support the government. There were some customs which showed evidences of representative government and trial by jury.

Says Natives Are Pawns In Fight For Dutch East Indies Empire

NEW YORK.—War brings new threats to the sixty million Indonesian peoples of the Dutch East Indies.

Secretary of State Hull's recent note to Japan indicates that America may grapple for the rich island prizes with the fleets and armies of the land of the Rising Sun if Holland loses her grip on her empire of rubber, sugar, oil, quinine and tin.

American monopolies, including Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum, have a stake of $70,000,000 invested already in the islands.

If the United States should go to war on this issue, the bones of American boys will whiten on the mountains of Borneo or sink in the swamps of New Guinea by the side of native Indonesians.

Human Pawns

These dark-skinned Indonesians, the ancient peoples of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes, New Guinea and the rest of the great equatorial archipelego, are treated as pawns in this quarrel of empires.

Sixty million Indonesians tap the rubber, dig the tin, cut the sugar cane, pump the oil, extract all the wealth of the richest colonies of their size in the world. There would be nothing without them.

Yet they are hardly considered as human beings by those who covet their labor. They are lumped together with the rubber, the tin and the oil as part of the loot the Goodyears, the Firestones, the Guggenheims and the Rockefellers would keep from their rivals in Japan.

The Dutch have ruled the ancient "spice islands" with an iron rod, since they seized them over 300 years ago as war booty from the Portugese, who grabbed them originally.

They rule this empire wtih the backing of the British navy and British capital, which, the United States department of commerce reported last month, holds the key places in foreign investments of over one billion dollars in Indonesia.

[illegible]

COLONIALS SUFFER AS FRANCE FALLS

Tyrannical Rule of Blacks Looms

WASHINGTON June 27 (ANP)—Dramatic changes in the world map will be made if the demands of Germany and Italy on France are complied with and the majority of the sufferers thereby will be members of the darker races.

Declaring that Italy will share in the division of the spoils should the French empire as it now stands, be torn apart, Germany will also share her spoils with Japan, it is reported.

Italy's treatment of the conquered Ethiopians will be an indication of her treatment of the rest of the darker subjects coming under her jurisdiction in the event of the disposition of the Empire. The same rules, regarding white superiority, copied from Bourboun Southerners, will be in practice as she has instigated this rule in Ethiopia. There will be no intermingling of races, as far as possible.

Tyranny Threatens

Hitler's oft expressed contempt for the darker races will see general change in the administration of affairs for the millions of Africans who hitherto have been proud to call themselves French. Referring to them as little more than wild beasts, Hitler has from time to time condemned practices of educating Negroes from the equatorial regions permitting them rather, to retain their savage ways and ruling them with tyrannical fervor.

And as for Japan, it is more than likely that she will get the French East Indies section of the empire, including Indo-China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, Laos, Kwangchow, with the islands in Oceania, Tahita, New Caledonia and a few strategic islands in the Pacific ocean. Most of the natives of these sections know and fear the Japanese and in Indo-China, which furnished hundreds of thousands of laborers for the French army in the last war, the mixture of Chinese and Indian and Malay has no relation to the Japanese, but it would give them a territory close to the rich British possessions in the Far East and at the same time another leverage at China.

Eyes Islands Near U. S.

French possessions closer to the United States however, are among those believed eyed very closely by Germany which would give the Nazis a foothold on our threshold. The islands of Martinque, Guadeloupe and St. Thomas in the W. Indies; the two small islands famous in prohibition days, French Guiana in South America, would be fine spots close to the fat United States.

In Africa, the Germans and Italians would split the rich colonies of which France so long has been proud, plus the former German colonies which were taken from her at the conclusion of the last war, including Morocco, Algeria, Sahara, French West Africa, Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, Reunion, Madagascar, Comoros and the Somali Coast, with a total of 5,290,268 square miles, populated by 35,663,332 people. In Asia there would be Syria and India in addition to French Indo-China with an area of 325,200 square miles and a population of 23,122,397 persons.

The American possessions would include 33,166 square miles populated with 522,398 people.

The majority of the black people influenced by these changes are found in the African possessions and in the American possessions.

6-30-40

Dumas Foretold Nazi Conquest 92 Years Ago

By MERCER COOK

According to the anonymous author of an almost forgotten book, "An Englishman in Paris," Alexander Dumas, the elder, in 1848, predicted the ruthless German conquest which has just shocked the world.

While campaigning for a seat in the French Chamber of Deputies, the novelist is said to have stated:

"Geographically, Prussia has the form of a serpent, and like the latter, only appears to be sleeping in order to reassemble its forces and to swallow all that surrounds it: Denmark Holland, Belgium, Austria next and perhaps, alas, France as well."

Prophecy Comes True

One amazing feature of this prophecy is that with the exception of Norway and, of course, Czechoslovakia, which did not exist at the time, it includes every country the Nazis have thus far vanquished.

Remarkable, also, is the fact that it was made in 1848, years before the unification of the German people. In March of that year, a preliminary parliament had met at Frankfurt to plan a united Germany, but this movement did not succeed until the empire was formed by Bismarck.

Swastika, Symbol of Evil

Even Dumas's figure of speech is prophetic, for though Prussia no longer has the geographical form of a snake, its evil symbol, the swastika, and its insidious fifth columns are appropriately reptilian.

By a strange coincidence, in 1848, the year in which slavery was abolished in the French colonies, France's most gifted author looked into the future and gave his beloved country a lugubrious warning which has come all too regrettably true almost one hundred years later.

Were he alive today, he would probably peer once again into the years to come and tell France that she will live again.

Afro-American
7-6-40
Baltimore, Md.

AFRICAN IS HEAD OF A.R.P.

Armattoe Is Medical Officer in Charge of Londonderry District.

Pittsburgh

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Aug. 29.—A native West African, graduate of several continental universities, is the medical officer in charge of the Air Raid Precautions for the Londonderry district, it was revealed this week.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
8-31-40

The officer is Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe, practicing physician here, who is a graduate of the universities of Hamburg, Edinburgh, Lille, Paris and the Royal College.

Dr. Armattoe's district has more than 350 volunteer workers in the A. R. P. These workers have been trained to take care of the casualties which may result when the expected Nazi blitzkrieg is unleashed against Britain in the near future.

NOW I THINK

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT
. . . Bank President. . .
DISCUSSES
Black Soldiers Of French Empire

By MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT

Tribune
Oct 20/40
Philadelphia, Pa.

WELL, at [illegible] last, a goodly number of British troops have escaped from the death trap in Flanders. This terrible situation brings to mind the plight of two well-trained Senegalese battalions who were stationed between Dixmude and Ypres in Flanders Field. The story is interesting enough to relate at this time. I heard it from the Burgomaster of that place when I was at Ypres, inspecting its ruins in 1918. This story of the Senegalese was subsequently verified by Mr. Alfred Guignard connected with the office of Premier Georges Clemenceau and by Blaise Diagne, under secretary of State for the French Colonies, the first Negro to be a member of the French Cabinet.

RECOUNTS HEROISM

This story, is a story of heroic deeds as follows: The Belgians and French, together with the Senegalese battalions, were trapped in about the same area, where the English and French were trapped in the present war. This particular deed occurred at Dixmude, but a few miles from Ypres. The Senegalese were defending between the Belgian troops on the left and "Dixmude cemetery" on the right. The Belgians gave way. The trenches from which furious attacks were springing, turned on the Senegalese. Rolling in on them and encircling them, the howling greytide burst. For the Senegalese, now unsupported, only two resolutions remained: "Surrender" or "be killed". They deliberately chose the latter, to fight on till death conquered them. They came to fight for France and not to retreat or surrender.

SENEGALESE GENERAL

There was some questions as to the bravery of the French black troops. Marshal Petain, now Vice Premier, who served in Africa, assured War Minister Clemenceau, that he could depend upon the black troops and Clemenceau did trust them and they proved their metal at the Dardanelles, and on Flanders Field and elsewhere. My notes taken at the time of my visit in 1918 to the devastated battle fields, are full of stories of the heroism of these black soldiers.

It may be recalled that in the Chinese Boxer War, the Senior French General was a Senegalese, Gen. Alfred Dodds, whom I met in Paris during the first World War. Before this war is ended, we shall hear more of the Senegalese.

I do not know how many Senegalese are being used in the World War, but France has in its colonies more than twelve million black Africans. In her present plight, she will need all she can muster.

Letter Box

An Appropriate Rejoinder To One Of Dr. Ellwood's Points Against Compulsory Military Service

To the Editor:

I do not wish to enter into a controversy with Dr. Ellwood over the need for universal military training in the United States. In fact, it is a waste of time to try to convince anyone of such a need, if the incredible happenings in Europe have no lesson or significance for him. The time will come, however, when those who decry America's defense efforts will thank their stars that an awakened people refused to heed their counsel, and courageously set about the business of making America strong enough to cope with any foe.

There is, however, a question in Dr. Ellwood's recent letter which I think merits attention. Dr. Ellwood states:

"The South ought particularly to think more than once about this program of universal military training before it trains each year 200,000 Negro youths in the practice of arms and military strategy. Are we certain that relations between the races are so harmonious that we can do that?"

The implications in this question are that the South cannot afford to permit Negroes to be trained for service in the armed forces of the nation without danger to itself. Evidently Dr. Ellwood is not aware of the Negro's loyalty and devotion to the South during the Civil War, nor does he remember that hundreds of thousands of Negroes were trained during the recent World War, many of them from the South. As far as I know there was no uprising against the South on the part of these trained Negro soldiers.

The South and the nation have nothing to fear from the Negro. This is our home; our tears and our blood have mingled with that of other Americans who paid "the last full measure of devotion" to defend the liberties we now enjoy. We stand ready to share whatever perils or dangers that face our country. We are eager and willing to do our part.

The danger to the South and the nation comes not from the Negro but from those who would keep alive racial misunderstanding and ill-will at a time when the united effort of the nation is needed against the common foe.

JAMES T. TAYLOR.
July 22, 1940.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 24, 1940

AFRICANS PLEDGE WIDESPREAD HELP TO "FREE FRANCE"

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

~~SEP 28 1940~~

By NANCY CUNARD for ANP

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—"For the first time in many centuries Africa plays a role of primary importance in the destiny of humanity. On its soil are being fought many ardent battles," are the words of Point 5 in a review of 12 points made in London on the first anniversary of the war. The first point of all on this list is "Hunger, if not famine, is foreseen for the countries of Europe this winter."

An immense wave of protest against the infamous peace terms of the Armistice between France and Germany and even more so against the betrayal of France by its Fascist leaders and generals to the Nazis, is sweeping over France's Colonial possessions.

Africa leads in the list of these, and amongst the very first voices to arise there have been those of native Africans. At no price Hitler! All these messages and professions of loyalty to "Free France" led today from England, by General De Gaulle, have been passed on to him by the various French colonial governors in Africa.

SENEGALESE ALSO REPUDIATE TREATY

The first movement took place in the Chad region of French Equatorial Africa at the end of last month. A few details have come since then. Chief Amadou, leader of the Senegalese in that district, is himself from the Senegal, an African Negro; his telegram stated that all the Senegalese forces repudiate the "infamous treaty of Compiegne" and wish to assert their continued allegiance to the representative of "Free France" (the France to be reconquered).

Pittsburgh
Courier

General De Gaulle's answer runs: "With deep satisfaction we thank you for your loyalty and that of all other Senegalese in your region. Your message has been transmitted by us to your compatriots in Senegal itself along with your call to them to continue in the ranks of the true French pepole. Long live immortal Franch!"

Pitt. Pa.

BRITISH MAY FLANK LYBIA WITH BLACKS

In London the new press service which has taken the name of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," France's national motto which has been annulled by the Nazis, reports that Delarminat, governor of French Equatorial Africa (an immense region between British Nigeria and Belgian Congo), and Masson, governor of French Gaboon, and all authorities, civil and military, are with De Gaulle.

SEP 28 1940

The capital of Gaboon is Liberville, which means "Town of the Free."

At the same time De Gaulle broadcasts in London that the adhesion of French Equatorial Africa to the cause of Free France and of England gives Great Britain "an immense basis for operations from which it will be possible to make flank attacks on Italian troops and possessions in other parts of Africa." (Should another French territory, in North Africa, Tunisia, join the movement, this would mean that the Italians would have an enemy on the very edge of their colony of Lybia.)

Germans Adopt Jim Crow Like That Of South

OCT 4 1940

St. Louis Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 28.—(From the New York Times)—The Warschauer Zeitung, official organ of the German occupational authorities in Poland, published last Wednesday the following notice signed on behalf of the district chief for the city of Warsaw by Hitler Elite Guard Commander Leist Bistop:

"From Sept. 29 the front platforms and seats in the front parts of street cars will be reserved for Germans as far as necessary. The rear parts of street cars and trailers are assigned to the Polish population. German passengers will use the front and non-Germans the rear platforms for entering and leaving street cars.

"Jews may travel only in cars with signs 'For Jews Only.'

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

British Parliament Seeks Release Of African Leader Under Sentence

Defender
4-13-40
Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12—Members of the House of Commons are pressing for the liberation of the West African leader, Wallace Johnson, arrested and interned in a concentration camp in Sierra Leone shortly after the outbreak of war. Since then Johnson has been sent to the regular prison for one year on a charge arising out of a newspaper article criticizing a European official.

Discussing the case in Parliament, last week, on behalf of the International African Service Bureau, Wilfred Paling asked the Secretary of State for Colonies, whether he was yet in a position to inform the house what actions, prejudicial to the safety of the public, Mr. Johnson was suspected of intending to commit, and whether he had yet received information as to the standard of living in the camp where the African is interned.

Government Official Questioned

The Secretary of State was then requested by Creech Jones of the Labor party to tell Parliament when Wallace Johnson is released from his year imprisonment for the article in the African Standard, if it is the intention of the government to take him from the jail back to the detention camp.

The Colonial Secretary replied: "I cannot anticipate what the decision will be. One will have to consider the whole case when the time arrives. At present, he is serving a term of imprisonment after conviction on another charge altogether."

Johnson has already served three months for criticizing the official. The newspaper, however, is still being published under censorship regulations. Many British and Colonial labor organizations have sent petitions to the Colonial office asking for amnesty for Wallace Johnson, Uriah Butler and Ulric Grant of Barbados, serving 10 years' imprisonment on a charge arising out of labor agitation in the West Indies in 1937.

Claims British Rejected His Air Force Plea

[illegible]
5-21-40
[illegible]

LONDON—British Jim Crowism was rudely challenged when George Price, 20-year-old youth of Glasgow, Scotland, refused to fight for Britain on the ground that he had been discriminated against when he applied to join the British Navy and the Royal Air Force, according to testimony before the Conscientious Objectors' Tribunal.

This was said to have been the first case in England of a youth claiming exemption on the ground of color. Young Price, the son of a West Indian father and a Scot mother, told the judges that the reason why he refused to register for the army was because at the outbreak of the war, he applied to join the navy, but was refused because of his color.

He also told the judges he had applied to join the air force but was again turned down because of his color.

At the hearing it was brought out that Negroes in the colonies have not been called for military service.

DEFENDER ACE STAFF WRITER LEADS PROTEST

Victory Is Acclaimed In London; Race Makes Great Flyers

Defender
5-25-40
Chicago, Ill.

By Our London Correspondent

LONDON — (Censored)— As a result of resolutions of protest against operation of color bar, Captain H. H. Balfour, under-secretary for air, informed the House of Commons, Monday, that there was no color bar in the Royal Air Force.

He said that the Government had decided to consider the application of British subjects of non-European descent from the colonial empire, and that several had been accepted. Commenting upon this official declaration, George Padmore, the Chicago Defender foreign correspondent and general secretary of the African bureau, in a statement to the British press, points out that while his organization is opposed to imperialism and war, the removal of Britain is welcomed as a victory of color bar in the armed forces against the pernicious system of racial prejudice already too widespread within the empire.

Same Rights To Negroes

"If Negroes," says Padmore, "are being called upon to rally to the defense of European civilization then, they should at least be given the same rights and privileges of dying as white men."

Experts here draw attention to the fact that Negroes should make good pilots since medical investigations show that colored races are not so liable as white men to have a "black-out" during high speed maneuvers in the air.'

The "black-out" is a momentary blindness which comes while the airman is "flattening" out after a steep dive or while he is turning at a high speed. The trouble is caused by a severe pressure inside the skull. A fluid forms a kind of cushion to protect the brain from jarring shocks following a sudden movement of the body.

Better Muscular Coordination

When the movement is abnormally sharp there is pressure inside th skull which acts at once on the blood vessels in the abdomen. Dilation of these vessels is caused and a pooling of blood follows in the abdomen. The withdrawal of this blood from the brain causes the "black-out."

Specialists who have studied methods to counter-act this tendency urge that airmen should be young, should have resilient or elastic abdominal muscles, and that they should be trained to contract those muscles in order to stop the pooling of blood. This is where the theory that men of Negroid extraction wuld not be so liable to suffer from a "blackout."

"Negroes usually have," British Air specialists contend," highly developed abdominal muscles. It is well known that Race boxers can withstand severe punches on the solor plexus without losing consciousness. They could, some physicians believe, perform feats in the air that a white man could not attempt. But whether they have the other physical and mental qualities which make good flyers has not yet eeen determined.'

In Genial Mood

Fortunately the farmer, Ralph Cox, in whose field Hathcock landed, was in a genial mood that evening. After furnishing "Wrong-way Scotty" with an excellent supper, he invited him to stay with him for the night.

Next morning Kenneth McClemens, one of the CAA instructors, and Edward Wilson, CAA student pilot, flew from Institute to guide Hathcock safely back home.

The five CAA pilots who made their cross-country solos uneventfully were Ambrose Rogers, Mac Ross, Marshall Fields, Hector Strong and Vashon Eagleson.

Of these five Vashon Eagleson, Hector Strong and Marshall Fields have passed both their ground school and their flight tests for their private pilot licenses and have now graduated from the CAA course.

Grider Passes Test

Joseph W. Grider, president of the local branch of the National Airmen's association of America, and member of the music department here, passed his test for the private pilot's license on the same day.

Only three out of the 15 CAA student pilots who took the ground school tests failed, giving West Virginia State the best record under the national CAA setup except for two northern technical schools and Tuskegee.

Marshall Fields, Edward L. Wilson, Ralph E. Jackson, Rose Agnes Rolls, Andrew Hester, Mas Ross, George Doanche, Hector C. Strong, Alphonso Dowell, Charles Brown, Robert Robinson, and Vashon Eagleson passed the ground school tests. James E. Caldwell, Dorothy Layne and L. D. Davis failed.

West Virginia State has the best facilities for its pilot training program of any college working under the CAA program. Wertz field is only a quarter of a mile west of the college campus.

The only Race women who have soloed under the CAA are to be found at West Virginia State college. They are Dorothy Layne and Rose Agnes Rolls.

German Writer Distant Cousins Of American Negroes Among Brilliant Aryans Of Past

Traces Negroid Strain in Germany, France, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Italy—Includes Beethoven, Bismarck's Physician, Pushkin, Others, Among Negroids Who Attained Emminence As "Impure" Aryans.

Courier 7-13-48

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New York Times last week published the following interesting commentary upon the "impurity" of the so-called Hitlerian Aryans, as exposed in a recent study published in Berlin. This study discloses that many of Germany's greatest citizens were distant cousins of present-day Africans and Negroes. The Times article reads:

On the thesis that no national entity can correctly designate itself as a race and that the people of these entities have in their veins more Negroid blood than is generally supposed, Brunold Springer, in his "Racial Mixture as a Basic Principle of Life," just published by Verlag der Neuen Generation of Berlin, analyzes from the Negroid point of view the characteristics of the so-called "Hitler Aryan," who Der Fuehrer would have prevail in Germany. He writes:

Often the Negroid aspect is strikingly evidenced in personal appearance, Herr Springer writes, as in the case of Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's physician, who had warm, African eyes, or of Beethoven, who possessed in addition a strain of Malay or Alpine blood as well. Once the characteristic Negro features become familiar to the glance, blonde Negroes are often discernible. Gabrielle Rejane, the French actress, had the broad nose and heavy lips of the blond Negroid type.

BLACK STRAIN IN SPANIARDS

There is a very large percentage of Negro blood in the Spanish people, brought by the slaves who accompanied the Moorish invaders. The Spaniards then carried the black strain farther into Europe, into France and the former Netherlands. When the Spaniards were driven out of the latter lands, about 3,000 of them settled in Hamburg, and many a Hamburg citizen today bears a striking resemblance to the citizens of Spain.

Portugal was the first example of a Negrito republic in Europe. In the Portuguese runs a deep current of Negro blood, and there the Negro has often risen to the caste of the nobility. Napoleon's army had many small, black Portuguese soldiers, who were nicknamed "the fleas." Sicily, of course, is also profoundly Africanized.

All of this is ancient history. The Romans brought Negro troops to the Rhine and over the Donau. Later merchants purchased the young Negroes as servants; in all large cities of commerce there were several hundred blacks, and many a house was known simply as "at the Moors."

In one circle of people whose members belong to the Russian, English and German nobility there is much Negro blood, inherited from an ancestor who lived at the end of the eighteenth century and who was the great-grandfather of one of the greatest poets of all lands and of all times, Alexander Sergeivitch Pushkin.

GIFT TO PETER THE GREAT

"In 1705 the Russian ambassador in Constantinople selected the seven-year-old son of a chieftain, a child named Ibrahim, from a number of Nubian hostages, and sent him as a gift to Peter the Great, who, as was the fashion of the time, wanted to have several Moors at his court. Peter had the little Ibrahim baptized, and himself acted as godfather. He gave him the name of Abraham Petrovich Hannibal, after the great Carthaginian.

"Contemporary memoirs record that the Nubian, 'of extremely ugly and black appearance,' possessed brilliant intellectual endowments, which were early recognized by the Czar. His career was meteor-like in its upward flashing splendor. First, he was made Peter's personal page, and later, as his secretary, accompanied the monarch on all his military campaigns.

In 1717 he went to Paris to study at the School of Artillery, entered the French Army, and in the war against Spain attained the rank of captain. On his return home to Russia, under Catherine I, he was made the private tutor to the heir to the throne, but under Peter I he was exiled to Siberia for his opposition to Menshikov, the Emperor's favorite.

The Empress Elizabeth brought him back as chamber-page, and in 1759 he became general in chief. Peter III came to the throne, and Hannibal bade the court farewell. In 1781 he died, aged 90 years.

He had married a German member of the old Livonian nobility. Half his children were white, half colored. His second son, Ossip, "the Mulatto," became the father of the beautiful tertian, Nadjeszhda Hannibal, who married Sergei Pushkin; of this marriage Alexander Pushkin was the offspring, obviously Negroid, and revealing his African ancestry even to the most cursory glanc.e

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New French Cabinet Has Colored Face

Afro-American 7-20-40 Baltimore, Md.

Lemery Appointed Colonial Minister in Fascist Regime

By MERCER COOK

Henry Lemery, Senator from Martinique, has just been appointed colonial minister in the new twelve-man cabinet that will rule France.

Henry Lemery

Although Diagne, Candace, Monnerville, Lemery and other men of color have served in previous cabinets, this is the first time that France's black millions will be under the direct control of one of their own race. Only in the strict American sense of the term can M. Lemery be considered colored, for he is almost as light as Walter White.

In no other respect, however, can he be compared to the courageous little secretary of the NAACP. Whereas the latter has devoted his life to his people, M. Lemery's contribution to the race has been almost negligible.

Sympathizes with Whites

I met Senator Lemery two years ago in his luxurious offices in Paris. As I waited in his vast reception room, I noted with surprise that I was the only colored person present. White people filled the room, and yet this man represented an island with a population 97 per cent colored!

Through his closed office door, I could hear him dictating an article, probably intended for the rightist newspaper "Echo de Paris" to which he contributed regularly. Judging from his declamatory tone of voice, he seemed to be delivering an oration rather than dictating an article.

Decidedly Pro-Fascist

"Austria's fate has been decided . . . Leon Blum has driven Italy into Germany's arms. . . Sanctions against Italy were ridiculous," he was saying.

His remarks were so pro-fascist that I wondered whether I could really be listening to a man who had Negro blood in his veins.

Finally, the door opened, and a white secretary emerged, carrying her typewriter with her. By this time every seat in the waiting room was occupied, and I was still the only colored person in sight.

Has Aristocratic Air

Next came the Senator, a medium-sized, very distinguished looking man, wearing a black monocle over his left eye. I learned later that he had undergone an eye operation some time earlier.

His air was aristocratic but affable. He scanned the room with his one good eye, and singled out a man he called "Ambassador," whose identity I never discovered. After remaining closeted with the ambassador for some twenty minutes, he began to receive each of us in the order of arrival.

Writings Sympathetic

In my conversation with the Senator, I found him a most amiable person; probably because we did not discuss his fascist sympathies. I told him that I was planning to visit Martinique and that I was collecting material on French colored writers.

He graciously gave me a copy of a book his daughter had written shortly before her death, and we chatted about his own study of Martinique during the French Revolution.

Incidentally, it should be noted that Lemery's attitude in this book is reasonably sympathetic to his race.

In Senate 27 Years

Senator Lemery has represented Martinique in Paris for twenty-seven years. On his twenty-fifth anniversary, he declared at a banquet in his honor that his presence in the French Senate proved that Frenchmen were not ashamed to fraternize with the descendants of slaves.

Today his presence in a fascist cabinet is further proof of that fact. It is almost a pledge that French fascism will not be based upon the flimsy premise of race. That in itself is significant, and as much as we colored Americans disapprove of some of Lemery's ideas, we may see in his appointment a dim ray of hope that fascism in France will be more humane than its prejudiced sisters in Italy and Germany.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

NAZIS ORDER HER OUT

Defender

Chicago, Ill.,

JOSEPHINE BAKER

Former sensational star of the famous French "Folies Bergere" has been expelled from Paris. The toast of elite Parisian society for more than a decade, Miss Baker is this week the victim of a German edict forcing all Africans and people of African descent to leave Paris. She is married to a wealthy Frenchman and owns a beautiful villa on the outskirts of the former French capital.

EVERYBODY TALKING 'BOUT HEAVEN AINT GWINE THERE

OCT 10 1940

Advertiser

Montgomery,

Ala.,

Adolf Hitler talks incessantly about a "New Order in Central Europe." Benito Mussolini talks incessantly about "Mare Nostrum." Premier Konoye talks incessantly about a "New Order in Greater East Asia."

It isn't known whether the peoples of the various countries for which the three leaders supposedly speak are as convinced of the desirability of the heavens respectively outlined as their leaders, but they have been given little else to think about for some time past.

Starting with the least of the Heaven seekers, the Italians, it is well to recall a Negro folk spiritual that might help them along in their vision of Heaven. A song, by literary repute, lifts one and so it is appropriate that the Italian song viewing "Mare Nostrum be:

"I got a song,
"You got a song,
"All God's chillun got a song.
"When I get to Heben I gonna sing
my song,
"And sing all over God's Heben,
"Heben, Heben. . . ."

The next in stature of the Heaven seekers are the Japanese, who have walked far into China, and seek to walk further into less troublesome realms. More practically, the Japanese are concerned with shoes and the same Negro folk song gives them a verse:

"I got shoes,
"You got shoes,
"All God's Chillun got shoes.
"When I get to Heben I gonna put on
my shoes—
"An' walk all over God's Heben
"Heben, Heben. . . ."

The greatest of the three, the Germans, wear a self-imposed racial crown, and the same Negro folk spiritual gives them a verse:

"I got a crown,
"You got a crown,
"All God's chillun got a crown.
"When I get to Heben I gonna wear
my crown—
"An' strut all over God's Heben
"Heben, Heben. . . ."

But for each of these three there is a chorus which they must also dutifully sing. It is:

"Everybody talking 'bout Heben ain't
gwine there.
"Everybody talking 'bout Heben ain't
gwine there . . .
"Heben . . . Heben."

In its native prescience, the Negro spiritual supplied the full truth instead of a twisted portion of it.

NEGRO HEADS REVOLT

NOV 12 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.,

LONDON—(ANP)—The French colony of Chad in equatorial Africa was the first of the empire's colonies to declare its intention to continue to fight on the side of Britain. Led by Monsieur Eboue, Negro governor of the Lake Chad area, 7,000,00 Africans are determined not to submit to the Petain-governer puppet France.

COURIER REPORTER REVEALS NIPPON'S SENSATIONAL SHIFT IN POLICY AFTER AXIS TIE-UP

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 16 1940

(Note: The Pittsburgh Courier withholds the name of this correspondent for the present until he has an opportunity to get out of Japan. He is an educated man, a professional, and native of New York City.—Editor.)

TOKIO, Oct. 11. (By Mail)—We must immediately revise our opinion of Japan. The question as to what her program is for the darker races is being answered daily. The new official attitudeis that Chinese, and all Asiatics, including the Filipinos, Indians and Malays are to be classed as inferior groups along with Negroes, who are as usual considered the lowest order of Homo Sapiens. Thus the former champion of the darker races joins with the Negro-hating Nazis and Fascists.

Already the signs of pressure and terror are being directed against them here. Thus far we have escaped, probably because we are the only Negroes in the country. Most Japanese don't recognize a Negro when they see one unless he is pitch black. Many of them mistake me for a Hindu or Filipino, and some even think I'm a Jap from the Mandated Territories. That gives you some idea as to how near white most of them are.

SEVERE RATIONING

Severe rationing of food, coal, electricity and gas will begin shortly. For the past month now acute shortages have been noticeable in eggs, milk, butter, meat, rice, bread, fruits and sundry other items of lesser importance, but the reduction in these other commodities has worked and will work a tremendous hardship, particularly on foreigners who have great difficulty at best adjusting themselves to Nipponese cooking, which is the vilest I've ever sampled. All coal for hotels and apartments will be prohibited entirely and foodstuffs will be obtainable only on ration cards. The shortages that now exist in the above-mentioned foods will continue indefinitely. Electricity for cooking purposes or heating stoves will be disallowed and the gas jets under the bathtub will be disconnected. This is a revision downward of the conditions the populace was forced to bear last winter. Food was plentiful until September 1, then everyone began to detect the diminishing supplies.

PACIFIC WAR IMPENDS

The Drama of the Pacific is about to reach its climax. All foreigners who can are beating a hasty retreat. The great exodus of pecker-woods is really on, and if you doubt it, try and book passage on one of the steamship lines for any point south or east. I procured mine by some fortuitous circumstance that I am unable to explain. This rush to abandon the Far East is a sign of the times. Mr. Charlie and his retinue must retire to the Anglo-Saxon world, and they are leaving in droves. Ordinarily there is space to throw away on American-bound boats at this time of the year, but now all cabins are reserved for as much as six months ahead. The Hegira will receive added impetus now that Standard Oil has ordered all its employees to close shop in China and Japan.

GESTAPO ARRIVES

To further complicate matters for some, the Gestapo arrived here the very day the tripartite pact was signed by Germany, Italy and Japan. The Gestapo came to investigate recalcitrant Nazis and make economic pressure on the Jews. We don't know the exact number in their landing party but it is believed they constitute a rather formidable squadron. The few Jews who are here are really in a dither. One lives nearby and we have been rather friendly. He has a Japanese wife and has a sizeable income of from four to five thousand yen per month. [The yen is quoted at $0.8439.—Editor] But it's curtains now. Another Jew publishes one of Tokyo's English language papers. His business was established 50 years ago but he's now planning a rapid fadeout. I am reporting all this to prove to you that something is brewing. A reliable source informs me that Russia will declare herself shortly. The dope is that she will bury the hatchet with Japan. Well, when the storm breaks I want to be in a little safer spot.

HOBNOBS WITH NAZIS

As for the Nazis I am in daily contact with them. All but one are very sociable with me. One is a close associate. Whenever he has wine or Vermouth, he invites me up to his room with the rest of the crowd and we really have some jolly drinking bouts. He is employed here by Hermann Goering, himself! I don't know that this proves anything but he is more liberal than a Kluxer would be. On another occasion he treated me to lunch at the German restaurant here and his cousin once paid my taxi fare all over Tokyo. It may be propaagnda but I haven't lost a pfennig on them yet. I'll be agreeable until they act differently.

JAPS INTERESTED IN NEGROES

The new anti-colored policy of the Japanese government does not represent the true sentiment of the bulk of intelligent Japanese. The latter are intensely interested in us and on every hand inquire about us.

NOV 16 1940

I have discovered that in dealing with the color question here, the whites have misled the Japs. They had them believing that the race problem in America had vanished into thin air—that Negroes have more power than ever—that prejudice and segregation are archaic. Well, I dispelled these lies by writing and lecturing. I had orders to do several articles for leading newspapers on the Negro question in America, and then came the new pro-Nazi policy of the Japanese government following close upon the heels of the pact with Germany and Italy.

It is obvious that the new anti-Negro Japanese policy is the price Japan is paying for colloboration with Germany and Italy in the establishment of the New World Order. Nevertheless it bodes ill for all the colored peoples who will come under the Nipponese yoke.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

Coles Sees British Bias Equal to That of Dixie

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
8/16 1940

By L. F. COLES

who, after visiting foreign lands, believes England is the worst and would be glad to see it wiped out by Germany.

During my recent world tour, I went to eleven different cities in Germany and visited eleven different universities, each with from 3 to six Africans matriculated.

Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, in his article some time ago in the AFRO-AMERICAN, told a very good story about the treatment accorded Jews in Germany and how it compared with the treatment accorded colored Americans.

England Worst in Europe

I ate in every fine restaurant in Germany and in all of the large cities in Italy, in France, in Austria, in Roumania and Russia. The only places in Europe I met with any kind of opposition was in England.

I went to all of the large cities in Ireland and had no trouble in getting a place to stop or eat.

Of course, in Australia, as I told you before, I just as well would have been in Mississippi, for it is the most God-forsaken place on earth.

"Rotten as Mississippi"

In Queensland, Australia, I went to the main city, Brisbane, and I found the people there to be a rotten lot. All sorts of race proscription and they looked at me as if I were a leper.

In Darwin, I read the vicious papers there, especially the leading paper, known as The Northern Standard, the Northern Australian Workers' Union, which is also rotten and the Daily Commercial News. These papers are equal to anything gotten out by William Randolph Hearst.

No paper in Mississippi could be more vicious toward black people.

South Africa Abusive

In South Africa, a native would have to have about ten passes to get through the line of the Cossacks or constabulary, if he were going the distance, say, from your office in Baltimore to the Pennsylvania Station.

The schools are segregated and the natives have to walk on one side of the street. However, the natives, especially the young ones, sometimes go over on the other side of the street, at the point of a bayonet, and sometimes are killed and sometimes they kill Englishmen.

They do not have in their minds, like colored citizens in Maryland, Virginia and the rest of the South, that they are segregated because of their best interests, but they have to put up with it because they have a bayonet in their stomach and a rifle in their back.

Fared Better Under Germany

In East Africa, that once belonged to Germany, a missionary, who spoke good English, told me that the natives had more home rule under Germany than they have under England, and that they were not segregated.

In Liverpool I saw a ship come from Africa, loaded as heavily as it could be with human cargo. They were African soldiers.

They had no way provided for them to sleep and it took them months to come across. They were loaded as if they were cattle or hogs.

Children Create Problem

I saw several such shiploads of men from the West Indies Islands. I happened to have been in London, when two little West Indian babies, about 2 or 3 years respectively, were found. One had 400 pounds pinned to its little petticoat. At that time a pound was worth $3.95.

They were evacuating children by bus, automobile, trains and every other way by 10,000 daily, but when these two children were found, they would have to hold a conference as to what should be done with them.

An officer took them for two nights and finally they were put on a ship and sent back to the West Indies.

No Democracy in England

This was at the time when Ex-Prime Minister Chamberlain and the present Prime Minister Churchill were shouting very loudly about democracy.

Of course anyone knows that there isn't any democracy in England, for of the 46,000,000 people in Great Britain, there has never been an election where over 4,000,000 people took part in it. Therefore the people are as much disfranchised in England, even though they are white as we are anywhere in the South.

Most Live in Slums

As a matter of fact, they are not only disfranchised, but they are all segregated, for most of the people in the large cities in England live in slums of the worst sort.

In Munich, Germany, I met Max Schmeling and we sat down and talked and drank wine together and he told of his fights, as best he could in his broken English, with Joe Louis, and then he told it in German and the German's didn't mob me.

Petain Regime Fosters Hate Of All Negroes

SEP 13 1940

Atlanta Daily World

VICHY, France (SNS)—If any doubt remained of the fascist complexion of the Vichy Government it was dispelled this week with the abrogation of the racial defamation law of April 21, 1939, the granting of full amnesty to all persons convicted under that law, and offical encouragement of race hatred poison and jim-crow practices in all phases of French life.

Atlanta

The abrogation of the law permits press and radio to attack Jews, Negroes and Asiatics as such, and the French press, now controlled by French fascists who betrayed their country to Hitler and are now posing as its "saviors", immediately opened up a blast against the Jews. The abrogated law was passed by the French Popular Government.

Despite violent anti-Jewish propaganda in the press and radio little popular anti-Semetic feeling has been observed in France, apart from the officially inspired attacks and outrages by fascist gangs.

In Paris, popular sentiment is so much against the race-hatred campaign that cafes and restaurants which announce that Jews and Negroes are not admitted are boycotted by the people and are generally empty.

Hitler And Colored Peoples

SEP 19 1940

The Star of Zion
Charlotte
N.C.

London despatches inform us that Hitler has ordered "Negroes, Arabs and Indo-Chinese" to leave Paris. In the same news fear is felt that the captured African and other colored prisoners of war have been put to death.

When it is known with what vengeance he wreaks death and destruction upon other white peoples, it can hardly be expected that he will have any mercy upon those unfortunate minorities, which this monster regards as so much human flesh to be devoured by the bloody maws of an insatiable glutton.

Obsessed with the notion that he is ordained of God—more likely the devil—to cleanse the earth of peoples and governments which are undesirable to his morbid sense, this Madman of Munich knows no bounds for the exercise of his bloodthirsty schemes. Apparently nothing would please him better than to convince France of what to him was utter folly in allowing the peoples of all races and nations to imbibe the culture of the unmatched Paris.

It matters little to the Nazi chieftain that the God of the heavens has sent forth the everlasting edict that He has "created of one blood all the nations of the earth," and if he can have his way, but of course he will not, he would undo even the work of God.

American Negroes, who have strange ideas about prejudices by people whom they know, and would ignorantly ignore the blessings of the race which have come from the English-speaking nations, have little, indeed, to hope for, if Hitler should by any chance conquer the world. Just as he sought the extinction of the Jews, so he would attempt to annihilate the colored peoples of the earth, and particularly those whose economic and social status was most improved.

Paris, Under Dictators, Bars Negroes And Jews From Stage

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 15—(ANP) — Reliable reports reaching here Friday revealed that although theaters are being reopened in Paris, Negro and Jewish artists are prohibited from appearing now that the French nation has been conquered by the Nazi-Fascist combine and has become a totalitarian state patterned largely after Germany and Italy.

This move is seen as dealing a heavy blow to actors and entertainers, patricularly those from America who have won fame and fortune in Paris. However it is felt this new attitude is not the will of the French people, but of Berlin and Rome, which are both anti-Negro and anti-Jew.

Awaiting orders, these British seamen were registered at the Douglass Hotel this week. Left to right, front row: J. B. Thomas, M. B. Euso, A. Lapit, A. V. Sableh, Sam Johnson, Norman Lapit, E. Best; standing, R. H. Williams, who was born in Philadelphia, John Germia, Peter Carey, C. Johnson, Edward Cox, G. Rainford, A. Shepperd. The men live in Cardiff, Wales, when they are not at sea.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Ford Tells Harlem of War Spread To Africa

OCT 1 1940

Candidate Charges 'War Alliance' Between U.S. and Britain

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Ford, who in his address dealt largely with the new international situation created by the adherence of Japan to the Rome-Berlin camp, declared that:

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"The imperialist war has now reached a new phase. The battle of Britain," he said, "is shifting to a battle for Africa, Asia and colonies throughout the world. German Nazism and Italian Fascism long ago determined to conquer and rule Africa. Great Britain and France have conducted for centuries an infamous rule and domination over Africa and other colonies which Britain is now seeking to maintain.

"The warmakers of the United States," Ford said, "who themselves have brutal and vigorous experience in the rule and exploitation of colonies, have for a long time had their eyes on these colonies and have visioned the domination of world areas including Africa, Latin America and other great areas."

PATTERSON SPEAKS

Other speakers at last night's rally included William L. Patterson, chairman of the Negro Division of the Communist Party National Election Campaign Committee and candidate for Congress from Chicago's First Congressional District, where he is opposing Congressman Arthur H. Mitchell; Benjamin Davis, Jr., secretary of the Negro Division of the campaign committee and candidate for Congress from New York's 21st District.

The meeting was presided over by Cyril Phillips, Harlem election campaign manager and a prominent West Indian leader.

Ford arrived in New York City at 7:30 P.M. after a week-end campaign tour which took him to Camden and Newark, N. J., New Rochelle, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md. At a press conference held at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem, preceding the rally Ford told reporters, including representatives of the Chicago Defender and the American Student Union publication that his tours to date have "met with a very wide response, not only from white workers, but particularly from the Negro people."

He pointed out that in many parts of the United States the Negro people have been a majority of those signing petitions to place the Communist Party on the ballot.

Ford will proceed next to Hartford, Conn., and from there to Springfield, Mass., for a rally on Wednesday in the latter city. Following that, he will start on the third lap of his tour which will carry him throughout the South.

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Daily Worker

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It was addressed also by Albert Blumberg, State Secretary of the Party, by Sam Banks, Young Communist League leader, and Ben Davis, Jr., candidate for Congress in the Harlem 21st Congressional District. William Taylor, Negro Communist leader in Maryland and the District of Columbia, was chairman. Davis is accompanying Ford on his eastern tour.

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New York
N.Y.

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"There is only one avenue of expression in this election campaign for the democratic masses of whites and Negroes, and that is by voting for Earl Browder and the full Communist ticket. One of the great frauds of American history is that the Republican and Democratic parties are presenting themselves as 'different' when both of them stand for war, hunger and Hitlerism for the American people," Ford stated.

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RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

British Army Abolishes Color Ban Against Negro Officers

Courier 2-24-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Great Britain's da ker colonials throughout the world received their first definite benefit from the current World War this week when the British Army removed its traditional color ban against Negro officers.

The age-old ban, which was strictly enforced during the last war, was publicly removed when Arundel Moody, a 22 year-old Jamaica Negro, was admitted to an officers' training camp.

The youth was admitted after his father, Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored Peoples, made a direct appeal to Colonial Secretary MacDonald. Dr Moody pointed out that Negroes could not be expected to give wholehearted support to the United Kingdom if they were denied advancement in its armed forces.

In appointing young Moody to the officers' training camp, Secretary MacDonald publicly assured the League of Colored Peoples that the government had decided to abolish the color ban in its armed forces both at home and abroad.

The Secretary declared that all territorial governors would also be instructed to give preference to natives over Europeans in all official appointments in the colonies.

France Hides News of Colored Troops

Jim Crow Found in African Army; Nancy Cunard Notes No Color Line in Brazil

By NANCY CUNARD

SANTIAGO, Chile—(ANP)—Information concerning the activities of African colonial and other colored soldiers was being subjected to a super-censorship when I left France.

Large numbers are known to have enlisted voluntarily, but nothing of their participation in the war is officially revealed.

Likewise, only through secret channels does the extent to which they are subjected to jim crow practices come to light.

Contempt for Natives

I wrote of a young American I met at the recruitment office the second day of the war; we have kept in touch throughout the first months. But the letter which came from him by means other than the regimental censor's office, and which it was not possible, for obvious reasons, to send from France, betokens that jim crow as some think, is by no means extinct or non-existant in the French Army. This is what Ahmed says:

Conditions Growing Worse

"Thirty of us volunteers from Paris are here (a camp on the South West Coast). When we arrived we were very well treated, but now all of that has changed. They want to put us on the same level as the other Africans—boys from the bush—and to treat us like pariahs as they treat them.

"We heard that there was some law voted recently saying that all of us volunteers who have lived here for years and years should be treated like French citizens. Well, our officers are Negro-phobes and don't want to hear of it. I wonder if you could do something for us.

"I'm not saying this so as to despise our officers. But when one has lived in France for so long one simply cannot accept such ways. We've got some fine ones among us—artists, mechanics, and the boxing champion, Diouf."

A second letter came soon, which reported that "ten days in prison have been worth while. We have got our rights, and are being moved on to another place."

Color Question Complex

The color question in France is complex. Now in times of war, it must depend entirely on what views the officers hold (whether of contempt for natives or of esteem) for the lives of the millions of black troops to be the same as those of French soldiers, or just viewed as so many pieces of machinery destructive to the Germans.

An example of the kind of men who have been interned in one of the camps which had been used for the Spanish Republicans:

No Reason for Internement

The wife of a very well-known Austrian writer who fought in the International Brigades in Spain, told me: "My husband's last letter says that there is even a colored man in that place. He asked him if he were here for political views, and the man, not a French subject, said: 'No, I have none in particular. I think I am here though because they know that other colored persons do have political views.'"

In all, and above all, news as to what African troops are doing, what part of the front they are on, how often they have been in action, what they feel about it all, etc., has been practically nil all along.

Natives Slave in Africa

Even two hours in Brazil will show how, judging by the aspect of Rio de Janeiro as I saw it this must be the best country of all for people of color!

The ship took ten days to cross the Southern Atlantic from Dakar on the West Coast of Africa; there we had left the colored workers sweating round the provisioning of ships, and praying to Allah with a fervor unbelievable to Europeans, and carrying away the pieces of bread which passengers had given them. What an impression of poverty and of servitude the whole of it was.

Carnival in Rio

But in Rio we stepped ashore in the very midst of carnival. Here, that really does mean something. It means that hosts and trops of merry people, singing and dancing almost as if they were on the stage and the whole of it a ballet, are going up and down the main avenue in every kind of fancy dress.

French Censorship Hides Ugly Jim Crow Developing In Ranks of African Troops

Brutal Treatment Described By Black Volunteers From Paris And Other French Communities

Nancy Cunard Tells Also of Brazil

By NANCY CUNARD

SANTIAGO, Chile.—(ANP)—How much is realized in the United States of the suffocating kind of censorship which exists today in France? Even ex-Prime Minister Leon Blum has recently attacked the various forms of control which keep people restricted in their very opinions, criticisms and analysis of the situation. Censorship of military operations is unquestionably necessary, and of all news which may help the enemy; but the situation in France is now a suppression of any and all kinds of truth, and a persecution of many who are proven adversaries to what the Allies are said to be fighting: Nazism. The following will illustrate the kind of things that it is not possible to write from there, and which are sent from a neutral country.

But before this let us state once again: Negroes and other colonial subjects of the allies are not fighting to prolong imperialism. They enlisted in large numbers of their own free will at the start of the war mainly because they loathe all that Hitler stands for; it would be worse to be under the German rule. Secondly, because they hope, as they have always hoped, that France will recognize their good will and that their lot will be bettered. And thirdly, the greatest number of all are in the army because there is no other way for them.

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"Thirty of us volunteers from Paris are here (a camp on the S. West coast). When we arrived we were very well treated, but now all of that has changed. They want to put us on the save level as the other Africans—boys from the bush—and to treat us like pariahs as they treat them. We heard that there was some law voted recently saying that all of us volunteers who have lived here for years and years should be treated like French citizens. Well, our officers are Negrophobes and don't want to hear of it. I wonder if you could do something for us? I'm not saying this so as to despise our officers. But when one has lived in France for so long one simply cannot accept such ways. We've got some fine ones amongst us—artists, mechanics, and the boxing champion Diouf." A second letter came soon which reported that "10 days in prison have been worth while. We have got our rights, and are being moved on to another place."

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Many things have drastically changed since September when the war began. France, once the freest and best of countries, is at present a land totally dominated by a reactionary spirit and by the censorship (which means a very great deal more than control of war news in the press). There are numerous persecutions and imprisonments of persons transcendantally known for their anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist feelings and actions. This contradiction is stupefying, the explanation of it lies in the fact that this is not an anti-fascist war, and all that would imply, even though it be termed "anti-Nazi."

For instance, censorship forbids any mention whatsoever of Ethiopia that is not in favor of France. In both countries Fascism and National-Fascism are still destroying hundreds of people. The word "France" today means not the millions who brought the Peoples' Front government into power in 1936 but the dictatorship of Daladier and an atmosphere of general hatred for all foreigners and of intense dislike for the war itself.

Negro Interned; No Reason

An example of the kind of men who have been interned in one of the camps which had been used for the Spanish Republicans:

The wife of G. R., a very well known Austrian writer who fought in the International brigades in Spain, told me: "My husband's last letter says that there is even a Negro in that place. He asked him if he was here for political views, and the Negro, not a French subject, said, "No; I have none in particular. I think I am here though because they know that other Negroes do have political views." There is also a Persian astronomer, many Germans and Austrians, (the latter was very well known to me in Spain, just before he was imprisoned by France and condemned to death, for having been a journalist with the Republicans.)

In all, and above all, news as to what African troops are doing, what part of the front they are on, how often they have been in action, what they feel about it all, etc., has been practically nil all along. What there is is so tinged with "officialdom" that you know it has been written in the office without any contact with the men themselves. In Spain it was a matter of interest to the Republicans that Moorish deserters or prisoners should be interviewed. The French attitude can be summed up in this manner: it is not desirable that the numbers of Africans recruited should be published.

England Different

In England the conditions are quite different, and the freedom of the press (with usual war-censorship restrictions) has been maintained. Thus continues to appear a weekly paper, "New Times and Ethiopia News," which gives the latest information on the continued resistance of the Abyssians to the Italian troops and settlers. This would have been suppressed long ago in France. The "Union of Negro Workers" was closed in Paris in the first fortnight of the war, labelled "a communist organization" (some of the members were communists many without party, and all had volunteered for the army or were ready to do any kind of war work if accepted).

Brazil Praised

Even two hours in Brazil will show how, judging by the aspect of Rio de Janeiro as I saw it, this must be the best country of all for people of color! The ship took ten days to cross the Southern Atlantic from Dakar on the West Coast of Africa; there we had left the Negro workers sweating round the provisioning of ships, and praying to Allah with a fervor unbelievable to Europeans, and carrying away the pieces of bread which passengers had given them—what an impression of poverty and of servitude the whole of it was!

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At night, an official ball in the open square, as well as the thousands dancing and singing in all the main streets. But alas, the ship left after those brief two hours. In Santos, farther down the coast, however, it stopped a whole day; and it was here a driver told me, in reference to my inquiry as to feeling:

"There are less Negroes here than in Rio, but a good number as you see. Before our emancipation the past century there was different treatment for those of color. Now there is none. How could there be? They have absolutely the same rights as us; and so they should."

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RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

England Has Much to Answer for on Race Problem—Mrs. Robeson

Race Prob

By MABLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON.

While she hopes the democraries are victorious over totalitarianism, Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the international actor, admitted in an interview here Sunday that England has much to answer for because of her prejudices toward darker races.

Mrs. Robeson, a former Washingtonian, was the house guest of Mrs. Sadie Sumner Engram, of 1211 Columbia Road, Northwest, last week while attending the commencement exercises of Howard University.

Afro American

[illegible]

Baltimore

She is a writer in her own right and one of the most charming, unaffected persons I have ever met. She has lived in London for more than twelve years, during which time she has traveled extensively through the European countries and in Africa.

Prejudice in England

In discussing the race problem, Mrs. Robeson declared that in England, probably more than in any other Europeon country, the colored people are barred from public places, especially restaurants, hotels, and places of amusement such as night clubs.

"This prejudice," she said, "is due somewhat to American influences but primarily it is explained in terms of the class system of England.

"In London, the celebrated colored actor is welcome in most of the night clubs, but the ordinary colored traveler is frowned upon and his patronage is not desired."

Equality in Russia

The other extreme, in Mrs. Robeson's opinion, is Russia.

"In Russia," she said, "members of our race have complete social equality in practice as well as in theory. There are laws forbidding discrimination but they are quite useless because the individual Russian has no interest in and is not inclined to break them.

"There are so many peoples of different colors in Russia that black skin is not an object of hate as it is in the Southern part of the United States. There is little conflict between the numerous different groups in Russia.

"To be sure," said Mrs. Robeson, "in most Europeon countries the colored person is a rarity and is treated as such by most individuals with whom he comes in contact just as he is treated in Maine, north of Portland."

Hitler's Policy

Mrs. Robeson said that she had spent little time in Germany and hence could not say much about that country except that Hitler has the air thick with prejudice toward any outside group no matter whether it's colored or white.

MRS. PAUL ROBESON

She said that friends who have spent some time studying there are of the opinion that the typical German has no feeling of hatred against American colored people.

Americans in France

"In France," said Mrs. Robeson, speaking particularly of Paris, "most of the prejudice toward the American colored race is the result of United States citizens' living there.

"Usually where the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are violated, an American white can be found in the woodpile."

There have been cases, according to Mrs. Robeson, in which business proprietors, trying to please their American white customers, who emphatically complain that "we do not want to eat with a n——r" violate the law when they do not serve the dark-skinned patron.

If that dark-skinned patron happens to be a native of one of the French colonies, the proprietor will more than likely be taken to court or a complaint against him will be made to the Chamber of Deputies.

During her travels abroad, Mrs. Robeson has spent much time in the universities studying anthropology, one of her favorite subjects in which she became interested while attending Cambridge. She is now living in New York with her husband and son, Paul Jr.

FRANCE BECOMES A DICTATORSHIP

AS SHOCKING as was the defeat of the French armies by the Germans and the capture of Paris in less than a month, the readiness with which the French people have embraced dictatorship has created an even greater disturbance in the minds of the American public.

Age

Announcement from Zurich, Switzerland on July 11 stated that the Third Republic had been voted out of existence and that the 84-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain had been named dictator. Marshal Petain becomes both President and Premier, assuming full legislative powers in place of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

7-20-40

To Americans, France has been the cradle of democracy and the French people the outstanding exponents of liberty since the days of the French Revolution. Why, then, this sudden change? We believe that it is a symptom of the dire distress among the people of this war-torn country.

New York

News stories tell of how the Germans have been demanding cattle and food supplies of the French, and that all available material not needed by the army is being shipped back to Germany. This would indicate that although harvest time has not yet arrived, famine is already facing half of Europe and that the winter of 1940-1 will be the worst in the history of the peoples of France and the other conqured coustries. Unless Hitler can complete his invasion of England before the winter sets in he will be faced with both famine and revolution in practically all the conquered territory under his dominion.

But as grave as this prospect is, we do not believe the French people realize the far-reaching effects of their change of government and the abandonment of the things they hold dearest in an effort to placate the dictators. The French colonies in Africa, which had a measure of self rule and which had their own representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, may not like the idea of dictatorship ,and may take this opportunity to declare their independence. Other French possessions in other parts of the world may do likewise.

Hitler and Mussolini have de Europe intention of making a new E temple but in imposing their will on other nations and peoples they have undertaken a job which may prove bigger than they can handle.

Liberty, like truth, crushed to earth will rise again, and it is our opinion that another French revolution is imminent and that once again the French people in their anger will rise and crush their oppressors and restore their most cherished possessions of liberty, equality and fraternity. Unless they do, the "prophets of doom" have been right all along, for this is the end of western civilization as exemplified by the French people.

BLOW UP FRENCH MONUMENT TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

Chicago Tribune
Chicago Ill

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP).—France's monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers for services in the world war has been blasted on German orders, authorized sources disclosed today.

The "Monument aux Noirs" on Avenue de Chalons at Rheims was regarded by the Germans as an insult to the white race, it was said. The monument was a bronze group of Negro soldiers gathered about the French tricolor.

OCT 13 1940

The inscription read: "Aus Heros de l'Armee Noir"—to the heroes of the black army.

In the cornerstone was a document dated Oct. 29, 1922, in which public thanks was given the black soldiers.

Colonials, Jews Hard Hit Under French Nazi Regime

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Foreboding is the word from France, where the new totalitarian government, under the leadership of Marshal Petain patterned after the Nazi and Fascist governments, issued its first anti-racial edict in the form of a decree ousting Jews from government jobs.

Although the number of Jews in France, compared to its colonial population, is infinitesimal, this first edict barring Jews and making these jobs open only to "men of French parentage" appears on first sight to be the first of a series of forthcoming bans aimed at the darker races and will work considerable hardship on the Negroes who happen to be French colonials.

Darker Races To be Ruled Out of Nation

For a number of years, Negroes have played an important part in the French government especially in the chamber of deputies where representatives from the African possessions have sat. The abolition of the elective branches of the government automatiaclcally did away with these jobs, but in the colonies and possessions, hundreds of Negroes are reported to have held responsible positions in the government.

With this ruling against "Jew" as a starter, Negroes in all of the possessions may look forward to a change in the general attitude of the government toward them and a harder road in the future apparently lies ahead.

Baleful indeed is the wireless report from Germany which states:

"French ministers and other high officials in the new government must be born Frenchmen on the basis of a decree promulgated on Saturday at Vichy. The decree provides that no foreigners or persons of another race may hold French government positions."

"Can't You Help Our Children?"

By G. JAMES FLEMING

Some Philadelphians came a little nearer to the crashing blitzkrieg being waged against Britain this week, when colored sailors of England's merchant marine registered at the Douglass Hotel, Lombard and Broad streets, to await further orders.

Africans, West Indians, South Americans, Malayans, they had crossed and recrossed the dangerous mine-infested waters, not having seen their wives and children, mothers and sisters for many months.

Silent on Some Things

They couldn't tell just when they had arrived here, or on what ship they sailed, or what job is next before them. No, they are loyal Britishers and not a word from them will enlighten the enemy.

But of one thing they did talk.

"Can't the colored people of America do anything to help us to evacuate our children and bring them to safety," they all asked sooner or later, in some way or other.

Live in Cardiff

Most of the seamen live in Cardiff, Wales, one of the ports that have been recently bombed, and most of them are married. Here one had two sons and a daughter at home, another just a daughter, and these much worn men who have been to the sea all their lives, were concerned, not about the mines and the submarines, but about these little ones at home.

They didn't say it, and it would have been imposing to ask a blunt question, but one could understand with these colored men just how the color line works—that colored children are not going to be reached soon by the evacuation agencies now at work; they know the Long Island and Main Line homes won't be open to them, just like other Britishers have complained that the children of the poor have not yet been counted among those rushed to safety.

Have Read About U. S.

"We have read about your National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Urban League, and now and then, we read one of your newspapers. We know that some of our people here have nice homes and some money; they may want to help, or perhaps groups can get together."

Again and again, this theme was repeated. . .

And I could make them no promise, but I told them that I would let TRIBUNE readers know how to reach those who can give more detailed information: Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored People, London (the men did not know his street address), and Mr. H. O'Connell, secretary, Colonial Defense Association, Angelina and Moriah streets, Cardiff, Wales.

Worked Against Jim-Crow

The defense association is much like our NAACP. It has worked to prevent some "smart" people from setting up separate schools for the children of colored people in Cardiff, and it has had an even harder job getting work for young colored natives of Cardiff. Until the war called for increased production, colored girls could not get in the factories. Only domestic work was open to them, and as in America, this often means small pay, long hours, or "sleep in." Colored boys get minor jobs or go to sea.

The sailors sometimes leave home and remain away for a year, and their families then eat well; at other times they return home after a short trip and may lay up for weeks. Then times are harder, but they belong to the British Trade Union Movement, have union protection, get the benefits of socialized medicine, and other privileges of trade unionists.

Besides, they can vote at home. They were quick to defend England and say that, "Even though some Crown colonies made it impossible for some of the natives to vote, once we reach British soil, our ballot is as important as any other Britisher."

Despite barriers, they also see their young ones going higher in schools. Many have made outstanding grades and have won scholarships to the high schools (high schools are not free to all in England.

"Right now, however, the safety of our families is the only thing in our minds," broke in one of the men.

Think Britain Will Win

Incidentally, although all the men were concerned about their own kin who are exposed to Hitler's bombs, not a single one hedged when asked if he believed England could hold out and stop Hitler. "Yes, the English are a stout-hearted people, and, although it is going to be hard on us, we haven't the least doubt that we are going to be victorious." That is the summation of the replies of all the men. Some were more eloquent.

"Hell, sure, we are going to whip him", an old salt said in his best sailor manner.

No Desire to Quit

Whether their folks are safe or not, whether times are hard or not, these men never said a word about quitting the sea, or of leaving Cardiff.

No Desire to Quit

No, they have lived there too long, married into the people there, have all their roots there. Even the one Philadelphian in the group, R. H. Williams, who has been in Cardiff only eight years and is young, is not trying to remain here. He made an effort to find his father, who once lived at Fifth and Fitzwater, but when, as, and if, his fellow-seamen sail, he will sail also.

The Negroes in the group are: J. B. Thomas, who has lived 40 years in Cardiff, and is a native of Freetown, Seirra Leone, West Africa; Sam Johnson, 28 years in Cardiff, native of Nigeria; Norman Lapit, of Southshields, England, an ordinary seaman; E. Best, ship's carpenter, 30 years in Cardiff, native of Trinidad, B.W.I.; John Germia, able seaman; Peter Carey, fireman, 25 years in Cardiff, native of Jamaica, B.W.I.; C. Johnston, greaser, 30 years in Cardiff, native of Freetown; Edward Cox, dungerman, 40 years in Cardiff; G. Rainford, greaser, 26 years in Cardiff, native of Jamaica; A. Shepperd, fireman, 20 years in Cardiff, native of British Guiana.

The Malayans in the group, all Mohammedans, were: M. B. Euso, A. Lapit, A. V. Saableh, K. Osman, Yessin Ben Mohammed.

Some of the men strolled away, reluctant to give their names.

But those who asked questions about America and those who tried to answer the questions put to them, were always bringing up the question, "Can you do anything for our children?"

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

MARTINIQUE

We hold no brief for the Hitler-dominated regime of Marshal Petain of France and we do not desire to see the Nazis gain any foothold in the Western Hemisphere, but we certainly view with alarm the projected grabbing of Martinique by the United States presumably to forestall Hitler.

Martinique is one of the extremely few black colonies in the world of which liberty-lovers can be proud: one of the few places dominated by a distant white government where democracy has been consistently practiced over a long period of time.

Courier NOV 23 1940

There are 246,712 inhabitants of Martinique and all but a handful are Negroes or mulattoes. They vote, they have direct representation in the French Parliament, they serve without discrimination or restriction in the French Army and Navy where many have risen to high rank. They have freely attended France's best universities and have good local schools.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Not a single British colony or American dependency is as free as black Martinique, and we shudder when we contemplate what Negrophobic U.S. naval rule will mean to this little Eden.

Under American rule, Martinique would have no representation in Congress, its sons and daughters would be barred from a large number of mainland universities, and its sons would be viciously discriminated against in the armed forces and defense industries.

So, for the sake of Martinique's dark sons and daughters, we hope it will remain under French rule.

France's Negro Minister

NOV 11 1940

The appointment of Senator Henry Lémery of Martinique to the post of Colonial Minister in the Pétain government caused virtually no interest in the United States. One could not tell from reading his little-known name that Lémery was a Negro, political representative of Martinique for twenty-six years and for a decade a rabid fascist.

The New Republic

We read now that Senator Lémery has been dropped by Vichy and it is interesting to speculate on the reasons for his promotion and dismissal. It is probable that Vichy believed they were being infinitely subtle in appointing a Negro to the Colonial Ministry—for the first time in French history. The appointment was made when Vichy was most uncertain of the French colonies: North Africa was showing alarming de Gaulle sympathies and Lémery's own island, Martinique, was reportedly 80-percent opposed to Vichy. What better choice than Lémery as a rallying point for the colored peoples of the French empire? There was no danger involved; Lémery had proved time and again his hatred of French socialists and paid doglike homage to a France "which had been willing to honor a descendant of slaves."

Why, now, has Lémery been dropped? Because Vichy has greater confidence in the African colonies and has definitely crossed off Martinique as a loyal island? More probably it is the result of the declining power of the French government in handling its foreign affairs. The real fascists, who know their job, have taken over and the Nazis could hardly welcome the promotion of non-Aryans. Lémery threw over his own people and feathered his nest by being a "sound" man; now he has ample time to consider what years of reactionary activities bring as reward to faithful Negroes.

Petain Drops Negro From Vichy Cabinet

NOV 21 1940

By MARGOT BRENT

With the confusion following the fall of France, the appointment of a Negro as colonial minister in the cabinet of Marshal Petain's Vichy government all but escaped Americans, who would have pointed to the fact that Monsieur Henry Lemery was the first man of color ever to hold the high and important office.

But, almost as fast as he was appointed, Lemery has been dropped—at least he was dropped about three weeks ago, according to the reports reaching this country.

Philadelphia

And the questions arise: Why was he named by the Petain-Laval proclined towards becoming an ally of the Nazi dictator.

TO BE RALLYING POINT

North Africa was showing alarming DeGaulle sympathies and Martinique was reported 80 per cent opposed to Vichy. Lemery would be the rallying point for all the dark-skinned French subjects, Vichy thought and planned.

Now two elements have worked toward the dropping of Lemery. In some diplomatic circles it is felt that (1) Vichy need fear no longer that the French colonials are going to break away from what is left of France, as represented by the Vichy government, and (2) with Petain and Laval drawing nearer to the Nazi brand of racialism, a Negro in such an important post is contrary to Aryan superiority standards. So Lemery is out.

LEMERY AN 'UNCLE TOM'

In the United States, Lemery would probably be called "an Uncle Tom Negro." He spent most of his time, according to the *New Republic*, paying "doglike homage to a France 'which had been willing to nonor a descendant of slaves'." In addition he avowed his hatred of the French socialists.

But, like so often happens to "Uncle Toms," Lemery's time has come and he is out; even the fascists, whom he sought to imitate, haven't any more use for him and he may yet find that there would have been more solace for him in fighting for the welfare of his people than in putting on the plumes of Fascism.

ALEXANDER DUMAS

The Knoxville Journal

He Wrote 1200 Volumes And Boasted That He Had 500 Children

Knoxville Tenn

OCT 20 1940

By Dale Carnegie

WHAT is the most popular adventure story ever written? Robinson Crusoe? Don Quixote? Treasure Island? Naturally, opinions differ; but I'll cast my vote for The Three Musketeers.

The Three Musketeers has been a "best seller" for almost a century. Your grandmother probably thrilled to it in the theatre when she was a girl, and hundreds of people are reading it this very minute, in a dozen different languages all over the world.

Alexander Dumas, the man who wrote The Three Musketeers, was one of the most astonishing novelists that ever dipped a goose quill into ink. He loved to boast that he had more than five hundred children. His estimate may have been a trifle optimistic; but in spite of his fat, grotesque appearance, he did have a way with women. He declared over and over again that he would never marry. But he boasted once too often and one of his sweethearts called his bluff. She had her guardian buy up all of Alexander's debts at a bargain price. In those days, you could be clamped into jail for debt; so Dumas, the great lover, was politely informed that he could take his choice—marry or go to the hoosegow. He married.

Dumas even looked strange Three-fourths of the blood that coursed through his arteries was white; but the other fourth was Negro. His grandmother had been a Negro slave on a sugar plantation in the West Indies. Her name had been Marie Dumas. Poor and uneducated, she lived and died in complete obscurity, never dreaming that her grandson would be honored by princes and poets and plutocrats, and make her name famous throughout the world.

* * *

ALEXANDER DUMAS looked a lot like his Negro grandmother. To be sure, his skin was snowy white, and his eyes were as blue as the West Indian sky. But his lips were thick, his nostrils wide and flat; and his hair, though yellow as a buttercup, was just as kinky and frizzy as his old Negro grandmother's.

An epicure and a gourmet, he was nearly as famous for his ability to concoct a sauce or roast a duck as for his ability to write a novel. He would consume a meal of caviar, pate de foie gras, fish, filet mignon, roast partridge, half a dozen kind of vegetables and top it off with vast quantities of cheese. He would eat a meal that would have put even Bismarck to shame; yet, in spite of his gluttonous appetite, he never drank coffee or liquor, and he never smoked. When he was busy writing, he didn't even care about food; and sometimes he even forgot to eat at all. If a friend dropped in to see him while he was working, he simply held out his left hand in greeting and kept on scribbling with his right hand.

But he was frightfully temperamental about the kind of paper and pens he used.

For example, he could only write novels on blue paper, and with a special set of pens. If he was writing poetry, he used yellow paper and a different set of pens. If he was writing an article for a magazine, he couldn't possibly use anything but rose-colored writing paper; and he never, under any circumstances, used blue ink. Blue ink gave him the jitters. And he couldn't compose a play while sitting at his desk. In order to write a play, he had to lie down on a sofa with a good soft pillow propped under his elbow.

Ridiculous? Yes, but before you laugh at him, let me tell you what he accomplished. He wrote over 100 plays and so many novels and histories that the collected edition of his entire work today totals 1200 volues! That is almost twice the entire output of John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, Robert Louis Stevenson, H. G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Zane Grey all together.

Knoxville

He earned over $5,000,000—far, more than any other writer of his age. In fact, very few writers in all history have ever approached such a record. Yet he was so poor when his first play opened that he didn't have a collar to wear to the theatre. He actually cut a collar out of a piece of white cardboard, and wore that to one of the biggest events of his life.

Journal

THIS fat, flashily dressed giant adored his mother. And just three days before his first play opened, his mother became paralyzed. So, on the night of his first great triumph, in Paris, Alexander left the theatre at the end of each act, and ran, as fast as his long legs could carry him, to his mother's bedside, to see if she needed anything. And that night, with the whole of Paris ringing with his name, he slept on a mattress at the foot of his mother's bed.

Knoxville, Tenn

The characters in Dumas' books were intensely real to him. He dreamed about them and gossiped about them just as if they were living people; and he wrote about them with a sweep and gusto that holds you spell-bound now, almost a hundred years later. Sometimes he would be carried away completely with his story and he would shout with laughter and joke with his characters as if they were actually sitting across the table from him. Most novelists find writing to be a terrible grind. But Dumas had a gorgeous time spinning his rollicking tales.

Blessed with the energy of a Jack Dempsey, he tore all over Europe by stage coach and horseback, and he often kept five novels going all at one time, appearing, day by day, as serials in the newspapers. He didn't have time to read his own books; but he did have time to fight 20 duels with swords and pistols.

As he grew older, he went in for wine, women and song. No. No. I am wrong. He didn't drink and he didn't sing; but he did go in for girls in a big way.

OCT 20 1940

IF Paris is anything, it is broad-minded. Yet Dumas' love life became a sensation and a scandal even in gay Paree. Finally his own son turned from him in disgust.

Once, a friend called on the great novelist, in the middle of the afternoon, and found him almost smothered with girls. One was sitting on his knee, another was lying at his feet, and still another was standing behind his chair and leaning over to kiss his puffy lips.

OCT 20 1940

When the many gold diggers had extracted all his money, they deserted him, in derision and contempt, and Dumas spent his old age in poverty and loneliness and neglect. He had to pawn his jewelry and even his overcoat to pay the rent, and he would have gone hungry if his son hadn't paid the grocery bills.

Shortly before he died, his son found him reading a copy of The Three Musketeers. "How do you like it, father?" he asked, and the old man said "It'll do. It's good."

Good? I'll say it's good. And if you want to give yourself a treat, pick up The Three Musketeers and read it over again. Millions of other novels have been written since it appeared, and have faded away into the limbs of oblivion. The Three Musketeers is immortal; and a couple of hundred years from now your great, great, great, great, great grandchildren will be sitting up nights to read it.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

Robeson Attacks Hoover Aid for Mannerheim

Will Geer Joins Famous Negro Singer in Stand Against Participating in Benefits for White Guards

Daily Worker

Paul Robeson, world-famous Negro singer and actor, declared yesterday that he would not participate in stage benefits sponsored and directed by Herbert Hoover for aid to the Finns.

Discussing the Finnish issue in the offices of his attorney, Robert Rockmore, 10 E. 40th St., and the role of the British government in concocting the Munich pact, Mr. Robeson said:

"It represents a very deep and growing opinion regarding the belligerents in the present war that I have shared with the liberal groups in England since the Munich pact. I mean such liberals as Harold Laski, J. B. Priestly, H. G. Wells and George Bernard Shaw, with whom I have discussed causes and conditions of the European conflict."

Mr. Robeson said:

"I distrust Chamberlain and Daladier who is virtually the dictator of France. All of us liberals were pro-Czech. I know that Chamberlain is eager to make a deal with Germany, and I feel that both Chamberlain and Daladier represent the forces of reaction. I suspect already a subtle fascism permeating England that may become more acute as the war progresses."

GEER JOINS HIM

Daily Worker

Stressing the fact that England's influence in Scandinavia is reactionary and not democratic, Mr. Robeson continued:

"I feel that England's influence is pronounced in the Scandinavian countries and that this influence is not democratic but reactionary. It possibly may have inspired the Finnish hostilities, which simply means that Russia is fighting a defensive war.

"According to my reasoning, aid to the Finns, then, in reality, is aid to the reactionary forces, which if the Allies win the war, still would leave world problems, the problems of the oppressed in the colonies, the problems of the workers, unsolved. The progressive policies of the liberals of all countries are not represented by the Chamberlain, Daladier or the Mannerheim government."

Mr. Robeson pointed out that he is not a Communist, but "I subscribe to the philosophy of real democracy."

Joining Mr. Robeson in his stand on the Finnish question was Will Geer, of Tobacco Road, who said he spoke for the actors who regard the Finnish benefits "as a direct road to war."

ASKS JOBLESS AIDED

"I suppose I shall now be called a Red," Mr. Geer said, "but I should rather be Red than yellow. It might interest people to know that seven out of the eleven in our cast of Tobacco Road already have voted against participation in the Hoover benefits."

"For several years on Sunday nights," he continued, "as often as two or three times a month. I have played benefits in aid of strikers or unemployed, and never on those Sunday nights have I ever seen the six leading actresses perform who are now so ardently pressing aid for the Finns."

The six leading actresses named by Mr. Geer were: Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Lynn Fontaine, Gertrude Lawrence, Katherine Hepburn and Eva Le Gallienne.

"I am convinced," he said, "that participation in Finnish benefits opens the channel for participation in war. There are powerful interests now who are seeking to have us repeat the agony of 1917. I believe our first consideration is to relieve the destitute and unemployed in our own profession."

Mr. Robeson who is a graduate of Rutgers recently received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hamilton College.

Mr. Geer, a native of Indiana, is widely known as a character actor who has played in various liberal stage productions.

Few Remain, But They Are "Cashing In"

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Josephine Baker Teams With Maurice Chevalier As Gaiety Returns

1-17-40

BERGERE REOPENS

African Dance Team Is Latest Sensation Along Gay Stems

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS
Tribune Correspondent

PARIS, Jan.—American Negroes are doing a general job of "sending",—and a commendable one, too—over here in France.

The ban on public dancing was lifted last week. And, consequently, Paris, which was under the ban since the declaration of the war, is returning to its old form.

And, consequently Negro musicians—the few who didn't return to America when the war began—are dishing out swing and jazz on its hottest platters to capacity crowds, and are riding the chest of the wave.

Speaking of hot platters, your correspondent is chief cook, and the only Negro, with the Iroquois Ambulance corps (American volunteers) stationed in the Chateau de la Ronce.

Arthur Briggs, trumpet player, has an orchestra in Le Club. Maceo Jefferson has a band in La Silhouette.

Baker—Chevalier

Josephine Baker—remember her?—is co-starred with Maurice Chevalier in the Casino de Paris where Bungo and Bingo, an African team, are also featured.

FRANCE, BRITAIN TIE COLONIES TO ECONOMIC PACT

Tribune
3-15-40

Agree to Pool Resources of Vast Territories.

Chicago

BY DAVID DARRAH.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

PARIS, March 14. — France and Great Britain will extend to all their colonial possessions the agreement linking up and consolidating the economic systems of the two empire countries, it was announced today.

The decision was seen as a response to the reported designs of Germany and Russia, and possibly Italy, to convert their territories and central Europe into a vast, consolidated economic area.

It was not stated whether the British dominions as well as the colonies will form part of the extended French and British scheme.

Colonial Chiefs to Confer.

Malcolm MacDonald, British minister for colonies, will arrive in Paris soon for a three day conference with Georges Mandel, French colonial chief, to work out plans for pooling the colonial resources of the two countries.

French sources said a careful program has been worked out for this conference. It will deal with matters such as production, raw materials, currency and exchange, transportation, communications, and health measures of the native colonial races.

Besides the vast British colonial possessions in America, Africa, and Asia, the French also have overseas possessions of 3,800,000 square miles in extent, with about 70,000,000 population.

French Boost Production.

Under Mandel's direction the French colonies have produced more raw materials during the first six months of the present war than during the four years of the last war, according to reliable reports.

On Mandel's instructions, more than 3,500,000 tons of foodstuffs alone have been earmarked and partly delivered from the present crop.

This is made up as follows: Cereals, mostly from Indo-China, 1,600,000 tons; oil bearing produce from Equatorial Africa, 1,100,000 tons; other foodstuffs, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, and rum, 800,000 tons. To this is added raw materials such as wool, coal, minerals, rubber, and textile materials.

Workers of St. Louis Cheer Finn Peace

Daily Worker

Negro C.P. Spokesman Addresses Steel, Shoe, Electrical Employes

3-19-40

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Two hundred and fifty enthusiastic Negro workers from steel, shoe and the electrical industries here, cheered William Patterson, Negro Communist leader from Chicago, at a South Side meeting here at which he explained the great significance to the American people of the Soviet Finnish peace treaty.

The meeting was called by the Communist Party of St. Louis two days after the signing of the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty, which Patterson termed a "victory for the people of Great Britain, France and the United States, and a defeat for the war makers of the Western Imperialist powers."

The Negro leader called for a "mighty peace offensive in all America on April 6, National Peace Day, to show Roosevelt and Hoover that 'the Yanks are not coming.'"

He also called upon the people of St. Louis to support the National End Unemployment Day on March 23, when they must "demonstrate their demand that the place to save Democracy is over here."

Patterson compared the present crisis in America to that of 1850-60 when "a new political party was needed to accomplish the abolition of slavery and feudalism. Once again a Third Party is needed!

Again, as at that time, the oppressed Negro and white sharecroppers and workers are uniting for the struggle.

German Press, Radio Unite To Defame France For Use Of Black Troops. Merguson Discovers

Besides Calling Natives Names, Germans Insist French Use Blacks as Shock Troops to Save Lives of Whites—Merguson Interviews General in Charge of Black Troops to Get the Truth.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent
(Copyright 1940; reproduction prohibited)

PARIS, France, Feb. 15—(By Air Mail, Censored)—Brief and laconic official military communiques gives one the impression that there is no war being waged on the western front. This is only an illusion, for each day there enter nto a deadly combat patrols composed of a dozen up to one or two thousand men in which are engaged not only the infantry but heavy artillery as well.

Why this phase of the war does not take on more expansive proportions for the present is due in part to the severe cold weather making operations and manuevers painful, and also to the fact that both antagonists are well entrenched behind impregnable positions.

The black man is conducting his part in a laudable and courageous manner. Thousands of them have already faced the enemy and a number have won distinction and honor.

But the five months which have already passed is only the preliminary stage, for up to the present there has been nothing suggesting the blitzkrieg of the 1914 o[illegible]ught. That is coming, and in [illegible] meantime the contending for[illegible]re constructing second, third a[illegible]ourth lines of defenses.

Along [illegible] eastern bank of the Rhine [illegible] area including Stuttgart, M[illegible]heim and Frankfort, the Germans are in strong tactical positions making it possible on short notice to direct the mass of their troops on a small sector of the Maginot Line.

GERMANS TRY TO SMEAR BLACK TROOPS

As I have mentioned the material and military aspect, I must not neglect or forget the psychological. I make reference to subtle insidious German propaganda. It has come to my attention that they are using very effectively the radio in villifying and denouncing ack people in general, and the black troops in particular. These broadcasts are given in German as well as other languages.

By this method they have criticized very sharply the treatment accorded Spanish refugees who flood southwestern France. There are at present some 300,000 of them on French soil, and they are living under the same conditions and treatment as French citizens. This propaganda will have one believe that they are coralled in concentration camps and severely mistreated.

As a matter of fact, such is not the case, but, be that as it may, these Spanish refugees are far better treated in France than Poles are treated in Germany; not at all mentioning the plight of the Jewish people.

Over the radio they emphasize the inhuman treatment meted out to black troops, among other charges, maintaining that they are forced to the front and to saye the lives of French soldiers.

In propaganda truth is not a necessary element, neither is proof. A simple bare statement alone suffices to create opinions which, by the way, are as numerous as individuals.

CHECKS UP WITH FRENCH OFFICERS

Because of the enormity of this assertion and its far reaching consequences, I was anxious to contact someone of unimpeachable authority in the military organization to enlighten me on this one point. I was introduced to General X and Major Y, both highly cultured men and both speaking English. Both have commanded black troops, and both speak in the highest and most laudable terms of them.

Major Y has lived for years in Africa and during the last war was in close relation with them on European battlefields. He told me what fine men he found them to be, and for dangerous exploits they were the most anxious to go and one had difficulty in holding them back. People who have never visited Africa do not know to what extent certain warrior castes are developed.

As Galandou Diouf says, "they are fatalists and fear nothing, so how are you going to stop men like that?" The General's views agreed with those of the Major. At the present time he has a large number of black troops under his command somewhere on the front lines. He also spoke in glowing terms, in terms such as black Americans, who have heard nothing but rebuke, censure and criticism about themselves, can hardly realize.

Said he: "Up to the present the official number of casualties amounts to 1,300, that is about ten a day, that is a very small percentage considering the large number of troops under arms. That does not look as if the blacks are being forced, in preference to others, to the front line. People who have not handled these men just cannot realize how eager they are to enter into combat. They are fine soldiers and their conduct is exemplary."

STARTED VILIFYING AT BEGINNING OF WAR

Since the first of September and on several different occasions the German press, in addition to the radio, has villanously attacked the French for employing blacks in its fighting units. The National Zeitung in a recent issue qualifies this action as "the greatest crime committed against civilization."

This accusation surely does not trouble in the minds of the natives."

The Muencher Neueste Nachricten, a paper published in Munich, says: "The imperial political motives of France is to enlarge and extend the rights and liberties of the natives." Under such circumstances it does not seem possible to have a regime of force and at the same time accord excessive rights to the inhabitants, nor cause terror to reign in extending the rights of the natives.

Following this line of argument apply to the inhabitants of French colonies, for they more than anyone else know that a defeat of the Allies would mean their return to slavery, because the French aim, above all else, has been to defend their liberties; they know that they would be the first reckoned with, for Hitlerian propaganda accuses France of making of these healthy populations, although somewhat primitive, a "engeance pourrie de batards (Mein Kampf, chap. 2, page 446). The last word needs no translation but the first two can be translated into: Rotten "N—." In the same book they are considered as half apes.

ATTEMPT TO MAGNIFY GRIEVANCES IN COLONIES

Continuing, this same paper has much to say about what suffering and injustices are heaped upon the former rulers in these African colonies. "The excessive military regime in the Niger, Senegal and Algerie. has caused irreparable this paper maintains "that France will have such difficulties in transporting these troops that it will be impossible to use them," adding that "the black soldier cannot accustom himself to the conditions of modern warfare in all its complexity." With this we fail to understand anything, for if this black army cannot render any service and does not know how to fight, why do the enemies of France reproach her for having equipped them?

The truth is that this propaganda does nothing but betray German uneasiness before the black force of Imperial France, which has inexhaustable resources.

Courier 2-17-40
Pittsburgh

Color Ban Broken In British Army

LONDON, Feb.—The British army's color ban was broken when Arundel Moody, 22-year-old Jamaica Negro, was admitted to an officers' training camp recently.

Moody, who had been studying medicine at the University of London, was permitted to train for a commission after his father, Dr. Harold Moody, made an appeal to Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Colonies.

Dr. Moody, who is president of the League of Colored Peoples, said that MacDonald assured him that the color ban would be abolished both at home and overseas.

Territorial governors also would be instructed to give preference to nationals over Europeans in official appointments, MacDonald promised.

Tribune 2-15-40
Philadelphia

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

Merguson Predicts French Blacks Will Fire Shot To Be Heard Around The World

Courier War Correspondent Describes Minute Care Taken of Natives' Health and General Welfare— All Who Come Are Not Chosen—Fed Plenty of Meat, Green Vegetables and JAM!

By R. W. MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

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Courier 3-2-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

PARIS, France, Feb. 29.—(By Airmail: Censored)—For four months France has been at war, and although it has been a war of long winter seige, there have been many active engagements in which there were dead and wounded! And where heroes have distinguished themselves.

With the coming of spring, the warm weather and thaws and the prospect of large offensive movements the war is entering into its second phase. There will be great changes in the map of Europe during the coming year and it is with a certain pride and dignity to know that the contribution of the colored man will be of inestimable value in helping achieve this victory. The cause is worth the sacrifice, and none know better than the inhabitants of the great empire of France.

TRAIN INTENSELY FOR "BIG PUSH"

Military preparations have steadily progressed with a rhythmic cadence not only in the Maginot Line and its accessory defenses but in all the colonies as well. After three months of military training under the tropical sun of Senegal, the Blacks are coming. Thousands each week arrive at a port somewhere in France, and as weather conditions permit, are directed somewhere on the front. When the great shock comes these men will be there to do their duty.

Many will never see their homeland, families and loved ones again, for after the smoke of the battlefield has lifted they will be found where they stood. This has ever been the history of the world and in all these deadly encounters the Black man has been present in large numbers.

Much has been said of the wholesale incorporation of these colonials in the army, by force or intimidation, and that large numbers were of more importance than quality, all of which adverse criticism is of German origin. As a matter of fact these men are the object of attentive care from the time they are taken into the army until the time of departure for France.

A CAREFUL SELECTION

Not everyone who presents himself is accepted. A rigid selection is made and when once accepted this care is never once relinquished during his military career. Sanitary precautions have for their object the maintenance of the soldier's health and morale. In addition to regular medical visits and examinations which are performed at regular intervals and in a rigid manner, there are bacteriological examinations to determine the presence or absence of contagious diseases.

Not only the general health is continually checked, but the general environment under which he lives. Especially the food which he consumes. I have had occasion to notice here in France the wholesome food which they received. Here is a sample meal which may be taken as a type: soup, beef stew with carrots, green peas, fried potatoes and jam.

Besides those with whom I talked were well satisfied with the menu. After all, those who eat are in a better position to judge of the quality eaten than a simple observer, as I was in this case.

Likewise I believe that an individual living under any given regime is in a far better position to express an opinion as to its merits or demerits than someone thousands of miles away who has never experienced such a regime and probably never will.

HAS NEVER SEEN HEALTHIER GROUPS

After months of attention when the medical authorities are satisfied as to his immunity, and free from tropical germs, before his departure for France, the native soldier receives innoculations against certain diseases such as typhoid fever, dysentery, etc. Thus from the physical point of view, he is in a perfect state of bodily equilibrium. I have seen, from time to time, large numbers of these men and I don't believe that I have ever seen more healthful groups. They are fine, big, well-proportioned men and all without exception still have their full set of natural teeth. That in itself is a great factor for health, and in recent years even civilized people are beginning to recognize this point.

This vigilance continues during the long sea voyage to France, which, depending upon the distance, might last several weeks. With each convoy of five hundred men or more there is in addition to the ship's doctor another specialist attached. Once in France and located in the various camps and barracks, these medical visits are continued by French doctors specialized in European diseases.

Profiting by the experience gained during the last war, colonial troops are cantoned in the south of France where the climate is warmer. It is fortunate, for this is the coldest winter during the last 23 years.

It is through the orders of General Buhrer, chief inspector of colonial troops, that special technicians in the medical profession are attached to each of these military cantons. Likewise Monsieur Mandel, minister of colonies, has designated three eminent doctors of the Paris Faculte de Medicine to make regular visits and inspections of these various units.

Many persons had never probably thought that this care and attention was given to these soldiers from Africa, but such is the case. I have seen that from my own personal observations and from what the men themselves have told me. With his excellent health and undaunted morale the Blacks are coming.

American Negro Is Senior Technologist In Moscow Ball Bearing Plant

Has Many Valuable Inventions To His Credit

Black Dispatch
5-16-40

Okla City Okla

MOSCOW, USSR.—(By Chatwood Hall for ANP)—If you should walk into the central tool-room of the huge ball-bearing plant which sprawls over many blocks in south-east Moscow and ask for the senior technologist, you would be introduced to a be-spectacled, 32 year old dark brown American Negro of about five feet, ten inches in height. And if you chanced into the office of the superintendent, you would find on the decorated "board of honor" on the wall, together with the photos of other outstanding and highly valuable workers, a photo bearing this inscription: "Robert Robinson, senior technologist, instructor and Stakhanovite." (Stakhanovites are the very best workers on any job in Soviet Russia.)

Back in 1929, Bob Robinson was the sole Negro toolmaker in one of the toolrooms at Ford's plant in Detroit. He relates an interesting story of those days which throws light on American race prejudices. Some of the white workers did not like the idea of a Negro toolmaker, so they often short-circuited Robinson's machine in the shop, with the result that Robinson was often shocked when he touched his machine. On other occasions, they spattered grease and dirt on his machine. Mr. Robinson says that he often thinks of those unhappy days as he moves among and operates machines at his present job, surrounded with the respect, admiration and love of his fellow non-race-prejudiced Soviet workers.

He was invited 10 years ago to come and work in Soviet Russia and has been here ever since, with the exception of several trips abroad during his annual vacations. In 1935 he was elected a deputy to the Moscow Soviet (city council) highest governing body of Moscow, where he served a five year term as a member of the heavy industry section.

They were making exact measuring guages by hand when Mr. Robinson began work at the ball-bearing plant, which is one of the largest in the world. He burnt the midnight oil and worked out a mechanical method of doing this work. The very first month's experiment with his method gave an economy of 13,000 roubles over the old hand process. He was awarded a premium of 2,300 roubles, and his mechanized method has replaced and proved far superior to the hand method.

Guage instruments, in which Mr. Robinson specializes, are fine measuring instruments for measuring and checking ball and roller bearings and sets. Some idea of the exactness demanded may be gained from the fact that the guages must measure to a fineness of two-thousandths of a millimetre, or the equivalent of one-half of one-thousandth of an inch. This closeness may further be realized by considering that an ordinary cigarette paper is two one-hundredths of a millimetre in thickness.

Altogether, Mr. Robinson has turned in 40 rationalization proposals and inventions, your correspondent learned at the office of the plant. Thirty of these have been adopted with great success and economy. One of the most important is a fine and extremely sensitive indicator for measuring and setting work. Formerly imported, such instruments are now being manufactured in the country from Mr. Robinson's model and are being widely adopted in other Soviet industrial enterprises. For this invention he was awarded 1,000 roubles.

Only recently Mr. Robinson noticed that, for grinding double conical radia, 40 different types of grinding fixtures were being used, one for each type of conical radia. He set his keen analytical mind to the task of making unnecessary just 39 of these fixtures. After struggling with this complicated problem for months, Mr. Robinson finally invented and presented to his plant one fixture which does all of the operations which formerly required 40 such fixtures. He was awarded a substantial money premium; and one of the chief topics of conversation in the plant was that "Robinson has done it again."

Articles about Mr. Robinson, with his picture, often appear in the plant's own daily newspaper, as well as in other large Moscow newspapers, dealing with his excellent ability, skill and talent. What is considered as one of his most highly-valued contributions, the writer was told at the plant, is that he instructs and trains dozens of young workers, both men and women, to be highly skilled and efficient specialists in guage grinding.

Besides the money premiums often awarded him, he has often been given annual passes, free of all cost, to the finest Soviet rest homes on the Black Sea coast, many of them located in magnificent former palaces of the Russian nobles and aristocrats. Mr. Robinson lives in Moscow in one of the modern, up-to-date apartment houses attached to his plant. He receives a comfortable salary, works seven hours a day, five days a week, and during his spare time he attends classes in higher engineering in the Industrial institute, with free tuition.

Like millions of other Negro workers, Mr. Robinson came up "the hard way." Born in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1908, he later, as a boy, worked as a floor sweeper in a large Cuban sugar foctory for 50 cents a day. After coming to the U. S. A., he studied at Northern high school and in Ford's technical school in Detroit, working at the same time. The "hard way" ended, he says, when he reached Soviet Russia where he found "his place."

The Black Man's Burden

Imperialism, in the vocabulary of our enemies, has been found a convenient term of abuse; but any citizen of the British Empire may read the "Statement of Policy on Colonial Development and Welfare," and feel proud of the Imperial spirit as one of the major forces working, even in the stress of war, for the liberation and ordered progress of mankind. MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD may be congratulated on a state paper of the first importance, in which the simple matter-of-fact language does not conceal the greatness of the underlying conception of the trust exercised by the British people, before the conscience of humanity, for the welfare and advancement of the many less advanced races they have undertaken to govern.

from Weekly Edition

2-28-40

London England

The supreme problem of the whole Colonial Empire—urgent before the war, accentuated by the war, and now treated by the Government, with just magnanimity, as not to be postponed even in the midst of war—is economic. With scarcely an exception the Crown Colonies, with the Protectorates and Mandated Territories, which are to share the benefits of the new policy, live by agriculture. It is the one absolutely indispensable activity of mankind; but in the industrialized world of to-day the people who live by agriculture, whether as employers or labourers, do not receive a share of the good things of life, spiritual as well as material, commensurate with the contribution their work makes to the general welfare. Thus in the comity of the Empire there is imposed upon the governing Power not only the duty of the guardian to help the ward, but also the duty of the comparatively rich to help the comparatively poor. It was not always so. For centuries the fertile lands of the Colonies were able to give to the Empire more than they received. Some future economic revolution may perhaps restore these conditions; but for the moment the circumstances are reversed, and the obligation upon the strong to share the burden of the weak is in honour inescapable.

The chief proposal in the new statement of policy, on which the rest depends, is therefore for greatly increased financial help to be given by the Mother Country to the Colonies. Help has been given before; but now a new principle is involved. Immediately after the last War a committee to subsidize Colonial development was set up by LORD MILNER, and spent considerable sums of money with little publicity at home but with stimulating effect oversea, particularly in East Africa. In 1929 a Colonial Development Fund was established by statute, with power to make grants or loans for economic development in the Colonies; its expenditure up to date, including outstanding commitments, has reached £6,600,000. Moreover, in the last 10 years Colonial Governments faced with deficits have received £12,000,000 by way of assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer. But all financial dealing with the Colonies has hitherto been governed by the doctrine that every Colony is an economic unit, and is only to have such social and administrative services as it can afford to maintain at its own expense.

The principle of the isolated and self-supporting Colony is now to be abandoned and replaced by the institution of a new Colonial Development Fund, based on the idea that all the Colonies are integral parts of the body politic of the Empire, sharing the benefit of its economic resources in proportion to their needs. Parliament will be asked to endow the new fund for ten years with a sufficient income to make possible an expenditure up to £5,000,000 annually; and to this is to be added a further yearly sum of £500,000, under the control of a separate committee, for the furtherance of that scientific research of which LORD HAILEY, in his "African Survey," so cogently asserted the need. Grants from these funds, as heretofore, will be intended to help the Colonies to help themselves; but no Colony fallen upon hard times should henceforward be left to feel that its poverty debars it from participation in the general progress of the Empire.

No problem of poverty in the Empire is more obstinate than that of the West Indies, which have been passing through a long period of adversity, mainly due to a circumstance outside their control, the glutting of the world market for sugar. A Royal Commission under LORD MOYNE was studying their difficulties for the eighteen months preceding the war; and, although the stringent circumstances of the moment have compelled postponement of the publication of its full report, the recommendations have appeared with a welcome intimation that the Government will give immediate effect at least to the main proposals.

2-28-40

The policy of development, which the grants made by Parliament through the Comptroller will make possible, is very thoroughly worked out by the Royal Commission. It is not yet, of course, adopted in detail by the Government, who are consulting upon it with the Governors of the islands. Perhaps no recommendations are more vital than those for the medical services, both preventive and curative, for the standard of physique in the West Indies is capable of much improvement. Especially does the diet problem need vigorous handling among a population too much addicted to cultivating solely for export and living on expensive foreign foods imported in tins. There are recommendations for assimilating the law of trade unions to that of the United Kingdom, though it may be thought that the first need of the leaders of West Indian labour is to learn the spirit of collective bargaining, as practised in England, rather than be too insistent on its forms. Land settlement, the panacea of some reformers, is accepted as a relief of strictly limited possibilities. Very important among the "miscellaneous" recommendations is that relating to the Census, for the islands are sadly handicapped by lack of precise information about themselves. The constitutional proposals are subordinate to the economic and cautious. The Commissioners evidently hold that a fuller training in politics should precede a wider concession of authority. This is in full accord with the whole tenor of their recommendations, which define for West Indians a policy of education in the widest sense—education not only in book learning, but in the care of their own health, the direction of their own crafts and industries, the conduct of their social relations, and ultimately in the supreme art of self-government.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

Hitler Thinks Abolition Of Slavery Hurt America

File Race Problem

2-17-40

Dictator Believes Nazi System Needed To Set America Right; France Meanwhile Studies Colonies Intently

PARIS.—(By Nancy Cunard for ANP)—Not the least interesting of newspaper perusals is the following one: "Since the War of Secession America is in a state of Decadence." The author of this astonishing remark is none other than Hitler, it was made to Hermann Rauschning, a former president of the senate of Danzig, as now revealed in an interesting series of articles by the latter in "Paris Soir". Herr Rauschning tells how he was a guest at one of Hitler's dinners in 1933. The question of Germany's making sure of obtaining the friendship of the U. S. had come up, and the Fuhrer expressed contempt at the existing political regime of that country.

"The framework of a great social hierarchy," he said, "which was based on the concepts of slavery and inequality was destroyed" (when the South was beaten). He damned the system which purports to put on equal footing the descendants of Spanish grandees and the scum of Oriental and Balkanic Hebrews." The spirit of combativeness, according to Hitler, would have to be awakened again in the U. S.; and with it a strong reaction against Negroes and people of color; but the existtnce of lynch law and the realisation amongst some American elements that there is generated, although Nazism, he concluded, was the only system by which it could be done. And he stated then and there that a powerful organization to promote National-Socialism (Nazism) would shortly be working throughout North America.

Time has passed and since then it has been shown how this plan was put into effect, and what fate has come to it. Much was heard of the Nazi trials over here. The illustrated weekly, "Match," reproduced photographs from "Junges Volk" (Nazi magazine in the U. S.) showing Abraham Lincoln next to Horst Wessel with the words "both died for the future of their peoples." French comment was to point out the outrageous nature of this coupling of two totally different characters: "Lincoln was the adversary of racism and the liberator of the slaves, and Horst Wessel was a vulgar adventurer killed in a brawl and made into a tin-god hero of the third Reich."

Another statement has aroused comment in some of the British press who want to know what authority there is for its having been made. The subject is that of the return of German colonies, and Duff Cooper, who was minister for war until he resigned because of being unable to accept the Treaty of Munich in September, 1938, is taken to task for having said in lectures in the U. S. that Germany would have been given colonies if Hitler had known how to handle the situation properly. Mr. Cooper is reported to have said that, on return from Munich, Britain's prime minister appeared to be in a mood for concessions and that Germany's colonial claims would be considered. Since then the Fuhrer had antagonised Great Britain. This is one more of the many things that we shall not know about any too soon, but the fact remains that Duff Cooper was war minister and, consequently in a position to speak with authority.

While Africa figures here as a subject for lectures and conferences France is being described to African audience in French West Afria. General Brecard has asked that during the long enforced hours of waiting in trench and dug-out along the Front a series of talks be given French soldiers on all sorts of empire subjects. In French Guinea (French West Africa) a famous chief Seydou Nourou Tall, has undertaken in his country what is described as "a veritable crusade against Hitler." He is an elderly of Black Islam. The whole of Coranic teaching is against racialism, and apart from all considerations of loyalty to France Mohammodans have revolted against the Nazi race theories. In Cairo Arab papers have made comparisons between French ways and German ways. The French, they state, respect Islam and the Moslem cult and form of worship, whereas the Arabs remember only too well the brutality of the Germans who were in Near East in 1914-18. "They were there then as allies," says one paper, and they ill-treated the inhabitants. What would it be like if they came again, this time as conquerers?"

An African who knows France well from having lived here, is a head schoolmaster from Dahomey, author of two books on his country, "Blood-Pact in Dahomey" and "Doguicimi." He has started a series of talks on France and will analyze for Dahomeans in Africa the events which led up to the September Crisis of 1938 and the circumstances which attended the start of the war. In France he spoke in schools and to audiences of World War veterans on matters concerning the French empire. As described in official dispatches and bulletins the enthusiasm for France in the colonies has been almost incalculable. Governors and Administrators have been making etensive tours of inland regions," far from spheres of political influence" and have expressed surprise at finding the Negro people so aware of what the struggle between France and Germany means. A description of a considerable number of young men who enlisted in Gaboun (French Congo) runs: "Nearly all of the volunteers speak French correctly; many know how to read and write it. The majority of these is composed of clerks who occupied enviably positions in public administrations or in commerce. Very advanced elements who will become an interesting proportion amongst the number of soldiers with military rank."

A very great many French reservists who were intellectual workers, writers, artists, business-men, etc., are at or near the Front with the rank of a simple soldier. So there will be numerous cases in the French Armies of Africans technically higher in military rank than hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen mobilized as plain infantry and artillerymen. A French review, "La Vie", has lately discussed the project of forming airmen amongst Africans of French colonial possessions and French protected peoples. The words of Marechal Lyautey, at the end of the World War, have not been forgotten: "The weapons of victory were forced in colonial campaigns." For indeed black troops were used in all campaigns of conquest, in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Congo, Dahomey, Sudan Madagascar. A recent figure given here of the colonial troops in France is three divisions—of which two divisions are Senegalese.

Regulations for closing-time of night-clubs and dance halls have eased up a little. It seemed like old times to go into the very agreeable "Cabane Cubaine" in Montmartre and find a good band led by the Cuban colored artist, Barreto. His brother, famous pianist Marino Barreto, he told me, has his own orchestra in London's leading club "The Embassey." The Embassey." The "Cabana Cubaine" has always been a favorite with artists and poets, and I recalled my evening there during the big International Writers congress in 1937 with four leading poets of color—Langston Hughes, Jacque Roumain, the Haitia, Nicolas Guillen, the Cuban, Damas, the French Guianian.

Montmartre is so empty and closed at present you would hardly know it. But many "dancings" are opening again; "where are the musicians?" asked the proprietress. "All have gone away and now there will be a need for them." Recently I was in the Melody's Bar," to which they tell me will soon return Opal (Olley) Cooper, the colored singer who has packed the place for a number of years. A good band here, five Cubans called Caille's orchestra, and a live-manda" by 11 o'clock the place was so full of officers and soldiers on leave and Paris folk eager to spend this night at least awake till two a. m. that the tables had invaded the whole of the dance floor. Drinks 50 francs apiece at the bar........the barman spending his 10 days leave from the front at work here.

Frankly I find the Casino de Paris show with Josephine somewhat disappointing, although it has some good numbers. Josephine Baker has long since become the great French star and the days of the real hot jazz are gone forever. The best thing in the show is a small troop of Africans, with Mudio Vincent, drummer and dancer from Cameron, at their head. Authenic West African rhythms on drums and song magnificent authenic steps are the result. Mudio studied those things, he told me years ago when I knew him working at the Brussels exhibition, in his own country. Some of the dances are so rapid that the effect is like watching electric currents running through the dancer's body Mudio should have a big future before him.

Professor From Sweden Paints Better Picture of German Church

Declares Conditions Not as Bad as Reports in U. S. Say.

The church in Germany is by no means in as frightful condition as reports to the United States would indicate. Constitution

You have that statement from Dr. Gunnar Westin, prominent Baptist leader in Sweden, who recently completed a survey of church relations in Germany during the last century for the Royal Institute of London. Dr. Westin is in Atlanta for a series of speeches. 3-8-40 Atlanta, Ga.

"The church people do not suffer as much as the pessimists say, nor are they as well off as the optimists say," Dr. Westin declared, "but you can rely on one thing, the church has more freedom in Germany now that the war has broken out than they ever did before.

Want Unity.

"The reason—the powers want a united nation in time of trouble."

Dr. Westin, professor of church history in the University of Uppsala, Swedish state college, said the church in Germany is just as free under Hitler as it ever was and that Hitler had never bothered the Baptists.

"Martin Luther did not burn all his bridges behind him when he formed the Lutheran church. That is, he left a church supported by the state, and with this tie, Hitler has had a legal right to exercise control over the church.

"It all goes to show the necessity for a free church. There should be no connection between church and state."

Dr. Westin said the churches in Sweden were giving every aid possible to the Finns, fully realizing that victory for Russia is a defeat for the church. Swedish churches are being used to house refugees from Finland.

Dr. Westin will speak at the Emory university chapel at 10 o'clock this morning; at Columbia Theological Seminary chapel at 10:15 o'clock tomorrow morning; First Baptist church at 11 o'clock Sunday morning; Spelman College chapel, 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon; Druid Hills Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night; Morehouse College chapel at 9 o'clock Monday; Atlanta Baptist Ministers' meeting, First Baptist church, at 10 o'clock Monday.

Dr. Westin is in this country on a speaking tour which will take him through the middle west.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 27, 1940

Higgins Heads Negro Finnish Relief Group

President Samuel R. Higgins of Allen university has accepted the state chairmanship of the Finnish Relief Movement among South Carolina Negroes. He was selected for the work by A. Frank Lever, who is directing the Finnish Relief Movement in this state.

Doctor Higgins has almost perfected his organization among Negroes. He has called to his assistance Prof. G. E. Nelson of Benedict college. Professor Nelson is chairman of the movement in Richland county and assistant to President Higgins in the state work.

In his organization, President Higgins has designated the second Sunday in March as statewide collection in all Negro churches in the state for the Finnish movement.

In speaking of the collection, Doctor Higgins said yesterday: "We suggest that all contributions be converted into checks, made payable to Finnish Relief and sent to A. Frank Lever, state director of the Finnish fund, Columbia.

"We are asking all county chairmen to ask all churches in the counties to take a special after offering on the second Sunday in March."

The county leaders named by President Higgins in his tentative organization are: Anderson, S. C. Perry; Bamberg, S. D. Rickenbacker; Barnwell, Solomon A. Guinyard; Beaufort, J. S. Shanklin; St. Matthews, J. A. Ford; Chester, S. L. Finley; Cheraw, Dr. G. W. Long; Summerton, Maceo Anderson; Colleton, the Rev. J. I. Hamilton, Walterboro; Hartsville, Dr. H. H. Butler; Dillon, Helen D. Hagains; Edgefield, W. E. Parker; Winnsboro, W. A. Ross, Sr.; Florence, L. F. Buckner; Georgetown, J. B. Beck; Greenwood, W. A. Armwood; Conway, B. J. Rhue; Camden, P. B. MaDodona; Lancaster, E. E. Riley; Clinton, J. T. W. Mims; Bishopville, George C. Abraham; Chapin, Gonzales Lybrand; McCormick, Dr. W. S. Mims; Mullins, the Rev. J. H. White; Bennettsville, B. E. Graham; Newberry, U. S. Gallman, Sr.; Orangeburg, James C. Parker; Saluda, T. H. Hammond; Spartanburg, C. C. Woodson; Sumter, J. C. Prioleau; Union, Dr. A. A. Simms; Kingstree, William Anderson.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
February 3, 1940

Queer Reasoning

Of course Paul Robeson, the Negro baritone and actor, has a perfect right to refuse to participate in benefit performances for the Finnish relief fund, but his reasoning is difficult to follow by American sympathizers with Finland. If he had given as an excuse that he is pro-Russian, and let it go at that, his behavior would have seemed less strange and his reasoning less muddled.

But Robeson preferred to base his anti-Finnish feeling on a lack of sympathy for England, a country which he blames, in large measure, for the tragic situation which prevails in Finland today. He not only hints that an Allied victory would be vain, because he says it would not solve the problems of "the oppressed in the colonies" and "the problems of the workers," but he sees "the reactionary influence" of England in the Scandinavian countries as the inspiration for the present hostilities in Finland. He even subscribes to the twisted Communist philosophy that Russia is fighting a defensive war. He denies that he is personally a Communist.

Practically all Americans definitely believe that all this bunk disseminated by Moscow about Russia being "threatened" by her tiny Scandinavian neighbor is sheer propaganda, manufactured for home consumption. But here is a person who believes in it and subscribes to it. If Russia is fighting a defensive war it is because the vast armies of Russian soldiers have been unable to crack the Mannerheim Line. It was certainly an offensive war, with Russia as the attacker, when it started.

If Paul Robeson refuses to sing or act for the relief of Finland, there are plenty of other talented Americans who will welcome the assignment. Finland's friends are plentiful on this side of the ocean.

England Will Allow Negroes To Train In Officer Camps

LONDON, England—Restrictions in Britain's army broke down here with the recent admission of a Jamaica Negro to an officers' training camp. The Negro was Arundel Moody, 22-year-old son of Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored Peoples, who is training for a commission as the result of an appeal by his father to the Minister of Colonies, Malcolm MacDonald.

Moody stated his son had been studying medicine at London University and that when war broke out Negro students expressed a desire to join the army. MacDonald assured him that government policy would be to abolish the color bar at home and overseas and promiser to instruct territorial governors to give preference to nationals of colonies over Europeans in official appointments.

SAYS FRENCH EQUALITY IS ONLY A SHAM

Padmore Points Out Most Colonials Are Denied Right To Vote

NEW YORK CITY, March 8 — Contrary to popular American belief, only a very small section of the French colonial population is permitted to enjoy the status of citizenship, or even permitted the enjoyment of elementary civil liberties, according to George Padmore, specialist in colonial problems, and Chicago Defender foreign correspondent, writing in The Crisis magazine for March. 3-7-40

Mr. Padmore points out that most people, and especially Americans, have been deceived about racial equality in the French empire because they have based their judgement on the "very minute" section of French Negroes who are granted equality. Defender Chicago, Ill.

The French have been more clever than the English, he declares, in dealing with their dark colonial populations. Like the English, they educate and train a small group of colored people to help them control the masses of Negro subjects.

But whereas the English maintain a color line even against the dark leaders they seem to favor, France embraces this small group and grants it full social equality, including intermarriage.

Iron-Clad Control

This policy, with the English and the French, has had the same result, namely, iron-clad control of the masses of the darker colonials; but the French have been able to plant the impression throughout the world that they really believe in equality.

The Padmore article in The Crisis entitled "Subjects and Citizens in French Africa" declares that France, which has the largest empire in Africa, has divided its Negro people into two classifications, citizens and subjects, and that the vast majority—some 60 million—is made up of subjects who have no citizenship rights.

Cannot Hold Office

They cannot vote, they cannot hold office or do anything that a citizen may do. They exist to work and pay taxes. They may apply to become citizens after fulfilling certain civil and military qualifications. Mr. Padmore says:

"So cleverly has the mask (of 'liberty, equality, fraternity') been used that the French capitalist class has been able, more than any other imperialist power, to deceive the world regarding the true nature of its despotism toward its colonial populations."

Harlem Section Hails Soviet Finn Peace

Daily Worker

Sees Victory for Negroes In Setback of British Imperialism

3-19-40

The signing of the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland is a victory of tremendous importance for the oppressed peoples in the colonies and dependencies and especially for the Negro peoples, the Harlem Section Executive Committee of the Communist Party declared.

New York

"It is a victory for the Negroes because it is a setback for Anglo-French-American imperialisms, the chief hangmen of the Negro people.

"These age-old and implacable enemies of the Negroes reckoned on utilizing the mad adventurist dreams of the puppets the Finnish bankers and landlords, the Mannerheims, Rytis and Tanners, as a firebrand to ignite a world war, a joint counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union, the land of Socialism and National Freedom.

"But these Negro-hating colonial slave-drivers of London, Paris and Washington reckoned without the proletarian peace policy of the Soviet Union, without the powerful might, the unmatchable daring and skill of its Red Army, the international army of the working class and all toilers.

"This brilliant achievement in the struggle for peace will inspire the Negro masses and the downtrodden of all countries in their struggle for peace and national freedom."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

Suggests Nazi Plan As Cure

Nancy Cunard Gives Racial Angle of War

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS—(ANP)—Not the least interesting of newspaper perusals is the following one: "Since the War of Secession America is in a state of Decadence". The author of this astonishing remark is none other than Hitler; it was made to Hermann Rauschring, a former president of the senate of Dantzig, as now revealed in an interesting series of articles by the latter in "Paris Soir." Herr Rauschning tells how he was a guest at one of Hitler's dinners in 1933. The question of Germany's making sure of obtaining the friendship of the U. S. had come up, and the Fuhrer expressed contempt at the existing political regime of that country.

"The framework of a great social hierarchy," he said, "which was based on the concepts of slavery and inequality, was destroyed (when the South was beaten). He damned the system which purports to put on equal footing the descendants of Spanish grandees and the descendants of Scandinavian Polish and Hungarian emigrants "and the scum of Oriental and Balkanic Hebrews." The spirit of combativeness, according to Hitler would have to be awakened again in the U. S.; and with it a strong reaction against Negroes and people of color; but the existence of lynch law and the realization amongst some American elements that there is generated, although Nazism, he concluded was the only system by which it could be done. And he stated then and there that a powerful organization to promote National-Socialism (Nazism) would shortly be working throughout North America.

Time has passed and since then it has been shown how this plan was put into effect, and what fate has come to it. Much was heard of the Nazi trials over here. The illustrated weekly, "Match," reproduced photographs from "Junges Volk" (Nazi magazine in the U. S.) showing Abraham Lincoln next to Herst Wessel with the words "both died for the future of their peoples." French comment was to point out the outrageous nature of this coupling of two totally different characters: "Lincoln was the adversary of racism and the liberator of the slaves, and Herst Wessel was a vulgar adventurer killed in a brawl and made into a tin-god here of the third Reich."

AFRICA DISCUSSED

Another statement has aroused comment in some of the British press who want to know what authority there is for its having been made. The subject is that of the return of German colonies, and Duff Cooper, who was minister for war until he resigned because of being unable to accept the Treaty of Munich in September, 1938, is taken to task for having said in lectures in the U. S. that Germany would have been given colonies if Hitler had known how to handle the situation properly. Mr. Cooper is reported to have said that, on return from Munich, Britain's prime minister appeared to be in a mood for concessions and that Germany's colonial claims would be considered. Since then the Fuhrer had antagonized Great Britain. This is one more of the many things that we shall not know about any too soon, but the fact remains that Duff Cooper was war minister and, consequently in a position to speak with authority.

While Africa figures here as a subject for lectures and conferences France is being described to African audiences in French West Africa. General Brecard has asked that during the long enforced hours of waiting in trench and dug-out along the Front a series of talks should be given French soldiers on all sorts of empire subjects. In French Guinea (French West Africa) a famous chief Seydou Nourou Tall, has undertaken in his country what is described as "a veritable crusade against Hitler." He is an elderly man but wanted to enlist. He is also a holy man, the grand Marabout, chief of Black Islam. The whole of Coranic teaching is against racialism, and apart from all considerations of loyalty to France Mohammedans have revolted against the Nazi race theories. In Cairo Arab papers have made comparisons between French ways and German ways. The French, they state, respect Islam and the Moslem cult and form of worship, whereas the Arabs remember only too well the brutality of the Germans who were in Near East in 1914-18. "They were there than as allies," says the paper, "and they ill-treated the inhabitants. What would it be like if they came again, this time as conquerers?"

SHOW DISAPPOINTING

An African who knows France well from having lived here, is a head schoolmaster from Dahomey, author of two books on his country "Blood-Pact in Dahomey" and "Doguicimi." He started a series of talks on France and will analyze for Dohomoans in Africa the events which led up to the September Crisis of 1938 and the circumstances which attended the start of the war. In France he spoke in schools and to audiences of World War veterans on matters concerning the French empire. As described in official despatches and bulletins the enthusiasm for France in the colonies has been almost incalculable. Governors and Administrators have been making extensive tours of inland regions," far from spheres of political influence" and have expressed surprise at finding the Negro peoples so aware of what the struggle between France and Germany means. A description of a considerable number of young men who enlisted in Gaboun (French Congo) runs: "Nearly all of the volunteers speak French correctly; many know how to read and write it. The majority of these is composed of clerks who occupied enviable positions in public administrations or in commerce. Very advanced elements who will become an interesting proportion amongst the number of soldiers with military rank."

A very great many French reservists who were intellectual workers, writers, artists, businessmen, etc., are at or near the Front with the rank of a simple soldier. So there will be numerous cases in the French Armies of Africans technically higher in military rank than hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen mobilized as plain infantry and artillerymen. A French review, "La Vie," has lately discussed the project of forming airmen amongst Africans of French colonial possessions and French protected peoples. The words of Marechal Lyautey, at the end of the World war, have not been forgotten: "The weapons of victory were forced in colonial campaigns." For indeed black troops were used in all campaigns of conquest, in Senegal, Ivey Coast, Congo, Dahomey, Sudan, Madagascar. A recent figure given here of the colonial troops in France is three divisions—of which two divisions are Sengalese.

Regulations for closing-time of night-clubs and dance halls have eased up a little. It seemed like old times to go into the very agreeable "Cabane Cubaine" in Montmartre and find a good band led by the Cuban colored artist, Barreto. His brother, famous pianist Marino Barreto, he told me, has his own orchestra in London's leading club "The Embassy." The "Cabana Cubaine" has always been a favorite with artists and poets, and I recalled my evening there during the big International Writers congress in 1937 with four leading poets of color—Langston Hughes, Jacques Roumain, the Haitian, Nicolas Guillen, the Cuban, Damas, the French Guianian.

Montmartre is so empty and closed at present you would hardly know it. But many "dancings" are opening again; "where are the musicians?" asked the proprietress. "All have gone away and now there will be a need for them." Recently I was in the Melody's Bar," to which they tell me will soon return Opal (Olley) Cooper, the colored singer who has packed the place for a number of years. A good band here, five Cubans called Caille's orchestra, and a lively little Martiniquian dancer, "Fernandez" by 11 o'clock the place was so full of officers and soldiers on leave and Paris, eager to spend this night at least awake till two a.m. that the tables invaded the whole of the dance floor. Drinks 50 francs apiece at the bar..the barman spending his 10 days leave from the front at work here.

Frankly I find the Casino de Paris show with Josephine somewhat disappointing, although it has good numbers. Josephine Baker has long since become the great French star and the days of the real hot jazz are gone forever. The best thing in the show is a small troop of Africans, with Mudio Vincent drummer and dancer from Cameroon, at their head. Authentic West African rhythms on drums and song magnificent authentic steps are the result. Mudio studied these things, he told me years ago when I knew him working at the Brussels exhibition, in his own country. Some of the dances are so rapid that the effect is like watching electric currents running through the dancer's body. Mudio should have a big future before him.

Senegalese Sailor

The Senegalese are serving not only in the land armies but also in the navy.

This Senegalese sailor belongs to the French West African unit. His appearance is impeccable, his expression calm and dignified.

UNWRITTEN COLOR LAW SAID TO RULE BRITAIN

Courier 4-6-40
Pittsburgh Pa

LONDON, April 1 (ANP)—An unwritten color bar is the rule throughout the British Empire except in New Zealand, according to Dr. Harold Moody, African physician, who reports in a letter to American friends, rebuffs received by a brilliant colored medical student who sought post-graduate experience as a house surgeon in English hospitals. "He was turned down on every hand," declared Dr. Moody, "and such treatment as this is excused by the Englishman's saying 'No Negro is entitled to such a chance until the race proves itself fit by producing some world famous surgeons.'"

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9 Africans Get French War Medals

Afro American
4-13-40
Baltimore Md

By VICTOR GAILLARD
(Exclusively for AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers)

PARIS, France — Military honors were bestowed upon nine French-African soldiers, recently, for distinguished service during hostilities at the front.

The list, with the valorous deeds for which they were cited follow:

Military Medal

MILHOUD BEN LHABIB private — Volunteered to take part in a surprise attack. Was the first to swim across a swollen river and set up a rope bridge for his companions. During the action, showed remarkable courage and contributed to the rescue of his adjutant who was wounded.

HAMAR BEN BOUCHTA, private — Volunteered to take part in a surprise attack under particularly difficult conditions. Zealously swam across a swollen river several times, under enemy fire. By attaching a cord he enabled his comrades to effect a retreat and saved many lives.

ZIADI AMMAR, tirailleur, 1st class — Very good tirailleur Very seriously wounded by shell fragments on September 27, 1939 when he was working at laying barbed wire. Set the finest example of courage and calm. One leg amputated.

KRACHE SAID BEN MOUSSA, sergeant — Calm and courageous non-commissioned officer, volunteers for all dangerous missions. Having at the head of a group penetrated a mine-field, succeeded with a heavy stick in making several of them go off, thus enabling the section to attain its objective. Was wounded.

MERROUCHE SALEM, sergeant — Energetic and brave head of a group, always at the extreme forward point of his section. Went well beyond the objective fixed and was stopped only by the fire from German casemates. He then continued to set an example by taking the machine-rifle of a wounded man, and remaining at the latter's post under enemy bombardment.

War Cross

DJELLOUL BEN MOHAMED, corporal — Volunteered to take part in a surprise attack under particularly difficult conditions, took command of his group under enemy fire when its leader was wounded, effected the retreat of his troop and recrossed the river by swimming over, after all his men had left the adverse bank.

ABDESSELEM BEN AHMED, tirailleur and MIMMOUM BEN BELAID, tirailleur — Volunteered to take part in a surprise attack under particularly difficult conditions. Sprang back in the water under enemy fire, to rescue and bring back to shore their captain, who had been wounded three times."

Legion of Honor—Chevalier

GOURINE, KADDOUR BEN ATTALAH, Lieut. — Officer who can be counted upon in all circumstances. Has constantly shown nerve and energy since the commencement of operations. When his section was under accurately aimed enemy fire, he did not hesitate to verify its origin by going to an exposed observance post, where he was wounded.

SIX WEST INDIANS JAILED BY BRITISH

Amsterdam News
4-27-40
New York

By ERIC WALROND

LONDON—Loyalty to king and empire and a desire to help win the war for imperial Britain and her allies were repaid with sentences to hard labor in an English prison recently, when six Jamaican stowaways on the former German steamer Pomona arrived in London and were arraigned in Thames Police Court.

The six boys, who made the hazardous voyage expecting to "join the British army and help finish off Hitler," as they declared, were given four weeks' imprisonment each with hard labor to boot. Four of the boys were described as "stateless" and recommended for deportation.

Boys Called "Darkies"

The men on arrival in London were front-paged in the Daily Express as "six little darkie boys . . . the unofficial contingent of the Jamaica Expeditionary Force." Their fashion styles ranged from yellow overalls and wide, baggy trousers to khaki shirts and dungarees. One wore only a striped vest and a pair of flannel pants. Only one wore shoes.

Coming close to the theatre of war with every expectation to get into the fray, one of the boys told his 22 brothers and sisters, 12 of whom had fought for England in the last war. "Ah sure hopes," he was quoted as saying, "Ah ain't gonna get put in jail. Ah's come all this way to get in the Army and Ah sure is going to boil over if Ah don't see nothing but iron bars."

Railroaded to Jail

Another swore that if they took him before the judge, he was going to get down on his knees and say: "Sir, Ah wants you to let me free so I can join the Army and fight like my father fought in the Great War. If you don't let me join, it's gonna break mah heart." It is not known if any of the stowaways had a chance to say his little piece in Court for the proceedings were held in secret.

"Negroes And Jews" Banned From Public Life In France

Tribune
8-22-40
Philadelphia Pa.

PARIS — La Belle Josephine—like La Belle France—is verbotem. No more will Jo Baker, formerly of South street, Philadelphia and Seventh avenue, New York, cheer the sad hearts of Frenchmen with sprightly dancing and chirping song.

The Nazis have said, "no more of it" and no more of it will there be.

In Mein Kampf, Hitler told the world his abhorrence of all of darker hue and last week there came an order through that part of Nazi-occupied France barring, "Negroes and Jews" from the French stage and screen.

Fascist France aping sedulously the actions of its Nazi master will no doubt pass the edict through its own possessions and with those laws comes an end to an era.

JO WAS SYMBOL

Jo Baker might well be called the symbol of that era. She was the epitome of the thousands of Negro entertainers, expatriates, who made this country their home following the first World War.

Success, fame, fortune were hers, added to which was popularity among thousands of French who saw her entertain in the various theatres and night clubs of Paris, or who met her in the salons and drawing rooms where the gorgeously-garbed figure was a cynosure for all eyes.

And Josephine loved it. The little brown girl who got her start in her home town, Philadelphia, became more French than American. The ordinary and usual routine of the Negro entertainer was not for her. She was Gallic through and through and it was only the true Latin who could sense her exotic personality. Some years ago she made a visit to this country where she appeared in a show on Broadway. But it was no go—the goods she had to offer was past understanding as far as the American theatergoer was concerned and her appearance could not be labeled a success.

RETURNED TO FRANCE

She returned to Paris and was more popular than ever. She married into the Italian nobility in a wedding which reached papers all over the world.

When the war came she threw herself into the service of her adopted country. War work at home and on the front lines was hers. Like many prominent personages she had her "own" regiment, which received particular attention from her. She danced, sang and visited along the Maginot Line. At home she knitted and wrapped bandages.

Then the Germans came bringing with them all the prejudices and hates inculcated into them by Hitler.

NO ROOM

There was no room for Jo Baker or for anyone of her race, for the ban imposed by Hitler on the Jew applied to the Negro as well. Nothing was heard from Paris until last week. Then came the news—Jews and Negroes are not permitted on the French stage. There is nothing more.

Perhaps Jo Baker will flee the country and come back to her native home. Possibly she will even be allowed to leave but if she does you may be certain that none of the fabulous jewels and the exquisite clothing for which she was famous will go with her. Only the barest necessities can you take from Germany and the countries occupied by Germans. There is practically no place else to go but America. All of Europe save England is in German hands. Spain, with the bloods of the Moors in so many of its people, follows the German pattern. Perhaps there will be a sequel to the story.

NEGROES "LOST"

For the hundreds of other Negroes in France the story is the same. It will be a winter of poverty for many more than the French and other nationalities. Not allowed to work at the things they know best, there are only hard times ahead for the colored folk. All the world where they found work and made a living is at war. No one has time any more for amusements—all are busy hiding from bombs and running from airplanes. So an era has ended—a Golden Era—when Europe was the stamping grounds for many a colored dancer, actor or actress. Fame and fortune were to be had in the bright capitals of the continent. But in recent years the capitals have been darkening and now the blackout is complete.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

FRENCH JUSTICE BINDS AFRICANS TO REPUBLIC

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

(Copyright 1939; reproduction expressly prohibited.)

PARIS, France, Jan. 25—(By Air Mail)—Students of political economy, observers of colonial administration in Britain, America and throughout the world wonder why black troops fight their hearts out for France. They wonder why the whole empire has rallied to the colors with such enthusiasm.

It is because every African from Togoland to Senegal knows that the French believe in racial equality and treat colored people with justice. He knows a black man may attain to all positions under the Republic, and that he can live wherever and with whom he chooses, for there are no statutory laws forbidding marriage between persons of different race here.

Courier

1-27-40

UTTER SLANDERS AGAINST FRANCE

In crossing the Atlantic on several occasions. I have been shocked to hear American tourists call France a degenerate nation. To hear this from people who did not know the language or the customs or the traditions of the country angered me. It made me even more angry when I found their only ground for making such slanderous statements was the Frenchman's liberality and sophisticated unconcern about racial differences. White America has not reached the cultural heights necessary to appreciate such an attitude, for if to treat people with common decency is a sign of degeneracy, then I think it would benefit and strengthen America to "go forth and do likewise."

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT FROM NAZIS

France's black colonials not only revere their mother country, but they passionately hate Germany. They carry in memory unpleasant souvenirs of brutal German colonial methods in Togoland and Cameroun. When some of the cases of harsh German discipline and barbarism were revealed, it was at first thought that these were the most horrible examples, but after the war learned that these methods were part of the plan of the German colonial system and not at all exceptional. No wonder the blacks give their lives for the annihilation of Nazism and racism!!

France symbolizes liberalism, politeness, the spirit of equality and fraternity, while Germany represents a black-out of all the finer instincts and principles. With "Mein Kampf" stating that a black man is half monkey, and Heitch, one of Hitler's advisers, saying in his book that no political right should be given blacks, is it so strange that the black man sees in German victory a total abolition of the rights he has already won the hard way?

Since the abolition of slavery, the black man's rights were never more in jeopardy.

The Colored Man's Position In The French Nation

A Letter From Paris

Dear Editor:

I accept with pleasure to write for your American readers, as you have asked me, on the position of the coloured man in the French nation.

The coloured men who live under the French flag have acquired all the rights of free citizens. They are bound to France by the solid ties of sentiment and reason. They have an eternal gratitude towards this noble nation which declared in the face of the world for the first time in history the equality of all races.

Nashville Globe

The recognition of the coloured people as equal members of the great human family dates effective-y from the French Revolution. When the National Assembly, in its historic session of August 20, 1789, proclaimed "Men are born and remain free and equal," it announced the rights of all human beings.

Indeed, by men must be understood all human beings, without distinction of sex, nationality, religion or colour.

Nashville, Tenns 1-12-40

The Convention, in a magnificent

4 Review- BFH 1-8

act of justice and humanity, respecting the principle of equality, abolished slavery on February 4, 1794.

In 1803, however, Napoleon, wishing to satisfy the cupidity of the colonial settlers protected by Empress Josephine, violated the principles of 1789 by re-establishing slavery in the colonies.

The Republic of 1848, inheritor of the traditions of the Revolution, gave the final blow to this servile condition by effacing forever from the laws and institutions of France the disgrace of slavery.

During the reign of Napoleon III, from 1852 to 1870, the coloured inhabitants of France's four most ancient colonies, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, took no active part in the political life of the nation.

I wish to emphasize by this historical introduction, the point that the evolution of the coloured people in the French Empire and the place they now occupy in the nation is the work of less than a century.

The abolition of slavery in 1848 permitted a small number of coloured people to receive an education, despite the open hostility of the former slave-owners. By 1865, several of them had become doctors, lawyers, court clerks, etc., all positions until then exclusively reserved to the white aristocracy.

The proclamation of the Third Republic in 1870, which re-established universal suffrage, was the point of departure of the real intellectual and social progress of the coloured people of the Antilles. Universal suffrage quickened the movement of liberation.

In Guadeloupe and Martinique, the first coloured elite won seats in the legislature. This was the start for timid but useful reforms which soon transformed the Antilles and favoured the rapid evolution of the coloured people.

No doubt but political power was the most powerful lever which hastened the coloured man's definite emancipation. It permitted the development of primary and secondary schools which in turn helped the coloured youth of the Antilles develop into the men needed to conduct the islands' public affairs.

Intellectual progress was so rapid that at the dawn of the 20th century, Guadeloupe and Martinique had already formed an elite in the local schools and in the universities of France, who are the pride of the nation as well as of the natives of the Antilles.

The educated and modernized coloured man is completely integrated into the social and political life of the French nation.

The Republic, faithful in that point to the immortal principles of the French Revolution, considers justly that all its citizens have "an equal right to be admitted to all public honors, posts and employment, according to their personal ability, and without any other distinction than their capacities and talents." The country believes that to refuse a coloured man who has shown proof of his ability because he is a coloured man would be committing an iniquity.

Coloured men are admitted to all the higher schools of the State Polytechnic, Colonial, Saint-Cyr, and so on.

They are admitted to the highest posts the government has to offer. They have become governors in the colonies, administration officials, court justices, etc.

In the army, they can become high ranking officers. Such is notably the case of Rear-Admiral Mortenel, who commanded the anti-war raid defenses of the city af Paris during the War of 1914.

There are many coloured professors in the schools and colleges of France charged with the task of forming the hearts and minds of the French youth. M. Serge Denis, professor in the University of Paris, has just been named member of the Jury at the Sorbonne which examines candidates for professorship.

Nashville Globe

The coloured man plays an important role in politics also. They are not only elected to Parliament by the inhabitants of the colonies, white or coloured, but also by certain sections of continental France. Mr. David, a practising physician from Toulouse, and M. Bloncourt, a professor, both elected at the legislative elections of 1936, represent French home departments but came originally from Guadeloupe.

1-12-40

Coloured men have occupied, and still do, many high posts in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. The fact no longer astonishes anyone here.

Some have been members of different Cabinets in the capacity of Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State, as for example, Mr. Lemery, Diagne, Candace, Delmont, Monnerville.

Nashville Tenn

Henry Lemery and Gratien Candace are uncontestably the most representative personalities in the French Parliament.

Senator for Martinique, M. Lemery is one of the best orators in the Upper House. He was Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine in Clemenceau's Cabinet and Minister of Justice and Vive-President in the government headed by Deumergue.

Gratien Candace, who represents the Guadeloupe as deputy for the last 27 years, has been twice Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and is now Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

This policy of assimilation practised by the French throughout their empire has won for them the grateful friendship of all the coloured people who live in the shadow of the French flag. They feel they

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During the reign of Napoleon III, from 1852 to 1870, the coloured inhabitants of France's four most ancient colonies, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyana and Reunion, took no active part in the political life of the nation.

I wish to emphasize by this historical introduction, the point that the evolution of the coloured people in the French Empire and the place they now occupy in the nation is the work of less than a century.

The abolition of slavery in 1848 permitted a small number of coloured people to receive an education, despite the open hostility of the former slave-owners. By 1865, several of them had become doctors, lawyers, court clerks, etc., all positions until then exclusively reserved to the white aristocracy.

The proclamation of the Third Republic in 1870, which re-established universal suffrage, was the point of departure of the real intellectual and social progress of the coloured people of the Antilles. Universal suffrage quickened the movement of liberation.

In Guadeloupe and Martinique the first coloured elite won seats in the legislature. This was the start for timid but useful reforms which soon transformed the Antilles and favoured the rapid evolution of the coloured people.

No doubt but political power was the most powerful lever which hastened the coloured man's definite emancipation. It permitted the development of primary and secondary schools which in turn helped the coloured youth of the Antilles develop into the men needed to conduct the islands' public affairs.

Intellectual progress was so rapid that at the dawn of the 20th century, Guadeloupe and Martinique had already formed an elite in the local schools and in the universities of France, who are the pride of the nation as well as of the natives of the Antilles.

The educated and modernized coloured man is completely integrated into the social and political life of the French nation.

The Republic, faithful in that point to the immortal principles of the French Revolution, considers justly that all its citizens have "an equal right to be admitted to all public honors, posts and employment, according to their personal ability, and without any other distinction than their capacities and talents." The country believes that to refuse a coloured man who has shown proof of his ability because he is a coloured man would be committing an iniquity.

Coloured men are admitted to all the higher schools of the State Polytechnic, Colonial, Saint-Cyr, and so on.

They are admitted to the highest posts the government has to offer. They have become governors in the colonies, administration officials, court justices, etc.

In the army, they can become high ranking officers. Such is notably the case of Rear-Admiral Mortenel, who commanded the anti-war raid defenses of the city af Paris during the War of 1914.

There are many coloured professors in the schools and colleges of France charged with the task of forming the hearts and minds of the French youth. M. Serge Denis, professor in the University of Paris, has just been named member of the Jury at the Sorbonne which examines candidates for professorship.

Nashville Globe

The coloured man plays an important role in politics also. They are not only elected to Parliament by the inhabitants of the colonies, white or coloured, but also by certain sections of continental France.

1-12-40

Mr. David, a practising physician from Toulouse, and M. Bloncourt, a professor, both elected at the legislative elections of 1936, represent French home departments but came originally from Guadeloupe.

Coloured men have occupied, and still do, many high posts in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. The fact no longer astonishes anyone here.

Some have been members of different Cabinets in the capacity of Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State, as for example, Mr. Lemery, Diagne, Candace, Delmont, Monnerville.

Nashville Tenn

Henry Lemery and Gratien Candace are uncontestably the most representative personalities in the French Parliament.

Senator for Martinique, M. Lemery is one of the best orators in the Upper House. He was Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine in Clemenceau's Cabinet and Minister of Justice and Vive-President in the government headed by Deumergue.

Gratien Candace, who represents the Guadeloupe as deputy for the last 27 years, has been twice Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and is now Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

This policy of assimilation practised by the French throughout their empire has won for them the grateful friendship of all the coloured people who live in the shadow of the French flag. They feel they share in the life of the nation, and for that reason are ready to defend in common with them ideals of liberty and justice for which France stands .

MAURICE SATINEAU,

Deputy for Guadeloupe, Vice-President of the Chamber Committee of Accounts and Economics. Member of the Superior Council of Overseas France.

"WE WILL DO THEE GOOD"

Moses said unto the children of Israel in the Book of Numbers, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." Every child of God holds this same invitation to each sinner today, to come to Christ and He will do thee good. This slogan is the battle cry of Christianity today, to all those who seek everlasting life through Jesus Christ our personal Saviour; the gates of heaven stand ajar, and let him come who will. The tree of life is free to all who elect to eat of its fruit. Those who hunger will never hunger again as Christ said on the mountain: "Blessed are they which hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."—Matt. 5:6.

It appears to a reasonable man, hat the way to the cross of Jesus s so plain and simple, that no man who finds the road to heaven can ose his way. Messengers of Christ stand along the roadside to guide he footsteps of the weary traveler, hat he may not leave the narrow path that leads from earth to heaven. These pickets are God's preachers in His pulpits; they never ire or fall asleep; like the vigilantes, they keep the vigil at all hours of the day and night, that hose on the way to the pearly ates may not lose their way.

As long as the children of Israel valked with Moses and Aaron, they ad no trouble, but as soon as they urned away to follow other gods, hen the God of Abraham, Isaac nd Jacob decreed that none of the sraelites above the age of twenty, who left Egypt with Moses should see the Promised Land, and as a consequence of their sins, God kept them wandering around in the wilderness for forty years, and until ll of them were dead. The Lord hen under the leadership of Caleb nd Joshua led the younger generaion into the Promised Land and placed them in possession of its great riches. In like manner, God s going to kill out all the old white and black devils who are blocking he way of the youth of the present age, in their efforts to wipe out sin, race hatred and intolerance, in order to establish a higher and nobler life for all men. Then men and races will have the love of Christ Jesus in their hearts, from one to another. And every man will love his neighbor as he loves himself. Then the millennium will come, and the world will have universal peace and good will to all men. Hear ye the preacher, when he sounds the tocsin, "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

Fuhrer Thinks Abolition of Slavery Hurt America and the Nazi System Is Needed to Set the Country Right

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS. — (ANP) — Not the least interesting of newspaper perusals is the following one; "Since the War of Secession America is in a state of Decadence." The author of this astonishing remark is none other than Hitler; it was made to Hermann Rauschning, a former president of the senate of Dantzig, as now revealed in an interesting series of articles by the latter in "Paris Soir." Herr Rauschning tells how he was a guest at one of Hitler's dinners in 1933. The question of Germany's making sure of obtaining the friendship of the U. S. had come up, and the Fuhrer expressed contempt at the existing political regime of that country.

"The framework of a great social hierarchy," he said, "which was based on the concepts of slavery and inequality was destroyed" (when the South was beaten). He damned the system which purports to put on equal footing the descendants of Spanish grandees and the descendants of Scandinavian Polish and Hungarian emigrants "and the scum of Oriental and Balkanic Hebrews."

The spirit of combativeness, according to Hitler, would have to be awakened again in the U. S.; and with it a strong reaction against Negroes and people of color; but the existence of lynch law and the realization amongst some American elements that there is generated, although Nazism, he concluded: was the only system by which it could be done. And he stated then and there that a powerful organization to promote National-Socialism (Nazism) would shortly be working throughout North America.

Wessel a Tin God

Time has passed and since then it has been shown how this plan was put into effect, and what fate has come to it. Much was heard of the Nazi trials over here. The illustrated weekly, "Match," reproduced photographs from "Junges Volk" (Nazi magazine in the U. S.) showing Abraham Lincoln next to Horst Wessel with the words "both died for the future of their peoples." French comment was to point out the outrageous nature of this coupling of two totally different characters: "Lincoln was the adversary of racism and the liberator of the slaves, and Horst Wessel was a vulgar adventurer killed in a brawl and made into a tin-god hero of the third Reich."

Another statement has aroused comment in some of the British press who want to know what authority there is for its having been made. The subject is that of the return of German colonies, and Duff Cooper, who was minister for war until he resigned because of being unable to accept the Treaty of Munich in September, 1938, is taken to task for having said in lectures in the U. S. that Germany would have been given colonies if Hitler had known how to handle the situation properly.

Chamberlain's Mood

Mr. Cooper is reported to have said that, on return from Munich, Britain's prime minister appeared to be in a mood for concessions and that Germany's colonial claims would be considered. Since then the Fuhrer had antagonized Great Britain. This is one more of the many things that we shall not know about any too soon, but the fact remains that Duff Cooper was war minister and, consequently in a position to speak with authority.

While Africa figures here as a subject for lectures and conferences France is being described to African audiences in French West Africa. General Brecard has asked that during the long enforced hours of waiting in trench and dug-out along the Front a series of talks should be given French soldiers on all sorts of empire subjects. In French Guinea (French West Africa) a famous chief Seydou Nourou Tall has undertaken in his country what is described as "a veritable crusade against Hitler." He is an elderly man but wanted to enlist. He is also a holy man, the grand karabout, chief of Black Islam. The whole of Coranic teaching is against racialism, and apart from all considerations of loyalty to France Mohammedans have revolted against the Nazi race theories.

Arabs Favor French

In Cairo Arab papers have made comparisons between French ways and German ways. The French, they state, respect Islam and the Moslem cult and form of worship: whereas the Arabs remember only too well the brutality of the Germans who were in Near East in 1914-18. "They were there then as allies," says one paper, and they ill-treated the inhabitants. What would it be like if they came again. this time as conquerors?"

An African who knows France well from having lived here, is a head schoolmaster from Dahomey. author of two books on his country "Blood-Pact in Dahomey" and "Doguicimi." He has started a series of talks on France and will analyze for Dahomeans in Africa the events which led up to the September crisis of 1938 and the circumstances which attended the start of the war.

In France he spoke in schools and to audiences of World war veterans on matters concerning the French empire. As described in official dispatches and bulletins the enthusiasm for France in the colonies has been almost incalculable. Governors and administrators have been making extensive tours of inland regions," far from spheres of political influence" and have expressed surprise at finding the Negro peoples so aware of what the struggle between France and Germany means.

Natives Speak French

A description of a considerable number of young men who enlisted in Gaboun (French Congo) runs: "Nearly all of the volunteers speak French correctly; many know how to read and write it. The majority of these is composed of clerks who occupied enviable positions in public administratons or n commerce. Very advanced elements who will become an interesting proportion amongst the number of soldiers with military rank.

A very great many French reservists who were intellectual workers, writers, artists, business men, etc., are at or near the Front with the rank of a simple soldier. So there will be numerous cases in the French armies of Africans technically higher in military rank than hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen mobilized as plain infantry and artillerymen.

A French review, "La Vie," has lately discussed the project of forming airmen amongst Africans of French colonial possessions and French protected peoples. The words of Marechal Lyautey, at the end of the World war, have not been forgotten: "The weapons of victory were forced in colonial campaigns." For indeed black troops were used in all campaigns of conquest, in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Congo, Dahomey Sudan, Madagascar. A recent figure given here of the colonial troops in France is three divisions—of which two divisions are Senegalese.

Night Clubs Open

Regulations for closing-time of night-clubs and dance halls have eased up a little. It seemed like old times to go into the very agreeable 'Cubana Cubaine" in Montmartre and find a good band led by the Cuban colored artist, Barreto. His brother, famous pianist, Marino Barreto, he told me, has his own orchestra in London's leading club, "The Embassy."

The "Cabana Cubaine" has always been a favorite with artists and poets, and I recalled my evening there during the big International Writers congress in 1937 with four leading poets of color—Langstone Hughes, Jacque Roumain, the Haitian, Nicholas Guillen, the Cuban, Dumas, the French Guianian.

Montmartre is so empty and closed at present you would hardly know it. But many "dancings" are opening again; "where are the musicians?" asked the proprietress: "All have gone away and now there will be a need for them." Recently I was in the Melody's Bar," to which they tell me will soon return Opal (Olley) Cooper, the colored singer who has packed the place for a number of years.

Swing Until 2 A. M.

A good band here, five Cubans called Caille's orchestra, and a lively little Martiniquian dancer, "Fernande" by 11 o'clock the place was so full of officers and soldiers on leave and Paris felt eager to spend this night at least awake till two a. m. that the tables had invaded the whole of the dance floor. Drinks 50 francs apiece at the bar . . . the barman spending his 10 days leave from the front at work here.

Frankly I find the Casino de Paris show with Josephine somewhat disappointing, although it has some good numbers. Josephine Baker has long since become the great French star and the days of the real hot jazz are gone forever. The best thing in the show is a small troop of Africans, with Mudio Vincent, drummer and dancer from Cameroon, at their head. Authentic West African rhythms on drums and song magnificent authentic steps are the result.

Mudio studied these things, he told me years ago when I knew him working at the Brussels exhibition, in his own country. Some of the dances are so rapid that the effect is like watching electric currents running through the dancer's body. Mudio should have a big future before him.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

Sanford, N. C. Enterprise
September 27, 1940

Nazism And The Negro

HOW will Nazism affect the Negro? Hitler's own statement on the Negro in Mein Kampf is sufficient answer. He alludes to the Negro as "half ape". In other words, Negroes, in the judgment of the German dictator are not even all human. If they are not regarded as human, it is logical to assume that they are not entitled to the treatment of human beings. Hence, under the Austrian Corporal Negroes would be re-en-slaved and put upon the status of chattel property.

What of Britian and the Negro? Now, we have no illusions about the attitude Great Britian has maintained toward the Negroes in particular and the darker races in general. They have been deceived, betrayed and oppressed by Britian. No one can question this fact. Great Britian has employed the technique of divide and rule.

But under British rule, Negroes are, at least, regarded as human beings. In the British colonies, Negroes are marking some progress. It may be slow, but it is sure.

In England, Negroes are admitted to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Could a Negro go to any kind of school in Germany? We should say not. But even assuming that Negroes did not possess any rights in the British empire, it would still be to the interest of the Negro to support the cause of Great Britian because she is fighting for the preservation of the democratic system under which alone Negroes can hope for the ultimate status of free men.

—ONLY DEMOCRACY LEFT

England represents, with the passing of Czechoslovakia and France, the only center of democracy left in Europe. If England should fall, it will constitutd a definite threat to our democratic order here.

This is why Negroes should help Great Britian win, and strive for the downfall of Hitler and Nazism. It is enlightened self-interest. Negroes don't want Britain to win merely because they love her, but because they love themselves; because they love the democratic way of life and the status of human beings.

It is for these reasons, that it is to the interest of America and the Negro people that all aid, short of Ameica going to Way should be given to great Britain Airplane, destroyers and even battleships, should be given to England now to help her win the war. And if Great Britian is given munitions, planes and destroyers, she will win.

If Britian wins, it will be the greatest blow which can be dealt dictatorships, Fascists, Nazis and Communists.

France In Chaos and Dark Age; "Racialism" Promoted By Present Government

Democracy, Forced Into Life By The French People Is "Gone With The Wind"

Negroes and Jews Suppressed

NOV 16 1940

By CHATWOOD HALL

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla.

MOSCOW.—(ANP)—Like the chattel slaves of old, the brave, heroic, liberty-loving French people have been "sold down the river" by their "own" incompetent and corrupted rulers. And now one clique of the guilty—the Petain-Flandin-Laval gang—is pointing the finger of guilt at another equally guilty clique—the Daladier-Bonnet-Blum gang. The pot is calling the skillet black and guilty for the great debacle in France, a debacle which is bringing untold misery and hunger to the French people.

Democracy, long an attribute, forced into life by the French people, has "gone with the wind" and the French rich—the Rothchilds and their kind—have also gone in haste with their gold, stocks and bonds to America and elsewhere. But the suffering French masses remain; and it is they who are determined in the final count to pass judgment on their betrayers.

The French people this winter are faced with inhuman hardships resulting from the monstrous crimes of their traitors. These traitors feared the democratic French people more than they did the enemy and directed their blows mainly against the French "People's Front," the trade unions, the 44-hour week, vacations with pay, protection of mother and child, etc., under which all nationalities, colors and races in France lived in more or less fraternal working brotherhood and equality.

The situation in France, where Negroes, Jews and other nationalities did enjoy freedom and liberty far exceeding that in America and England, is alarming. Anti-Semitic and anti-Negro measures are being supported by the French government of Petain-Laval and Co. Jewish correspondents and journalists are being dismissed wholesale and Jews cannot hold administrative positions in banks, insurance companies and newspaper publishing houses. Negro and Jewish theatrical artists are barred from appearing on the French stage. And the French rulers who began this war unwanted by the French people, declared that it was a "war for democracy and civilization"!

Unemployment has reached alarming proportions, with no hope of improvement in sight. War industries, which employed hundreds of thousands, are being rapidly closed. The French army of many millions is being demobilized, thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Among those demobilized soldiers are tens of thousands of French African Senegalese troops who did not fall into the hands of the enemy. With "racialism" growing day by day in the French government's policies, these Senegalese warriors face an unhappy fate, including the American counterpart of "last to be hired, first to be fired."

The bony spectre of hunger casts its shadow over the French people. France's former ally, England, refuses to lift the blockade; the harvest has been almost a complete failure. Beginning in September, a strict ration card system was inaugurated on the prime necessities of life, such as flour, sugar, rice, bread, butter ,etc. The weekly allowance of cheese is only 50 grams, and of meat and butter, only 360 grams.

Wages are being reduced; workers' trade unions are forbidden any political activity, an activity and right by which they could struggle against reaction and for easing the burden on the French people, as they magnificently did pior to the beginning of the war.

Throughout France, wander, among the wreckage of war, an estimated 4,000,000 French and 2,000,000 Belgian refugees. Thru the irony of history, close coupled with and due to the delivery of Republican Spain into Franco's hands by Messrs. Daladier & Co., the French refugees were faced with barbed wire entanglements at the Spanish border.

The democratic youth of France, inheritors of France's glorious democratic traditions, are being obliged by the present French government to prepare themselves only for agricultural pursuits, as farmers and small artisans. Instead of studying Latin and arithmetic, French girls must study how to increase the birth rate and to become housewives.

The war in Europe is creating unlimited chaos, and France lies deeper in the wreckage than any other country. But this has not eclipsed the will of the French people, nor smothered their aim and det
rebirth
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Union, S. C., Times
October 31, 1940

THE NEW RACIAL "WHO'S WHO"

It isn't funny, of course. Nothing like this can be really funny in a Europe deluged in blood, tears and bitterness.

But in ordinary times it would be funny. The Spanish newspaper Arriba, celebrating the visit of Himmler, head of the German secret police, rejoiced in the fact that the Spaniards are not really a Latin people, as the world has so long supposed. They are really, Arriba discovers, the descendants of the Visigoths, an ancient Teuton people, and as such almost fit to receive and associate on equal terms with the Aryan Himmler.

Mussolini's sudden discovery that the Italians were really Aryans, thus making them also fit to associate with the Aryans who overrun their land in increasing numbers, is all of a piece with this. And of course the Japanese are now honorary Aryans.

It is not enough that the whole world should stew in blood. It must be served up in a sauce of dreadful tosh, to boot.

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

"No White Man Must Salute Black Man In British Army"

Noted Historian Gives the "Story Behind the Story" Regarding England's Fight to Save (Sic) Democracy.

By J. A. ROGERS
(Noted Historian-Columnist)

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DEC 7 1940

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Where does the black man stand in this war? What does all this slaughter and destruction mean to him?

The moment the war is viewed from this angle you'll find in it tremendously more than meets the eye—or the ear.

Britain declares she's fighting to preserve democracy. Germany announces she's out to destroy "plutodemocracy" and establish a New Europe. The power of gold shall be downed, and labor made triumphant, says Hitler.

Which of these holds the greater promise or the greater menace for the colored peoples of the world?

Let's consider Britain first. And let's see things as they are.

85% OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POPULATION IS COLORED

England has 500,000,000 people under her flag. Of these 425,000,000, or 85 per cent, are colored. In strict logic, the British Empire is a colored empire. But how much democracy has this 85 per cent ever had, or now has? Ask the Indian, the black South African, the black Australian, or any black Britisher who thinks for himself.

England was the originator of color prejudice. She sowed the seed in all her colonies. When the white Southerner or Ku Kluxer makes a religion of his white epidermis, he's only living up to English tradition. Today, wherever English is spoken, a black man is less than a white one.

During the last war, to be precise, July, 1917, while black Britons were even then giving their lifeblood to stem the German advance, Tid-Bits, leading English weekly, had this to say about Negroes: **"The one stern creed of the Empire is the eternal supremacy of the white over the black."**

Other writers with similar views could be cited galore.

COLOR PREJUDICE EXISTS EVERYWHERE

British color prejudice exists not only in the colored men's land but in the very seat of the Empire itself. The Frenchman, the German, the Italian, the Portuguese, the Belgian, all oppressed the Negro but when the black man arrived in their European homeland, he left all that behind, and was often treated so well that he was sometimes spoiled.

During the greater part of twelve years I spent in Europe, I never once saw a native German, or Frenchman, or Italian, or Belgian, discriminate against a Negro, except some occasional hotel proprietor to please a rich American. But in England, the poor Negro was worse off than in the South.

He could rarely get a job, and if he had one, he was often turned out to make way for a white man. As for relief, he had the greatest difficulty getting on that.

RACE RIOTS SWEPT ENGLAND DURING 1919

During the last war, England brought thousands of West Indians to work in the munitions plants and to man her ships. The Negroes of Cardiff said that when the white Englishmen were afraid to go to sea because of the submarines, they went. But what happened when the war was over in November, 1918? Instantly, if not sooner, the English people wanted the Negroes out of England, and when they did not go fast enough they were mobbed from one end of England to the other.

Race riots swept the great cities of London, Cardiff, Manchester, Liverpool and Hull, in 1919, precisely as they did in the United States the same year. No such atrocities occurred in France, which had a higher percentage of Negroes than England. The above are historical facts.

In the British Army, itself, conditions were but little better. It is a cardinal principle of the British Army that no white man must salute a black. Negro officers who went from the West Indies with their companies in the last war were quickly demoted to non-commisioned rank. Negro English doctors who volunteered were refused as the late Dr. Alcindor. I kew a West Indian, a very intelligent man, who served as secretary to a general that commanded in a part of the Near East, but because he was black he could go no higher than sergeant. I read his manuscript: "The British Negro In the World War," and it was a revelation of callous autocracy and discrimination. When the war was over, however, and the Negroes were being sent back to the West Indies to be discharged, a number of them were offered officers' stars, as a show-off for their loyal compatriots at home, an empty honor which most of them indignantly refused.

ROGERS SPENT FOUR YEARS IN BRITISH ARMY

I could make the above even stronger because I spent nearly four years in the British Army myself. It was only recently that one Negro, the son of Dr. Moody, eminent London surgeon, was admitted to an officer's training camp.

DEC 7 1940

The United States, with all her color prejudice, made a much better showing. She had hundreds of Negro officers in her army, some of whom rose to be major, and even colonel.

And just as black soldiers had to salute white officers so white soldiers of lower rank had to salute these Negro officers...all of which was a step towards the democratic ideal.

(More of this in our next issue.)

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

Well, maybe not in a million, but Norma Quaye is certainly a girl among thousands, for she is the only colored member of the Womens Auxiliary Territorial Service of Great Britain. Miss Quaye is shown here smilingly facing the camera with some of her "buddies" in London.—International News photo.

[illegible] 1-13-40 Defender

Versatile Paul Robeson Biting Off Too Much

WE were keenly disappointed when we picked up the papers last week and found that our inimitable Paul Robeson, athlete, scholar, singer and actor, par excellence, had allowed himself to be drawn into the controvery over the invasion of Finland by the Red Army of Soviet Russia.

It seems to us that the invasion is indefensible by even the most rabid Communist street speaker and most of them, the world's finest at the art of rationalization, have admitted that they were greatly embarrassed by Russia's unnecessary persecution of the smaller countries on the Baltic.

However, even if there were valid defenses for the outrageous war being waged against the tiny Finnish Republic, as honest a government as exists on the face of the earth, it appears so out of place for an American actor, who has fared so much better even in race conscious America than have the great geniuses of minority groups in other countries, to engage in any discussions of international politics where there is the danger of misunderstanding and subsequent damage to his splendid reputation as an artist.

Scholarly as Robeson is, he must be woefully ignorant of the intricacies of international politics to have made a statement such as the one recently attributed to him.

And too, instead of proving conclusively his recent claims that he was not a Communist, he resorted to the famous Communist technique of rationalization, and tried to turn the War on Finland into favorable Russian propaganda.

Mr. Robeson, please stick to singing and acting.

Journal and Guide
1-6-40
Norfolk Va.

Nazi Warship, Built in Secret, Described as Spee's Auxiliary

Combination of Raider, Supply and Prison Vessel Said by British Prisoners to Recall Days of Slave Trade

By The Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan 19—A secretly built warship—a combination raider, supply and prison ship—was reported tonight to have been the auxiliary vessel that accompanied the Nazi raider Admiral Graf Spee over three oceans and carried 300 prisoners under conditions that British captives said recalled the "days of slave traders."

A reliable naval source here declared the Admiral Graf Spee's auxiliary was the Altmark, a disguised 12,000-ton vessel capable of making twenty-five knots. She apparently has reached a secret haven with her seamen prisoners, this source indicated.

In London, the British charged the supply ship had not been reported for more than a month and it was possible she might have reached a German port. The British described the ship as a tanker.

A British statement yesterday charged that food and water on the auxiliary were "scarce and bad"; that prisoners were forced to sleep on vermin-ridden mattresses; and that British officers were humiliated before East Indian crew members.

Authorized sources in Berlin asked how the British knew about conditions on the tanker if they had not seized her. These sources also said the cleanliness of German ships was known throughout the world. The British, however, said conditions on the prison ship were described by British skippers who were freed from the Admiral Graf Spee when she put into Montevideo harbor last month after a running fight with three British cruisers.

Flew Norwegian Flag

It was said here that the last contact between the Altmark and the Admiral Graf Spee was on Dec. 8, less than a week before the battle off Uruguay. At that time the Altmark flew the Norwegian flag and bore the name of a vessel of that nationality.

The new warship was developed under cover in pre-war Germany and kept hidden until the start of the war, tonight's informant asserted. Especially designed as an auxiliary for Germany's 10,000-ton pocket battleships, she appeared in the guise of an innocent merchantman on the high seas, but actually, the source here said, she carried three 6-inch guns hidden behind shutters, plus an anti-aircraft gun.

In addition to the armament, the Altmark allegedly is equipped with a large number of prison cells designed to confine the crews of merchantmen sunk by the Altmark or the warship she was accompanying.

The Altmark, flying flags of various nationalities, was reported seen in South Atlantic trade routes by merchantmen who did not suspect her identity. She is said to have met German and neutral tankers at designated locations during her cruise with the Admiral Graf Spee.

Two German Ships in Ecuador

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALBOA, C. Z., Jan. 19—The German freighters Quito and Bogota, which sailed on Dec. 4 from Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the Panama Canal, have not yet arrived. A recent issue of El Universo of Guayaquil reports they are anchored near Dead Man's Island off the mouth of the Guyas River in the Bay of Guayaquil.

This is well within the Pan-American safety belt, but El Universo says the ships are afraid to proceed because the British cruiser Despatch is standing by to capture them. The Despatch caused the scuttling of the tanker Emmy Friederich and captured the Duesseldorf.

Times 1-20-40
New York

The Colored Man's Status In the French Nation

By MAURICE SATINEAU
(Deputy for Gaudeleupe)

PARIS.—The colored men who live under the French flag have acquired all the rights of the free citizens. They are bound to France by the solid ties of sentiment and reason. They have an external gratitude towards this noble nation, which declared in the face of the world and for the first time in history the equality of all races.

The recognition of the colored people as equal members of the great human family dates effectively from the French Revolution. When the National Assembly, in its historic session of August 20, 1789, proclaimed "Men Are Born and Remain Free and Equal," it announced the rights of all human beings.

Indeed, by men must be understood all human beings without distinction of sex, nationality, religion or color.

Washington D.C.

Abolished Slavery in 1794

The Convention, in a magnificent act of justice and humanity, respecting the principles of equality, abolishsd slavery on February 4, 1794.

In 1803 however, Napoleon, wishing to satisfy the cupidity of the colonial settlers protected by Empress Josephine; violated the principles of 1789 by re-establishing slavery in the colonies.

The Republic of 1848, inheritor of the traditions of the Revolution, gave the final blow to this service condition by effacing forever from the laws and institution of France the disgrace of slavery.

During the reign of Napoleon III, from 1852 to 1870, the colored inhabitants of France's foremost ancient colonies, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guayana and Reunion, took no active part in the political life of the nation.

I wish to emphasize by this historical introduction, the point that the evolution of the colored people in the French Empire and the place they now occupy in the nation is the work of less than a century.

Some Receive Education

The abolition of slavery in 1848 permitted a small number of colored people to receive an education, despite the open hostility of the former slave-owners. By 1865 several of them had become doctors, lawyers, court clerks, etc., all positions until then exclusively reserved to the white aristocracy.

The ploclamation of the Third Republic in 1870, which re-established universal suffrage, was the point of departure of the real intellectual and social progress of the colored people of the Antilles. Universal suffrage quickened the movement of liberation.

In Guadeloupe and Martinique, the first colored elite won seats in the legislature. This was the start for timid but useful reforms which transformed the Antilles and favored the rapid evolution of the colored people.

Politics Hastened Emancipation

No doubt but political power was the most powerful lever which hastened the colored man's definite emancipation. It permitted the development of primary and secondary schools, which in turn helped the colored youth of the Antilles develop into the men needed to conduct the Islands' public affairs.

Intellectual progress was so rapid that at the dawn of the 20th century, Guadeloupe and Martinique had already formed an elite in the local schools and in the universities of France, who are the pride of the nation as well as of the natives of the Antilles.

The educated and modernized colored man is completely integrated into the social and political life of the French nation.

The Republic faithful in that point to the immortal principles of the French Revolution, considers justly that all its citizens have "an equal right to be admitted to all public honors, posts and employment, according to their personal ability, and without any other distinction than their capacities and talents." The country believes that to refuse a colored man who has shown proof of his ability because is a colored man, would be citing an iniquity.

Colored men are admitted to all the higher schools of the State, Polytechnic, Colonial, Saint-Cyr, and so on.

They are admitted to the highest posts the government has to offer. They have become governors in the colonies, adminstration officials, court justices, etc.

High Ranking Officers

In the army, they can become high ranking officers. Such is notably the case of Rear-Admiral Mortenel, who commanded the anti-air-raid defense of the city of Paris during the War of 1914.

There are many colored professors in the schools and colleges of France charged with the task of fdrming the hearts and minds of the French youth. M. Serge Denis, professor in the University of Paris, has just been named member of the jury at the Sorbonne which examines candidates for the professorship.

Colored men play an important role also in politics. They are not only elected to Parliament by the inhabitants of the colonies, white or colored, but also by certain sections of continental France. Dr. David, a practicing physician from Toulouse, and M. Bloncourt, a professor, both elected at the legislative elections of 1936 represent French home departments but came originally from Gaudeloupe.

Colored men have occupied, and still do, many high posts in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. The fact no longer astonishes anyone here.

Cabinet Members

Some have even been members of different cabinets in the capacity of Minister or Under-Secretary of State, as for example, MM. Lemery, Diagne, Candace, Delmont, Monnerville.

Henry Lemery and Gratien Candace are uncontestably the most representative colonial personalities in the French Parliament.

Senator for Martinique, M. Lemery is one of the best orators in the Upper House. He was Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine in Clemenceau's Cabinet and Minister of Justice and vice-president in the government headed by Doumergue.

Gratien Candace, who represents the Guadeloupe as deputy for the last 27 years, has been twice Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and is now vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

This policy of assimilation practiced by the French throughout the Empire has won for them the grateful friendship of all the colored people who live in the shadow of the French flag They feel they share in the life of the nation, and for that reason are ready to defend in common with them the ideal of liberty and justice for which France stands.

Prejudice In London Is Cited

Noted Singer Says Segregation Rife in England

Daily World

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Mrs. Mae Haygood, noted singer, film and stage actress, long a resident of London, but who left the British Isle just before the present war told an Associated Negro Press reporter that prejudice and discrimination is rife in England and is particularly so in London, where all first class hotels either refuse a colored person admission or deny them entry into the dining rooms if they go get rooms.

Mrs. Haygood, a comely, charming brown-skinned woman, featured player in "The Women," "You Can't Take It With You" nite club entertainer and movie actress, went to England over four years ago. While there she married a colored Englishman.

She cited instances where Negro show people were refused accommodations in hotels after making reservations. "One of our leading band leaders secured a room in a hotel," she stated, "on condition he ate all meals in his room and never come to the dining room."

"While a colored person attracts much attention in the provinces," she went on, "the simple countryfolk also draw the color line, refusing to take any Negro into their homes.

WAGES ARE LOW

"The artistic and entertainment contributions of the Negro is appreciated by all Britons but they will not become social minded with black brother," she said. According to her, colored entertainers are tops in the amusement world in the tight little isle.

Wages are low for the domestic worker in England, she being able to hire an English maid in her home for as little as 75c per day Top salaries for English chorus girls are $12 per week. It is only the featured players who get good salaries, according to Mrs. Haygood.

On being asked how London is taking to the war and the "blackouts," she said it was a fearful sight at first to behold a great city in total darkness. And pedestrians while permitted to carry torches are warned not to use them on the streets. "The morale of the poor people is high," said the young woman who also said she was glad to be back in the U. S.

She stated finally that most of the people with whom she came in contact, were wishing the U. S would enter the war in the hopes it would end sooner. She quoted miner official as emphatically stating the U. S. would be drawn into the war before the end of summer.

Mrs. Haygood is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Haygood of New York, until after the war. Her husband, being of military age, remains in England

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Pushkin's Grandson Dies in Moscow

NOV 9 1940

Afro american

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—(ANP)—Gregori Pushkin, 72, the last surviving grandson of the first Alexander Pushkin, Russia's great poet, died at his home on September 1, from the ravages of a cancer from which he had suffered for the past several years.

For a long number of years Mr. Pushkin had worked in the manuscript department of the State Lenin Library which soon will be turned into the permanent Pushkin Museum. Gregori Pushkin attended one of Russia's military schools and commanded an infantry regiment during the World War.

Baltimore, Md.

Following funeral services at the Moscow Crematory on September 3, Mr. Pushkin's ashes were buried in the family plot at Loposnaya, a Moscow suburb. He is survived by his wife and an only son, Gregori, Jr., a commander in the present Red Army.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

It's 'Lynchage' For Herr Hitler

DEC 19 1940

NEW YORK.—(SNS)—Having learned well the lesson of America's fifty years of lynching as a technique to keep alive hatreds on the basis of false doctrines of superiority of races, Hitler has carried the program into France, according to information trickling into this country through refugees fleeing from the fallen Republic.

Daily W

Describing the manner in which Nazis have taken over the newspapers in Paris, as told to him by returning refugees, a writer in the "New Yorker" magazine for December 7 says:

Atlanta, Ga.

"The most blatant of the new Nazi papers is the anti-Semitic, anti-free-mason weekly Au Pilori. . . In an article headed 'No; No Trials!' It argues against letting lawyers fuss to defend the former French leaders at Riom and begs instead for 'the good, rapid, direct, ineluctable justice of the street. . the death of Blum, Daladier, Mandel, Reynaud, and Paul-Boncour' by 'lynchage.' "

With eight lynchings reported in the United States during 1940 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Congressional leaders refusing to allow the federal anti-lynching bill to come to a vote on the floor of the Senate, a direct slap at the United States was seen in Hitler's open advocacy of the lynching technique in France, through the columns of Nazi-dominated newspapers.

Negroes In London Win High Praise For Fortitude Under German Raids

Correspondent Tells How Bombardment Feels

DEC 14 1940 **By RUDOLPH DUNBAR** DEC 14 1940

(London Editor, Associated Negro Press)

LONDON—(ANP)—The civic beauty of London consists of a crumbling mass of masonry, miles of broken glass, and crackling furnaces of destruction caused by the indiscriminate bombing of German airmen. The appearance of London changes daily. Landmarks of the capital disappear under the random bombing of the enemy and buildings we knew and loved overnight, are not there in the morning.

One can no longer explore London at night for the lights of Piccadilly Circus are extinguished; the buses are dimly-lit shapes; taxis are crawling shadows. The bombardment has switched off the night life of London which was flourishing behind the black out curtains.

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

After dark, there is no longer any normal travelling for most of the people have taken refuge in their shelters for the duration of the night. The battle of Britain is at its peak; the bombardment of London which has been raging for the past two months now, with unmitigated savagery finds the defences of the capital as strong as ever—a citadel on Nazi can subdue.

MOURNFUL CHANT

__The wailing of the air raid siren is the most mournful chant one can ever listen to. There is something lethal in its sound and nerve-racking. Sometimes, one is forced to listen to a recital of it as much as 12 times a day. It is almost unbelieveable to hear the savage bark of the big guns in London, merging into a crescendo of sound that has not been equalled at any time during the history of England.

I shall never forget the first day of the blitzkrieg when the German high command sent over a hurricane of steel with intention of bombing us into subjection. Towards nightfall, I saw hundreds of enemy planes in the air. I am still asking myself why I am still alive because I've had so many narrow escapes. However, ' am safe and well—that is, at the time of writing this story. But alas! tomorrow I may never rise.

One night during one of the worse bombardments London had experienced, a high explosive bomb tore my black-out curtains away with unbridled ferocity. I thought that the end had come; the massive building rocked and I sprung to the door in order to balance myself on the side which I thought might remain standing. Nothing happened but I looked out of my window and it was like hell for the whole sky was scintillated with yellow and white bursts. Fragments of shells, some still glowing white or red, fell for some time afterwards. There did not seem a roof or a street within hundreds of yards that did not ring to the sharp clatter.

Buildings were rocked and people even in deep shelters had the impression that bombs were falling. One battery in particular sent vivid white flashes like lightning across the sky, lighting up everything. Double and triple reports crashed every second. The next morning several of my friends telephoned me to find out if I were still alive. I was, of course, able to answer in the affirmative in view of the fact that my name so far, had not been inscribed on any of the bombs that have fallen upon London.

It seems to demand more than speech, a kind of combination of the gifts of the musician and the painter to describe the swing and rhythm of the Battle of Britain.

When the Nazi planes fly over London on their nuisance raids they hover overhead with the buzzing persistency of metalic helicopter hornets returning every 15 minutes with a monotony that has chocked the agony of expectancy. Those tedious teutonic pedants, professor. Messerchmitt and Drs. Henkiel and Dornier, drum out their lessons from a celestial black board. The whistling bombs swish down from the perilous heaven like old robes which conjurs up into my mind the scene of a pantomine Beelzebub chasing Santa Claus down a drafty corridor.

While taking refuge at the ministry of information during a raid, I encountered a woman whom I often see in the course of my work. Quite calmly she exclaimed. "Oh, Mr. Dunbar! I am now a refugee". "Refugee" said I..__ "What do you mean?" She continued: "My house was completely destroyed by a bomb last night and luckily for me, I was at the ministry." She treated the incident as a matter of course and was not the least disturbed. Such is the high spirit of nearly every one you meet who are similarly affected. English people can take it and stay put.

Colored people in London have been caught in the full blast of the blitz as well, and their bouyant disregard of the devastating ordeal is quite remarkable. As a result they have even attracted the attention of the press. These are the words of H. N. Brailsford the distinguished writer on Reynolds News. "AT night fall and long before it, the population of these streets troops out to such shelters as it trusts. To one of these the people were already trooping at five in the afternoon-Christians and Jews together, with a few Lascars, and, here and there, a Negro, laughing as Negroes will, at the absurdity of their misery."

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

DEC 14 1940

RACE MAN CHERRED

An Evening Standard reporter who took part in the rescue work described the astounding fortitude of an elderly colored man, Thomas Harris Padmore, who was rescued from a cellar after three hours. Says the reporter:

"The rescue workers gave Padmore a cheer. Despite his ordeal he told them where to search for his wife and another person who was with him in the basement". His brother-in-law, who was injured, was sleeping on one of the upper rooms. He was found buried still in bed. above the debris that imprisoned Padmore.

Ghaston Johnson, the son of a very famous barrister in Trinidad, and a law student at the Inner Temple, lost everything he possessed save for the clothes he stood in, when a bomb completely destroyed the house he occupied.

The symphony of the bombardment of London goes on while Winston Churchill works day and night to make his defense so deadly that Hitler bombers will cease to visit London. It is now widely known that Hitler has been unsuccessful in his attempt to cast a gloomy mantle over, London. On the contrary, it is amazing to witness how the people are defying the victory. Those of us who survive this inferno, will have a marvelous story to tell of London's epic defense.

RACE PROBLEM * 1940
EUROPE

'JOE' BAKER MUST LEAVE FRANCE

The Plaindealer
Kansas city,
Kansas

VICHY, France.—Hitler's Nazism struck another blow at the darker races when Josephine Baker, the glamorous exotic dancer who was the toast of elite Parisian society for more than a decade ,has been expelled from the former French capital. She is the victim of a recent German edit forcing all Africans descent to leave Paris.

Miss Baker came to Paris in the Fall of 1926 wtih an American musical comedy called "Chocolate Dandies". She attr acted so much attention that the producers of the famous French "Folies Bergere" offered her a contract with liberal terms. She became a sensation overnight with her banana dance and her singing of popular French songs.

The Talk of Europe

Her phenomenal rise to fame [illegible] came the talk from one end of the European continent to the other. She owns a villa on the outskirts of Paris and is married to a wealthy Frenchman. Her first European husband, however, was an Italian count who died four years ago following an extended visit to America.

OCT 18 1940

Though beloved by Parisian theater-goers, Miss Baker was never popular in Berlin. She was booed and c at-called on her first and second appearances on the stage of the German capital in 1929 and 1930.

Many Negro theatrical artists and musicians are fleeing into Switzerland and Portugal. The establishments which formerly employed them are in territories directly under Nazi control.

Pressure is being exercised on the Vichy government to eliminate even in the unoccupied regions all Colored people from public life.

Blow Up Monument

While the expulsion measures were being vigorously enforced, France's monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers at Reims has been blasted by the Germans.

This memorial was erected to commemorate the heroism of the black army in the battles of Verdun Marne, Ypres and Sedan during the first world war. It was an imposing monument in bronze in which Negro soldiers were shown protecting the French tricolor.

Known as the Monument aux Noirs and erected in the very center of the Avenue de Chalons, at Reims, the memorial bore the inscription: "Aux Heros de L'Armee Noire" . . to the heroes of the black army."

In the cornerstone was a document dated October 29, 1922, in which public thanks were given the black soldiers for helping "liberal, motherly France" in her struggle. Among the signers was Andre Maginot, builder of the French defensive system of fortification that bears his name.

Regarded as an insult to the white race, Nazi authorities in France ordered the city administration of Reims to blow up the monument.

The deep racial hatred for black men is reflected in the following statement given out publicly by a high ranking German officer:

"The fact that the nation did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument shows more than anything else how deep it sank."

OCT 18 1940

The
Plaindealer
Kansas city
Kans

NAZIS DESTROY NEGRO SHAFT

OCT 19 1940

Raze Memorial Erected to Valiant Blacks of Late World War

Amsterdam
News
New York
N.Y.

VICHY, France — Declaring France's monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers who fought in the World War is an insult to the white race, German High Command in Berlin recently ordered the destruction of the "Monument Aux Noirs" on Avenue de Chalons at Reims which bore the inscription: "To the Heroes of the Black Army."

The monument which represented a bronze group of black soldiers gathered about the French Tricolor, was blasted from its foundations, and according to a statement by the Nazi military authorities in Frence, the utter destruction of the monument was not undertaken "entirely on its own initiative; it needed persuasion by the German military commander.

"The fact," the statement added, "that the French nation did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument shows more than anything else how deep it sank."

Built in 1922, the monument rested on a corner stone in which was placed a document expressing the public gratitude and thanks to the black soldiers of the Republic for helping "Liberal, Motherly France in the struggle between Germany in the World War. Andre Maginot, originator and builder of the ill-fated Maginot line, was one of the signers of the document.

Nazis Demand That French Destroy Monument to Negro Soldiers; Insult To Whites

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma city Okla.

OCT 26 1940

Incident Shows How Far France Has Fallen Under The Heel of Hitler It Is Claimed

Sacred Symbol Is Blown Up

BERLIN.—(ANP)—Nazi Germany's ideas of racial superiority have forced France to destroy her monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers for services in World War 1, it was disclosed Saturday.

The "Monument aux Noris" at Reims was regarded by the Germans as "an insult to the white race.-' It showed a group of black soldiers gathered around the French tricolor and the inscription read, "Aus Heros de la-Armee Noire"—"to the Heroes of the Black Army."

A document dated Oct. 29, 1922, in which public thanks were given Negro soldiers for helping "liberal, motherly France" in her struggle, and signed by General Andre Maginot, among others, builder of the Maginot line, was contained in the cornerstone.

Nazi leaders said the Reims city administration undertook the job of blowing up the monument, "not entirely on its own initiative, but helped by persuation from the German military commander."

"The fact that France did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument shows, more than anything else, how deep that nation sank," declared authorized sources.

Nazis Destroy Monument To French Blacks

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 19 1940

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The "Monument Aux Noirs," erected by France to perpetuate her gratitude to her colored soldiers for loyal and heroic services in the World War, has been blasted on German orders, according to reliable information which reached here last week from Berlin.

Located on Avenue de Chalons at Rheims, the monument was regarded by the Germans as an insult to the white race, it was said. The bronze monument represented a group of colored soldiers gathered about the French tricolor. The inscription read: "Aus heros de la'armee noire" (to the heroes of the black army).

MONUMENT BLOWN UP

In the cornerstone was a document dated October 29, 1922, in which public thanks was given the colored soldiers for helping "liberal, motherly France" in her struggle. Among the signers was Andre Maginot, builder of the Maginot line.

OCT 19 1940

German sources said that the Rheims city administration undertook the job of blowing up the monument—"not entirely on its own initiative; it needed persuasion by the German military commander."

"The fact that the nation did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument, shows more than anything else how deep it sank." stated an authorized source.

J. A. Rogers Says:--

"JIM-CROW SIGNS GO UP, COME DOWN IN NAZI-OCCUPIED PARIS THESE DAYS"

DEC 28 1940

Friend Gives Courier Columnist An Exclusive "Inside Story"—French Negroes Shocked By Conditions—Political Leaders Thrown Out of Jobs—Also Tells of Mulatto-Colored German Troopers.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By J. A. ROGERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—An old friend of mine who has just returned from France and witnessed the German occupation of Paris has been telling me his experiences.

This friend has lived so long in France that he has almost none of the American left in him. While there he was highly connected and enjoyed of the best in freedom and living conditions. Being black, even in New York, he says, is like being in prison. Still, he says, he was glad to get away from his beloved Paris because no sooner had the Germans entered than jim-crow signs went up just as in the dear old Southland, except that the Jews were included.

Most of the signs have since come down, he says, because the French people simply refused to go into the places that had them.

MANY THROWN OUT OF GOVERNMENT JOBS

This racial discrimination has been a terrific shock to the French Negroes. Most of them have been thrown out of their jobs, especially the government jobs. Senator Lemery, native of Martinique, who has held very high government posts, including that of Attorney-General of France in the Doumergue Cabinet, was the first to be ousted.

Lemery had been named minister of Colonies by Marshal Petain but the Nazis wouldn't have him. Gratien Candace, a full-blooded Negro from Guadaloupe, who was vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and head of the budget for the French navy, was also kicked out.

Candace has been the head of the French merchant marine for a number of years, and perhaps did more than any other in building it up. Rene Maran, author of Batouala, and his white wife had to run for their lives. As for the British Wst Indians, they were promptly arrested and sent to a German prison. One of them who had a German wife and a child, was roughly handled in addition. The shock, my friend says, has been terrible for him, too, as the very last place on earth he expected to see a color line was France.

DIDN'T CONSIDER THEMSELVES NEGROES

The French Negro did feel himself pretty secure. Time and again many of them told me that they did not consider themselves Negroes, but Frenchmen. I had the greatest difficulty getting information from some of the leading French Negroes. In 1927. I wrote Senator Lemery, asking him for an interview as I wished to include him in my "World's Greatest Men and Women of African Descent,' but I never had an answer.

The late Deputy Diagne, a native African, kept me cooling my heels for two hours in his office, and when I finally was admitted he was rather abrupt, and gave me no information about himself, though he promised to send it to me. He wanted to be known as a Frenchman, he said.

Of course, all were not like this. Delmont and Candace, both of whom had been Cabinet Ministers, were most cordial and gave me all the information I asked for. All in all, however, the French Negro, that is, the upper-class one, didn't want to be reminded about race, which, of course, was understandable.

Courier

This plight of the once free, and almost spoiled, French Negro contains a lesson that certain Afra-americans would do well to take to heart. I mean those Negroes who are in assured positions, government and otherwise, and some of whom feel so secure, as far as their own future is concerned, that not even a lynching stirs them any longer. In this category must also be included those who shun or taboo all talk of race, even though the jim-crow car or the Negro ghetto stares them in the face.

COMPARES THIS NATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

But all these dwellers in a fool's paradise, all these ostriches with their head in the sand, may be due for a rude awakening. It happened in France; it can happen here. And in France, the white people were generally against it. In America, a great majority are already in favor of it.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The peril of Fascism in America is much greater than most people think. Indeed, so far as the Negro is concerned, the United States is the most fascist country I know, save South Africa.

My friend from Paris tells me he was not a little amazed to see mulattoes in the German army (evidently the sons of Senegalese soldiers and the German women of whom we had heard so much) and that these mulattoes marched beside the white Germans and went everywhere with them as comrades.

The fact is that while color prejudice is a fetish with the American and the English, it is largely a means to an end with the German.

There are already any number of American Fascist groups organized against the Negro as the Ku Klux Klan, the German-American Bund, the Anglo-Saxon Clubs, and the Christian Front. If ever the occasion offers, you'll see all the groups drift together in one solid front with the Negro and the Jew their first victims.

Yes, the Negro had better watch his step. History has a most uncanny, most uncomfortable way of repeating itself. Back in the 1850's, nearly every Negro, thinking and unthinking, was militant. There were no government jobs then and fine homes were a rarity. In the 1800's, too, there was much color prejudice in France when Napoleon restored slavery in Guadeloupe and tried to do so in Haiti. Now, you may wager the French Negro is being militant about race again.

DEC 28 1940

As long as there is an active volcano nearby, there's always possibility of an earthquake. Take heed ye that thinketh ye standeth, lest ye fall.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940

EUROPEAN WAR

EUROPE

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

In his address to the nation delivered Sunday night, called by some a speech on National Defense and by others a bid for third-term nomination for the Presidency, the Chief Executive had the following to say:

> "But there is an added technique for weakening a nation at its very roots, for disrupting the entire pattern of life of a people. It is important that we understand it. The method is simple. First, discord. A group—not too large—a group that may be sectional or racial or political—is encouraged to exploit their prejudices through false slogans and emotional appeals. The aim of those who deliberately egg on these groups is to create confusion of counsel, public indecision, political paralysis and eventually a state of panic. Sound national policies come to be viewed with a new and unreasoning skepticism not through wholesome political debates of honest and free men but through clever schemes of foreign agents."

5/31/40

It would have been quite enlightening to his fellow citizens had the President been explicit, rather than vague, in referring to the group, "Not too large—a group that may be sectional or racial or political." By being explicit, we could have known whether the groups referred to really are large or small.

It undoubtedly is true that there are many foreigners and hyphenates in this country who may become spies, saboteurs and traitors in time of war or when this country launches its program for national defense. But the charge of critics of the New Deal is that the New Deal has spawned more of these enemies of this country's welfare than anybody else. Americans from outside the New Deal circle were the first to raise their voices against unAmerican groups when these groups were thriving upon advertised partnership with the New Deal.

When the President vaguely refers to a group that is "racial" and charges it with using disruptive tactics it is very probable that enemies of the Negro race will seize upon the President's words as an excuse for undertaking to silence the protests of those individuals and organizations which voice their grievances against the party in power for its failures, its broken promises and its policies that appear to lead to this country's involvement in Europe's war.

It is no secret that the New Deal, which once encouraged American Negroes to believe that they were to experience a second emancipation under President Roosevelt, is now bereft of a majority of its Negro supporters. Negroes have become disillusioned over New Deal penaceas; they think the President is more concerned with oppressed people in foreign lands than with the oppressed people of the United States; they are sorely disappointed over the New Deal's failure to enact the Federal Anti-lynching law, and they are impressed with the soundness of the contention made by Senator Charles McNairy to the effect that the Anti-Lynching Bill could have been passed in the Senate had it received any help from the White House.

Negroes of the United States want no part in a war in Europe, where they would be called upon to die to help one band of imperialists to achieve a victory, the net result of which would be to continue the sinful exploitation and enslavement of millions of members of the darker races of Africa and Asia.

Negroes of the United States, while wholeheartedly in favor of all of the preparedness necessary to protect this country from invasion, do not relish paying exhorbitant taxes, resulting in their further impoverishment, if the money is spent chiefly in the interest of a preparedness for a New Deal third-term and only meagerly for national defense.

Along with millions of other Americans, equally as patriotic as anybody in the New Deal, a vast majority of Negroes in the United States will insist upon their right to criticise the policies of the New Deal and the public expressions of its leaders. They realize that it would be 'dandy' if all criticism of the New Deal could be suppressed in the name of "national emergency" but the example of what comes from such a surrender as it is portrayed in the march of Hitler and Mussolini challenges all thoughtful Negroes, as it challenges all other Americans worthy of the name, to remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

MALE CITIZENS TO BE LISTED IN 4 CLASSES

More Than Four Million Names Listed On Roll For Duty

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — If you are interested in the fast moving spectacle of war, and are between the ages of 18 and 4[illegible], male, resident of the United States, it may be to your advantage to know that you will soon fall into one of the following four classes—should Germany and Italy resent Mr. Roosevelt's helping hand as extended the Allies:

6-22-40

Class 1—Available for service immediately.

Class 2—Deferred because of importance to the nation of services rendered in civilian life.

Class 3—Deferred because of dependants.

Class 4—Deferred because of insan itpy,hysical unfitness and alien citizenship.

Mobilization plans of the United States, known officially as M-Day plans, are an outgrowth of the selective draft about the registration of 48 per cent of all males in the United States and the selection of 2-810,096 men for war duty.

But a few mistakes that crept into the hastily improvised draft of 1917 have been eliminated in present plans, should need for them arise.

In the modern army, there will be more specialists than there were in the last army. Only persons excused in the future would be members of the armed forces and foreign diplomatic personnel and a few of the highest federal and state officers.

Hitler's Triumphs Change Order of Recruiting Station

KANSAS CITY—(ANP)—"We don't want Negroes."

Such is the answer which was flung in the faces of colored citizens of this city prior to the date of the explosion of the European powder keg which convinced the war department that Mr. Hitler and Mr. Goering, backed by every citizen of Germany, mean to deal them a more artrociously formidable degree of misery and destruction than that which resulted from the "Rape of Ethiopia" by Mussolini, and Count Ciano.

Just two months ago, a representative of the Associated Negro Press applied for enlistment in the army at a local recruiting station to check the claims of colored youths of the [illegible] Corps area and this city, that they had been told that "no Negroes were wanted in the army."

A number of young men addressed certain colored units, on request of the ANP, referring to the information given them by recruiting officers and inquiring after the possibility of enlisting in the army. In reply, officials of Negro units declared that they were not enlisting any Negroes at present; but assured the aspirants that they would be notified when vacancies occured.

But last week, as Hitler's legions forced the Allies back against the walls of the English channel, the recruiting officers were advised to scuttle the war department's "no Negroes wanted" refrain for a theme which might induce approximately 70 young Negroes of Kansas City to answer the call to the colors.

With Billions Appropriated For Defense, What Of The Negro?

Age
6/1/40
New York N.Y.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As war clouds spread and mechanized, artillery speeds on misssions of death, while bombers scream and cannons roar, and youthful soldiers, fruit and flower of England, France, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Denmark and Germany, die as offerings to the God of War. America continues to wonder what it is all about?

What are the implications of this conflict so far as Americans are concerned? Does it mean involvement for us? And, finally, are we again to be called upon to send American youth across the seas to fight on foreign battlefields?

Questions, such as these, call for clear thinking and objective, intelligent decision. Sober reflection, seeking answers these days, is sitting at the firesides of American homes as mothers, fathers, sons and daughters gather around American family-council tables. These are momentous days.

Let it be stated at the beginning: All of us, as always, are committeed to united, spirited, and confident national defense.

The Congress of the United States has been immediately responsive to the President's recommendations. Under legislation, already passed, BILLIONS of DOLLARS will flow from the Treasury to carry his recommendation for defense into effect.

The articulate expression back of this action, however, is that this defense money shall be spent to make it safe for us here in America, not for "defense" on foreign shores. Vivid memories of our last adventure of this sort makes us hesitate, wary, cautious.

This hesitant caution grows out of contemplation of many vexing questions which continue to arise. The democratic practice calls for free, open discussion and reasonable consideration of the factors entering into unified national interest.

Many unpleasant facts must be boldly faced, and adequate solutions found. If there has been lack of efficiency in preparedness, despite the $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 appropriated for national defense during the past seven years, adequate explanation should be forthcoming as a guarantee that the present BILLIONS being appropriated will be wisely used for national defense, and no part diverted for other purposes.

The seven-year hostility to industry must be abandoned, and a coordinated program involving Government, Industry, and Labor should be put underway.

Negro Directly Affected

Directly affected—certainly, as directly as any of the factors already mentioned, is the status of the Negro in these programs of national preparedness. He is a citizen of the Republic; he is expected to meet the obligations of citizenship, including armed defense of the country. In all the past, in every war of our country, he has bravely met these obligations, and won deserved praise for his military exploits.

As we face the troubles and menaces of this day and hour, there are serious questionings among the Negro people. Not of their loyalty, but of a not-understandable attitude by those who have the duty and responsibility of preparing for eventualities.

Why should a race that has proved its loyalty find itself faced with prejudices and discriminations as the nation prepares for national defense?

New Deal Draws Color Line

These colored citizens of our country know that they are being rebuffed, and not included in present enlistment programs; they know that the Secretary of War has not put into practice his pledge to use them as Air pilots; they know that the four colored regiments of the Regular Army are being humiliated and treated as servants instead of soldiers; that they are not receiving the military training other Army units are receiving; they know the U. S. Army is short of men, and every effort has been made to enlist whites,—why are they refused? And, why is not every branch of the armed services of the government open to them as loyal citizens of the country as they are to other racial groups?

Colored citizens who vote and have their votes counted in all sections of the North, East, and West are inexcusably derelict if they do not press through their representatives in Congress for an answer to these questions.

They can, by united action, force a reluctant Democratic administration dominated by Southern Democrats to open the "doors of opportunity", and raise the morale of the colored people from its present low estate to the same exalted heights of enthusiasm and fervor which have characterized their patriotic services in all past periods of national peril. They should be on the job of doing so at once.

Democratic State Convention Asks For Negro Combat Units In The U. S. Army

Resolutions Coming From Negro Democratic Ass'n Brings Liberal Expression Regadring Nat'l Defense

Demoted Status Charged To Pat Hurley

Dispatch
6/16/40
Oklahoma City

"If the Germans launch a blitzkreig against this nation, and all you have said this afternoon about preparedness, and the dangers that lie ahead, are the 200,000 Negroes of this state want to be armed with something else besides brooms and mops" declared Editor Roscoe Dunjee Monday, while acting as spokesman for the Negro Democrats of the state, before the resolutions committee of the State Democratic convention.

"Why I thought that the Negroes were accepted in the reserve officers corps and had full standing in the army" declared one of the members of the committee.

"Yes, they were partially so recognized during the world war" declared the Dispatch editor, "but when Pat Hurley went in as secretary of war, following our return from across the seas, he cut Negro combat units into bits and today even at Fort Sill Negroes are nothing but manure handlers"

"We want the right to fight in the air corps, the state malitia and every unit of our military establishment. The black man has a record for loyalty and devotion to this flag and to this nation, and in moments of peril like this we demand the right to carry modern weapons and fight side by side with our white brothers.

The impassioned statement came following Dunjee's introduction to the committee that was made by Attorney B. C. Franklin, Tulsa, and others who appeared on the committee were Mayor Letchen Hill, Boley; Mrs. Pearl Howard, Langston: Mrs. W. E. Grissom,

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Defense "For Whites Only"

Wash. Tribune
6/29/40
Washington, D.C.

The present war emergency brings into bold relief most of the assininity and absurdity of race prejudice in America. Prejudiced white Americans can hardly shake with genuine emotion at the dying "civilization" in Europe and the retreating "champions of democracy." They can scarcely afford to "view with alarm" the rolling of the undemocratic tanks of the conquering enemy. For these crocodile-teared eyes are invariably dried and widened at the ghost of America's own undemocratic, unfair and assinine practices and policies.

Among these absurb un-American activities which should be ferreted out in high places, are those which go to the very roots of our defense program. To date, the policy of the War Department seems to be that the defense of America is "for whites only." So far Negroes are being rejected at recruiting stations for all branches of the service. Negro national guard regiments have been stigmatized by orders to add to their names "colored."

Here in the District of Columbia a glaring example of short-sighted defense preparation comes to light. Company A of the 372nd Infantry, District National Guard, is all that is left of that famous battalion which was decorated in France with the coveted Croix de Guerre with Palm during the World War and earlier served with honor on the Mexican border.

But when the new armory for the District of Columbia National Guards is erected at a cost of $2,750,000 present plans make no provision for Company A.

Under a special committee of the Federation of Civic Associations on District of Columbia National Guard headed by W. D. Nixon, a petition on this matter is going forward to the President of the United States.

The Tribune agrees with these words of the petition and urges that the President give to them careful consideration when this petition reaches him:

"It seems to appear that there are those in authority who deliberately by unfair and unjust methods seek to undermine and shake the faith of the colored citizens in the democratic principles of our government. It is tragic in times like this that any man or group of men because of prejudice and short-sightedness, is willing to sacrifice their country's welfare by spreading dissatisfaction to a minority group of over 12,000,000 Americans."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Army Needs Brains Money Not Enough

Tribune

(AN EDITORIAL)

5/23/40
Philadelphia Pa.

ALL AMERICA has accepted President Roosevelt's plea for "adequate preparedness" for the United States. The man on the street and the big business executive alike agree with their President that old-fashioned armaments have been made obsolete by the modern war machine created by Germany's Hitler and his agents.

The Atlantic Ocean has shrunk from a journey of several weeks to one of a few hours, so that it is not the natural barrier it was in 1776.

The bombing plane makes a battleship fit for the junk pile.

And modern, quick moving tanks move across barriers of steel as if they were paper.

America is now remembering the pleas of its Brigadier-General William L. Mitchell who urged America to strengthen its air forces back in 1910. For his pains he was courtmartialed and discredited by the gentlemen who control the army.

But today the European War proves that Mitchell was right and the "big wigs" of the Army and Navy were wrong.

Today Americans are willing to spend billions of dollars to prevent the destruction of everything which is dear to their hearts.

BUT MONEY IS NOT ENOUGH! THE UNITED STATES ARMY NEEDS BRAINS. In fact, the refusal of army chieftains to listen to General Mitchell proves a lack of brains in the top men of the Army and Navy.

Imagine any country threatened with war refusing to train men unless they are of a certain racial extraction. And that is exactly what the United States Army officials are doing.

Hitler has proved what spies and secret agents can do behind the lines before his army marches in. Norway is an excellent example. Sabotage is as old as human history, yet American army officials and big business men will take into the army and into war material manufacturing plants men of questionable loyalty and give them top positions, which they refuse to give to colored men—men who have proved with their life's blood that they are loyal Americans.

It is important, therefore, that Army officials change their antiquated ideas concerning armaments. But it is more important for them to permit intelligence to take the place of prejudice in the selection of personnel.

The best war machines in the world will be useless unless they are in the hands of competent men, whose loyalty can not be questioned.

And all America should remember, as they now remember General Mitchell, that colored men are not spies; that colored Americans will not set a time bomb under American munition plants or blow up a bridge.

And the United States Government should prohibit its army officials from issuing stupid orders that only WHITE men may be enlisted in the army, except in restricted positions.

The President, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, should issue an order requesting the officials of the navy to cease their foolish policy of only employing colored men as mess boys.

Of course, the men who control the defenses of America can consider this editorial as lightly as they did General Mitchell's plea for a stronger air force. But if they do, history will prove that again brass hats instead of brains had control of the Army and Navy.

Reactionary Prof. Dill Finds a Formula For Brutal Treatment of the Negroes

Daily worker
6/18/40
New York

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The great genius of the Negro people and the [illegible] oppression they receive under American imperialism were contrasted in two interesting news items yesterday.

The prize find of Leopold Stokowski's nation-wide search for an orchestra of young musicians is a 14-year-old young Negro boy who plays the trumpet. The lad is so talented that Maestro Stokowski waived the age limit of 15 in order to include him in the orchestra.

This boy will grow up one day. He will want to live, to become a great artist and contribute to his country's culture. He will want that full equality and opportunity which the lying capitalists tell him exists.

But what will he find?

The second news story tells us. Professor D. B. Dill of Harvard declared that Negroes should man tanks and submarines in the armed forces because they can stand heat and brutal, tortuous conditions better than anyone else.

This is the most cynical expression of the national system of oppression against Negroes that has appeared in many a day. Adding insult to injury, Professor Dill backs up his inhuman proposal with "scientific studies," showing that the Negro is made for brutality.

First, the idea is to drag the Negro people off to war, to kill, butcher and maim, and to be killed, butchered and maimed by workers who are their fellow victims and allies.

Secondly, Prof. Dill's scientific theory is to "justify" placing the Negro in the worst and most vicious conditions—conditions which the Negro would be dying to maintain.

Not only is Prof. Dill's theory used to "justify" discrimination against Negroes in the army and navy, but it is used in peacetime to make Negro workers "beasts of burden" in the most hazardous and unsanitary work—for which they get less pay because "they can stand it better."

Note well that Professor Dill doesn't ask that Negroes be admitted to commanderships, to the army and naval academies, or to all other posts in the armed forces on the basis of full equality. This probably wouldn't jibe with his "scientific findings."

But like the precocious little trumpet player, who symbolizes the artistic genius of his people, the Negro wants to live. He's fighting to live—and in a fight which is the concern of the whole American people.

He doesn't intend to smother himself to death in a tank or in a submarine, to save Wall Street's anti-Negro system.

By P. L PRATTIS

The second World War began in 1932.

After the first World War, an elaborate machinery, inspired of the League of Nations, had been set up to prevent another such slaughter . . . among white nations . . . to protect themselves from one another. Pacts galore were entered into among white nations. It was never contemplated that any of the articles of the covenant of the now dead League of Nations should ever be invoked to protect the weaker peoples of Africa, Asia or South America from aggression. This was particularly true in respect to the peoples of Africa and Asia, for these were peoples of different races, different colors and, therefore, different sorts. The League attempted to set up safeguards to prevent one white nation from making war upon another white nation. That was the high and holy principle.

Therefore, in 1932, when Japan grabbed Manchuria from China, the League was not prepared to act. There was the so-called Nine-Power Treaty, engineered by the American Secretary of State, Kellogg, but even the signatories of this treaty or pact, had never thought of supporting the terms of this agreement to protect Chinese interests. The Kellogg Pact was drawn up to maintain the status quo in Asia, or China, in the sense that such signatory tacitly agreed not to jeopardize the interests of the other powerful signatories. China did not count. The United States was not to encroach upon Japanese interests and vice versa. The Japanese were not to encroach upon British interests and vice versa.

Courier 5-25-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

When Japan grabbed Manchuria, each of the Kellogg Pact signatories took steps to protect its own interests in China, not Chinese interests, sovereignty or the Chinese people. The Chinese and Japanese were a different sort. They "aggressed" or were the victims of aggression in a different world where the rules didn't apply. Japan got away with her grab.

The League of Nations missed its first great opportunity to prove itself. The white nations were smug about it. This failure, they told themselves, did not matter. But, of course, it did. It demonstrated that there were going to be exceptions to the rule of no more war. The exceptions seemed to assume a definite form. They involved non-white nations.

DRESS REHEARSAL FOR ETHIOPIAN WAR

There has never been a bigger or more prolonged dress rehearsal for a war than the short-lived one between Italy and Ethiopia. Ethiopa had crowded its way into the orbit of world thinking with the coronation of Haile Selassie in 1930. Except for Japanee operations in China (which didn't count) and a sort of toy soldier oil dispute between Paraguay and Uraguay, the world was quiet. The Cuban revolution was a mere fly to be brushed off. The world was at peace. Missolini was at the helm in Italy. Hitler seized power in Germany. A social, political change and a bloody purge, but simply domestic. In this comparative calm, Mussolini rattled the saber. "Give a nation a war it can ride!" he bellowed.

"He's talking of war and we're at peace," the world mused. "Where's his war going to be?"

Mussolini picked his spot . . . ETHIOPIA!

MUSSOLINI, LAVAL

CONPIRED AGAINST ETHIOPIA

France was deeply involved in Ethiopia. France, Great Britain and Italy were jointly pledged to protect and preserve the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. Il Duce called in the French premier, Pierre Laval. Between themselves, they quietly agreed to Italy's "paceful" penetration of Ethiopia. The Ethiopians were not consulted. They were not white. That was in the spring of 1934.

Many persons wondered what Laval and Mussolini had talked about. They were not long finding out. Italians in Ethiopia became obstreperous and bellicose and the thoughtless Ethiopians immediately slapped them down. Haile Selassie, reading the cards correctly, paid off to cover up the incident. He knew what a difficult time he would have in court. Then came Walwal. Italian soldiers were caught sixty miles inside Ethiopian territory, unasked and unwanted. More, they fired upon the Ethiopians. British engineers were present to witness the assault. This was too much.

"I can't lose this case," Haile Selassie said to himself. "It is too clear-cut; I have too many witnesses."

The maps were all in his favor. He threw his case into the courts. The League of Nations gave it a dignified run-around. They appointed a commission to investigate and to argue. Yes, the commission learned, the facts were in Ethiopia's favor, but let's mollify the Fascist dictator, it recommended.

IL DUCE DECIDES TO CHANGE THE MAP

By this time, Il Duce had gone into action. He was going to change the map. Look at the above map sketched by Artist Holloway and you will observe in the lower right-hand corner, the name of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), the point where modern geography begins. From December, 1934, until October, 1935, Mussolini prepared for the war he was to ride. Three hundred thousand troops, airplanes and poison gas were marshaled against the Ethiopians. In six months he had changed that part of the map reading Abyssinia to Italian East Africa. He had brushed aside all the petty "inconveniences" placed in his way by the so-called League of Nations. England, France, and many of the nations which have since vanished, all refused to face the truth . . . THAT IF THEIR MACHINERY AGAINST WAR AND AGGRESSION WERE GOING TO WORK, IT HAD TO PROVE ITSELF WITH ALL WAR AND AGGRESSION WHATEVER THE RACE OR COLOR OF THE PRINCIPALS INVOLVED.

HAILE SELASSIE HAD UTTERED TRAGIC WARNING

Haile Selassie warned these nations dramatically that they must protect him to prove that they could protect themselves, but they politely ignored him. It wasn't the diplomatic thing to do, for whites to get all hot and bothered and go to war in behalf of a black victim of aggression.

Thus was set the stage for the vast moving nim of geography which the world has seen since.

England dodged Selassie's plea. France dodged. Norway dodged. Finland dodged. Czecho-Slovakia dodged. Poland dodged. Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Sweden, Spain—all of them dodged. They didn't want to fight. They were too proud to fight for a defenseless black nation.

The League of Nations was still suffering from the mortal wounds to its integrity and character, when war invaded the Spanish peninsula in 1936. China in 1932. Ethiopia in 1935. Spain in 1936. War was on the march. Cartographers worked day and night shifts. The German colossus stirred.

HITLER'S TROOPS MARCH INTO AUSTRIA

Another year and Germany was fully awakened. Hitler's storm troops marched into Austria in March, 1938, and, in less than 24 hours, Austria became a Germa state. Look at Holloway's ma above. Ethiopia was black. Austria was white. But on the artist' map, made to denote subject peoples, Austria and Ethiopia are the same color. Time and geography march on. The German conqueror finds conquest good...and easy. His troops march into the Saar and the Locarno pact sails out the window. France is alarmed, but does nothing. England is alarmed, but is equally indolent. Watch the spread of Artist Holloway's dark blotches, denoting the nations that used to be.

Comes Munich, Chamberlain, his umbrella and appeasement in the fall of 1938 and, in the spring, March to be exact, of 1939, the globbling up of Czecho-Slavakia. Poland grabs her piece, too. And Mussolini reaches across the Adriatic to make a dark blotch of Albania.

The grab is on!

DISCOVER AGGRESSION AT THEIR DOORSTEPS

All those nations which in 1932 thought that an aggression on the Chinese didn't count, and in 1935 thought that an aggression on the Ethiopians didn't count, discovered encroachment coming nearer to their doors.

Early one morning in August, 1939, the world was startled to learn that the hand of aggression had reached Poland, which also ignored Ethiopia and Czecho-Slovakia. In three weeks, Poland became a dark blotch, sacrificed to the Germans and the Russians. England and France rushed into war. Germany rushed into Memel. Russia rushed into Esthonia, Latvia and Finland. The dark blotch of aggression covered them. They are the same color as Ethiopia now.

Two months ago, aggresion struck Norway and Denmark. Today, they are dark blotches. Two weeks ago, aggression struck Holland and Belgium. Today they are dark blotches.

Aggression, the same type of aggression ignored when the Japanese practiced it in China and the Italians practiced it in Ethiopia, is now on its way to Paris and London. It is impossible to predict from day to day when the dark blotch will cover the proud imperialists—France and England. And, far, far away, 3,000 miles, the President of the great republic of the Western Hemisphere, issues a stirring call for 50,000 airplanes, to protect this great nation from the aggression which first struck in Asia, then Africa, then Europe. In eight short years, the dreaded hand of aggression has cast its dark shadow over two continents. It could have been checked in Asia or Africa, but those people were of a different sort. The lesson of history and of humanity is that international crime spares no nation, regardless of race, creed or color.

RACE PROBLEM
EUROPE

[1940?]

EUROPEAN WAR

Connally of Texas Blasts Anti-Discrimination Section Of Conscription Bill

Black Dispatch Sept. 7 1940

Bitter Debate Takes Place on Floor of Senate As Members Keep Up Opposition

Amendment Passed By 53-21 Vote

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Fourteen senators took pa in the bitter debate on the floor of the senate Monday, fo lowing the introduction of the Wagner amendment to th Wadsworth-Burke conscription bill, before the modifie amendment was agreed upon.

Taking part were Senators Wagner of New York, Tom Connally of Texas, Lister Hill of Alabama, Schwartz of Washington, Tydings of Maryland; Hatch of New Mexico; Bankhead of Alabama, Overton and Ellender of Louisiana, Barbour of New Jersey; Lee of Oklahoma; Barkley of Kentucky, Vandenberg of Michigan, and Johnson of Colorado.

The senate was in an uproar following the introduction of the amendment which insisted that there be no discrimination against Negroes in the military forces including aviation units of the U. S. government, when Senator Wagner introduced his wording of the amendment.

Okla City Okla

Chief opponent of the bill which would favor Negroes more than the war department now favors them, was the Negrophile from Texas, Tom Connally, whose sarcastic speech brought some laughter from adherents in the gallery.

Declaring that the Negro would not be discriminated against in the plans of the war department, Connally was answered by Senator Schwartz of Washington, a more liberal minded man, who called attention to the fact that a year ago, the congress incorporated in a bill a provision that an opportunity should be given to the army to train colored pilots.

"The army has not been able to work out that provision," said Senator Schwartz. "I do not understand that they would be particularly adverse to it if they could find a place, after they educated the pilot, where he could perform services to his country and not of necessity be within a mixed social situation whereby he would have to be associated in his flights with white officers, and possibly the colored man and his family would have to be part of the white organization at different posts. I think most of the colored men understand that; but it was the idea of the colored men that with the present increase of the army there would be a place for colored pilots connected with colored regiments or at other places where they would not have to be working with white pilots. The war department has told me very frankly that they have not created what they call the social situation in the south and in the army. It is there, and it exists, and they have to meet the situation, and they are trying to do it."

Introducing the old bugaboo about the large number of Japanese who live in the Hawaiian islands as one of the reasons for not wanting to pass this amendment, Senator Lister Hil lspoke at length, trying to show that this was the reason that the amendment was inadvisable.

Senator Tydings confirmed this position, placing the welfare of 153,000 Hawaiian Japanese above that of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

But it was Connally who felt that the brunt of the battle was on his Texas shoulders and he usurped most of the senate's time what he thought a masterpiece of wit and sarcasm.

Despite his efforts, the amendment was passed by a vote of 53 to 21, with 22 senators not voting. Included in the nays we two Republican senators, Aust and Gibson, both from Vermont.

"I think I know as much about the colored race as does the Senator from New York, and I think I serve them fully as wel las does the Senator from New York," said Connally in his speech. "I was raised with colored people, and played with colored boys when I was about, and I worked with them side by side in the cotton fields and other places. I am ready to fight for the rights of the colored man under te laws and the constitution, not simply during election time, as the senator from New York is.

"But I realize better perhaps than the senator from New York that constitutional and legal rights are one thing and the right to select one's associates socially is another thing. There is something of the Anglo-Saxon race written in the constitution, there is something of our blood written in the statues. Do not compel me to accept any man, whether he is white or black or yellow or red, as my social companion and equal, if I do not want to so accept him.'

"If the senator from New York wants me to write into this law a provision that would put colored men and white men in the same company, make them sleep together, in the same tent, ake them eat together at the sae table, why does he not do so? If he were courageous, that is what he would do. If he wanted to insure absolute equality under the law that is what he would do. But he has not got the courage to do that. He wants to say, 'Why, of course, the colored men can enlist in the army.' They have always been enlisted in the army for years and years and years. The senator from Texas makes no objection to their enlisting in the army, but he thinks that when any citizen, white or black, comes to his government and asks to serve, he ought to be willing to [illegible] some of his own conven[illegible] if the army does [illegible] aviation unit whe or where he can serve, he ought not to demand, 'You have got to etablish an aviation unit for my own special benefit, whether you need it or whether you do not.'

"Why does the senator from New York single out aviation? Because the army has not colored aviation units, and the senator from New York would make the government of the United States establish an aviation unit to accommodate a little handful of colored men who may possibly want to enlist in the aviation unit.

"Of course, let colored men join the army. As I recall, in the Spanish-American war the colored soldiers gave a pretty good account of themselves in Cuba, but they were regular division troops, they were trained troops. Certainly I want them to join the army. I want them to perform their duty. They are always claiming through the senator from New York, their rights under the constitution. One of those rights goes along with a similar duty to serve the country and I welcome the colored men in the army of the United States, but when they join, I want them to join the army. I do not want the army to have to join them.

"Let them be assigned in the army where they can best serve. Let the government decide where they will go. There will be plenty of room for them.

"If we go to war, there will be plenty of room for all the colored men as well as the white men who wish to serve. The senator from New York need have no anxiety about his friends finding room in the army if we have a war, but I do not believe they ought to dictate as to how the army should be organized.

"Mr. President, let the colored people join. God bless them. Let them come in and join the army; but when they do, let them come up and say, 'Mr. Government, I want to serve you. I want to fight in the army. Put me where I can best serve.'

"The senator from New York has gone back on me. He does not propose to put me in the same company with the white folks, and he will not let me sleep with the white soldiers in the same tent; he will not let me eat with the white soldiers in the same mess. If you are going to do me that way, just put me wherever I can serve best.

"That ought to be the attitude, and I think it is the colored man's attitude. I think the senator from New York does not interpret the spirit of the colored race. He may interpret the spirit of one or two of them who are on salaries around here to agitate the colored people; he may speak for one or two colored lobbyists; but he does not speak for the great mass of the American colored people. Most of them are hard working; most of them mean well; most of them want to do right; most of them want to serve their country if their country needs them. A few of then want continually to agitate, disturb, stir up dissension and raise the devil about what they speak of as their political and social rights.

"In the war between the States, both in the Union army and in the Southern army, many a faithful old colored man went along as a body servant of his master, serving his master when he was under arms, in a war over a cause which the country construes as being against the freedom of the colored man. The colored race is loyal, and when we appeal to its best sentiments it responds nobly and magnificiently. But when we appeal to its lowest motives, its prejudices and its sordid instincts, it is a terrible danger."

Connally then went into a discussion of the Houston riots, giving his biased presentation of the whole case, not as related by members of the 24th Infantry that actually participated in the "riots" and into a resume of the Brownsville riots.

Conscription and the Negro

One of the basic tests of our democracy rests in our ability to meet emergencies with the same expedition and efficiency of totalitarian states. If Hitler issues an order today it is executed tomorrow. The American people have been attempting for the past sixty days to decide on a conscription bill. Today we are farther away from a peace time draft than we were before the introduction of the Burke-Wardsworth Selective Training Bill now in Congress.

Youth in Oklahoma held a peace session in Tulsa recently, at which time strong opposition was registered against conscription and there will be an Emergency Peace Mobilization meeting held in Chicago September 2 sponsored by many leading citizens of the nation. This writer has been invited by several different persons to attend the Chicago meeting.

But why should this writer or any Negro join in this struggle being launched by members of the majority group, when there are minority group problems far more fundamental and important. The argument is being made that the poor are to be made cannon fodder for the rich, and the selective draft will destroy the bargaining power of union labor?

It seems to the Black Dispatch that Negroes should right now be engaged in a battle for the elementary right to fight. White people already have their rights established in the American army, but Negroes serve only as menials. Gradually a system is being built up which forces black men into labor battalions.

If members of the majority group want the Black Dispatch to assist in their struggle for the right sort of conscription bill, this same majority group should fight for the black man's democratic entry into the army, the navy and the air. How can black men fight for the fundamental right of entry in the U. S. Military establishment, and effectively struggle in that direction with a reservation on their lips?

Take the fight made by white youths at Tulsa. The argument is made that youth will be dragged out of private industry where collective bargaining protects and thrown into federalized activities where they will be forced to accept arbitrarily fixed government wages.

Well the argument of Negro youth should be that Negro youth does not have the right to collectively bargain. It should be pointed out that practically all Negro youth are excluded from the benefits of wage and hour laws by a clause which gives no assistance to "outside workers, agriculturists and domestics." Of course the law dose not use the word Negro, but everybody knows that 98% of all Negroes gainfully employed are outside workers, agriculturists and domestics.

The Burke-Wadsworth bill is going to drag few Negroes away from good jobs. In the south especially the $21.00 per month paid for soldiering will increase the living standards of every black man drafted. Surely white youth could not expect black youth to join in a fight to save the principle of collective bargaining when labor unions have refused to accept black labor in its ranks?

The selective draft will lift thousands of black boys out of provincalism. The sun does not decend behind the hill on the plantations where they live and army life will teach them such lessons. Army life might be a step down for white youth, but to millions of black people it will be a step up.

What we want to say is that Negroes are fighting to get into labor unions and the army. White youths are in both. When Negroes get in the army and in labor unions then they will have time to discuss the problems of army life and of collective bargaining. Just now black men are on the outside looking in. Our problems are different to the fellow on the inside looking out. The black man cannot see eye to eye with his white brother in this moment of peril because of his demoted citizenship status.

Colored Americans Must Continue Struggle For Democracy At Home

"DO YOU THINK America will get into this war?" is a question that is being asked by millions of people.

The answer is shrouded in mystery. No one knows. Everyone hopes not. Many believe American involvement inescapable. All agree that the flower of American manhood must not be sent across the Atlantic again to die on foreign soil.

Men like Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, who have first hand knowledge of recent events in Europe, are urging America to prepare to defend itself against a foreign foe.

Lindbergh and his supporters urge a policy of appeasement—a policy which has failed other nations which have used it in their dealings with totalitarian Germany and her rulers.

Bewildered, befuddled, with a babel of voices lifted loud in conflicting opinions, America is floundering towards a decision which, unfortunately, may be altogether contrary to the wishes of the great majority of her citizens.

In all this welter of opposing ideas and theories, where does the colored American stand? As individuals they reflect quite naturally all shades of opinion. But as a racial group—a minority group, easily distinguished from every other segment of the population—what ought to be their attitude at this uncertain moment in their country's history?

To this question, there are just as many answers and as much confusion as to the question with which the editorial opened. Shall we at this moment in the nation's history discontinue all protest and agitation?

That we must do nothing to mar our unsullied record for loyalty to America and her highest ideals, every right-thinking colored American is agreed.

We believe, and we are not presumptuous enough to claim that this is the correct answer—that if America is truly battling for the preservation of the American way of life and of democratic principles, then colored America must not slacken one moment in its fight for those ideals which can not exist if the forces set loose by totalitarian states prevail.

We believe that an America, setting an example of true democracy, will be stronger with less military and naval preparedness than an America, armed to the teeth, but weak because of its failure to remedy its admitted shortcomings, and what a recent speaker termed "its disheartening inconsistencies, inequalities and calculated discrimination that exist within the limits of our own democracy."

There are some things worth living for and worth dying for—and the struggle for these things must be ceaseless and unrelenting.

For our homes, our country, our religion, equality of opportunity to work, for those basic human rights that go with American citizenship, for justice in the courts of law, for the right to vote—for these things great men have always fought, and for these things colored America must fight in season and out of season, in peace and in war.

Conscription and the Negro

One of the basic tests of our democracy rests in our ability to meet emergencies with the same expedition and efficiency of totalitarian states. If Hitler issues an order today it is executed tomorrow. The American people have been attempting for the past sixty days to decide on a conscription bill. Today we are farther away from a peace time draft than we were before the introduction of the Burke-Wardsworth Selective Training Bill now in Congress.

Youth in Oklahoma held a peace session in Tulsa recently, at which time strong opposition was registered against conscription and there will be an Emergency Peace Mobilization meeting held in Chicago September 2 sponsored by many leading citizens of the nation. This writer has been invited by several different persons to attend the Chicago meeting.

But why should this writer or any Negro join in this struggle being launched by members of the majority group, when there are minority group problems far more fundamental and important. The argument is being made that the poor are to be made cannon fodder for the rich, and the selective draft will destroy the bargaining power of union labor?

It seems to the Black Dispatch that Negroes should right now be engaged in a battle for the elementary right to fight. White people already have their rights established in the American army, but Negroes serve only as menials. Gradually a system is being built up which forces black men into labor battalions.

If members of the majority group want the Black Dispatch to assist in their struggle for the right sort of conscription bill, this same majority group should fight for the black man's democratic entry into the army, the navy and the air. How can black men fight for the fundamental right of entry in the U. S. Military establishment, and effectively struggle in that direction with a reservation on their lips?

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RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

The Stakes: Afica

Black Dispatch
6-29-40
Oklahoma City
Okla

Today the great continent of Africa is the stake for which millions of men are dying on the battlefields of Europe. Empire and empire alone is the guiding spirit of World War II.

Difference of political structure between the Allies and the Italo-German bloc are important, but are dwarfed beside the weight of motivating economic causes. What President Roosevelt, Senator Pepper (of Florida, no less), Senator Pittman, and others have been pointing out for the past several weeks—namely, that democracy is threatened—is only incidentally true. The so-called democratic nations, functioning on the basis of liberal federal governments, have represented in the economic field a direct paradox to their political systems. On the one hand there is federalized, representative governing; on the other, the most highly centralized and dictatorial administration. Britain's parliament may be a fortress of human liberties, but her Bank of England is a battlement of despotism.

Throughout British history this paradox has been a gnawing problem. Political liberty and economic autocracy form a difficult combine. It was out of an attemp to force a wedding between the two diametrically opposed nations that resulted in the American Revolution. While Englishmen at home were assaulting royal dictatorship in politics, they were attempting to apply economic dictatorship to the American colonies. When the great American liberty-lovers and bankers-such as John Hancock chose to view economic dictatorship in the light of political despotism, Englishmen at home were faced with a deep problem. On the face of it, it seemed necessary to maintain economic discipline within the Empire in order to prevent various parts from duplicating industries and agriculture. So, arguing on this line, it was inevitable to oppose the rebellious American colonies. But, since Hancock, Adams, Franklin, et al, had identified economic freedom with political freedom, the English lawmakers could not fully condemning their own political fight against George III.

After the Revolution, England perceived that she must keep the two issues effectively segregated so that no future confusion might again threaten the unity of her empire. Thus, although increasingly willing—even with India–to permit political freedom and self determination, the strings to the empire's money-bags remained firmly and despotically held in London. However, it is easy to see that two such opposing theories cannot work intimately without hampering one another. A federal political structure with power delegated to the various colonies and parts of colonies, would tend toward the creation of a federal financial structure with economic centers broken up among the colonies and parts of the colonies. This works vice versa. And it is precisely on the horns of such a dilemma that England has uncomfortably squatted for the past two hundred years–and most distressingly in the last twenty.

The all-important force that has made the last two decades tremendously significant to English policy is the growth in power of other nations with other, if not better, solutions to Britain's twin problems of yore. Communist Russia, an empire vast within itself, has solved the English dilemma simply by eliminating the economic problem, by merging it completely with the political one. Though the political freedom of Russia is doubtful as yet, we must realize that whatever advancement in this field has been gained is also an advancement in the economic field. Contrast the situation to Britain's, where we find tremendous political gains in the last fifty years—manhood suffrage, an India Congress, etc.—coupled with absolute static in the economic realm, insofar as significant changes in structure are concerned. Another vital solution to the English empire problem is that of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. In these countries political freedom has been sacrificed to the construction of a flawless economic system. Human liberty here has been sacrificed to the State's economic development.

In both cases—with Russian Communism and Nazi-Fascism—nations have been in a position to follow a rigidly planned economy and develop a regimented military. Paradoxical England and France have been able to do neither. Economically, they have been bound to the opportunistic, short-sighted, dog-eat-dog philosophy of nineteenth century capitalism. Politically, a disillusioned post-war clique came to power which was unalterably opposed to military expansion, despite eloquent signs of the times. Thus, today's headlines.

But, out of all this, what is the message to America? First, to dispense with the obvious, she must prepare her defenses. Liberal anti-militarism in a world armed to the biscuspids isn't very bright. However, the important question is: if we fight, what for? We are going to be told it is for the preservation of any number of things, liberty, freedom, civilization, or whatever the local Congressman evolves in the way of rhetoric. In reality, however, the question simmers down to this: are we to fight for the preservation of a liberal political system or an autocratic economic one. This is a point upon which we must be quite clear. In the past, as we have seen, there has been some sort of hap-hazard working agreement between the two. The present war is the most vital argument against that situation. Certainly, we want to preserve liberal political systems; but, in the economic field, the hope for a peaceful world demands that some change be wrought.

Economic development of the world's resources cannot be left in the hands of power-mad dictators thriving on the theory of nationalism and- incidentally, race superiority; nor can it be left to the hit-or-miss capitalistic system that we have known. Economics is a definte science; is a world for highly specialized experts and research workers—not the boss' nephew. The welfare of humanity itself depends upon the creation of an efficient world economic system. The day of status quo and balance-of-power must end. A British victory based upon the old nation of "Mighty Me" would be as harmful as a Nazi triumph. Economic prosperity cannot successfully exist in any part of the modern world, while there is poverty somewhere else. The channels of trade are too delicately interlaced to permit it. When there is prosperity for all—and it is not an impossible dream—there will be peace for all, since the cause of war will have been destroyed.

—From The California Eagle.

African Colonies To Fight Germans

Telegraph
6/26/40
Macon, Ga.

JERUSALEM, (AP)—An informed source said Tuesday that a new French line would be formed in North Africa and through Egypt and Palestine to Syria for resistance to Germany and Italy.

This source added that the formidable mobile army which Gen. Maxime Weygand trained in Syria would become the nucleus of new French resistance in the colonies under Weygand's successor, Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser.

The French colonies, it was said, already were fortifying and arming themselves "for a long siege."

PROPAGANDA

Argus
6/28/40
St. Louis, Mo.

"Hitler is out to end the war before the November election in the United States. He fears that should Roosevelt be elected, intervention by the United States in the European war will follow." Thus read a story in an Eastern paper a few days ago. We comment on the above statement because we regard it as a big piece of subtle propaganda designed to help defeat President Roosevelt in the November election should he be nominated as the Democratic standard bearer for the third time. We all are aware of the fact that the "woods" are full of such propaganda in America at this time. Everybody who has made even a casual study of the mind of President Roosevelt as expressed through his speeches and the press knows that the head of this nation is anti-war, and pro-preparedness. He believes that the best way to keep us out of war is to be prepared for the conflict. Being thoroughly prepared is the best antidote against war that can be offered in times like these. Therefore, we hope Mr. Roosevelt will keep up this preparedness program—and keep us out of war.

Then, too, the preparedness program which will include military training for thousands of the youths and also the older men of the nation is not, we think, a bad move at this time. Such training will help, in a large measure, to relieve the unemployment situation. It will take thousands from the WPA rolls. It will help thousands physically and mentally. And, finally, if the worst comes to the worst, we will be fully prepared, or at a much better advantage, to meet the enemy than we are today.

Just such propaganda as was found in a few lines as above mentioned should act as a warning to the American people. Be not deceived, but know for yourselves that being prepared is not a political question, anything to the contrary by agents of Hitler, notwithstanding.

EMBARRASSING THE ARMY HEADS

Banner
6-22-40

Some uninformed white official is always putting his foot into it. Here is Arthur Mudd, New Jersey Relief Director, urging that the jobless in his State "Enlist or Lose Relief," and Howard L. Russell, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Assistance, echoing his words.

These two gentlemen do not realize how their suggestion, if adopted, would embarrass the United States Army heads. There is a disproportionate number of Negroes on the relief rolls of these two States (and all other States), and if the able-bodied colored men were forced to enlist in the Army, where would the Army heads send them?

The two infantry and two cavalry regiments composed solely of Negroes are filled up, or nearly so. President Roosevelt, the Army heads and Congress have all ducked the question of increased Negro participation in national defense. Recruiting officers have even gone so far as to urge colored applicants to write to the respective Negro regiments to ascertain if there were any vacancies.

Now, just when the Army thought it had about solved the problem of Negro recruits by discouraging them, here comes a couple of officeholders demanding that the hundreds of thousands of Negro men be compelled to enlist!

The Army must be quite disturbed by the suggestion.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF EUROPE

Europe, which a few months ago boasted of a score of free and independent states, is now victim of the same fate that befell Africa beginning with the 16th Century and culminating with the rape of Ethiopia.

Austria is no more, Czechoslovakia is a memory, Poland is again a Russo-German province, Danzig is no longer a Free City, the Russian Bear has swallowed Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and Finland is his vassal. Norway squirms under the heel of a Nazi boss, along with Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France; Albania is with Ethiopia in Mussolini's bag; Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece and Sweden, while nominally independent, are actually in the same relation to Germany and Italy that Panama, Haiti and other Caribbean countries are to the United States.

These diverse European peoples, like the diverse peoples of Africa, will now slave to produce wealth for the dominant Powers of Europe, which are now Russia, Germany and Italy.

In order to justify the enslavement of these once free people, the totalitarian propagandists will doubtless brand them as inferior, barbaric and incapable of self-government, as "democratic" Powers branded the African peoples, and with no more justice.

The various African nations were just as ably governed as any of the European states which have lost their independence, and they finally became colonial serfs, not because of "barbarism" or incapacity, but because the white aggressors were, like the latter day totalitarian powers, armed with superior fighting equipment.

Unless this fact is understood, it is impossible to think clearly about Africans and their cousins across the seas.

As Emperor Haile Selassie saw in the surrender of the League of Nations to Italian aggression, a vision of things to come, so we can see in the slaughter of European states by the Communazi juggernaut a picture of what has happened to Negro states in Africa.

COMMENDED BUT

Age
6/29/40
New York, N.Y.

IN A LETTER released Monday by General Jay L. Benedict, superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, attention of the command was called to a letter of commendation from General Magruder, commanding general of the Provisional Tank Brigade, expressing his appreciation for the "outstanding efficiency and truly soldierly manner in which the detachment of soldiers and two scout cars from the 10th Cavalry performed their duties while with the Third Army Maneuvers."

According to the general's letter, "they were a splendid group of soldiers, and reflected great credit upon their organization as well as themselves." He especially commended Corporal Charles Greene, Jr., native of Americus, Ga., for his outstanding efficiency and ability to handle men. Corporal ene has been a member of the 10th Cavalry for twelve years during which time his devotion to duty and his ability as a non-commissioned officer has won for him the admiration of his superiors.

But while the general will send a letter of commendation and West Point will release stories to the press about this Negro corporal, nothing is said of the fact that in the 10th Calvary a Negro may not rise any higher than a non-commissioned officer no matter how qualified he may be, nor of the fact that the soldiers in the outfit are nothing more than glorified grooms and stablemen for the West Point cadets. Such is the policy of the War Department which proscribes Negroes and which only recently showed publicly what it thought of Negroes by changing the designations of the Negro National Guard regiments to include "Colored."

This discriminatory policy of the War Department was rather forcibly brought home to Homer Robers who, according to Ed Sullivan in the Daily News, received the following letter from Major J. G. Brackinridge, Assistant Adjutant General:

> **"Present War Department policy prevents the flying training of members of the colored race, due to the fact that there are no colored units in the Army Air Corps to which members of that race could be assigned in the event of their successfully completing the prescribed course of training to become military pilots. As a statement made by you on your application shows you to be a member of the colored race, the above mentioned policy precludes your flying training."**

And while changes are being made we would also urge the new Secretary of the Navy to abolish the jim-crow policies of his department to give Negroes in the navy the opportunity to be more than cooks and waiters.

THINKIN THROUGH

By FREDDYE HARPER WILLIAMS

Lest We Forget

Black Dispatch
Okla City Okla
6/15/40
War

One interesting sideline to the patriotic Poppy Day which is celebrated each year by the gallant men who comprise our American Legion was this instance which happened on the first day the gay little poppies were placed on sale in Oklahoma City. A young man from the Negro section of Oklahoma's capital city was down town shopping early on the morning the poppies were first offered for sale. In the course of the trip he was accosted by numerous attractive young ladies who were peddling the poppies for the Legion. To each one he asked the question if they had a Negro American Legion. Each one of the young ladies replied that she did not know. He then asked the question "did not Negroes fight in the World War?"

What do you think all the girls asked replied? No. They did not know whether Negroes fought in the World War or not. Only one lady selling poppies, who approached the young Negro knew that Negroes fought in the World War. She was middle-aged. This youth was trying to tell the salesladies that he would purchase his poppy from the Negro Legionnaires, but he found that there was ignorance of the Negro's part in the World War on the white side of town.

The fact that the young girls who were babies during the first World War, did not know of Negro participation, brings back to our minds the admonition of those who stress the teaching of Negro History in white and colored schools. Those girls were too young during the war to know what was going on about them. What they know of the war was learned from the mouths of older ones than they and from their history books. What kind of history is it that keeps the young of a nation so uninformed as this instance shows? Truly our histories must be mere propaganda sheets that tell only one half of the story.

Quite a number of years ago, when this writer was in the eighth grade, Dean William Pickens spoke to the student body of our school. At that time the eighth graders were studying some of the most dramatic episodes of American History. One of the points of the Dean's speech was that we must consider who wrote the history before we place too much confidence in what is said. He made the illustration that when he was in the grades and read about how Washington and his colonial army whipped the socks off King George's British soldiers in the Revolutionary war, that he was very sorry for the British. He was lead to believe that our soldiers ran away with the British. Page after page of the history text was devoted to the struggle of the colonies for independence. In later years when he was reading English history in England, he said that he was utterly surprised to find that there were only a few paragraphs of the English text which stated very casually that England lost her colonies in North America. Then it was that this great leader realized that it depended on who wrote the histories as to the emphasis that was put on certain facts.

This is a deplorable condition, but it is nevertheless true.

Leaders of our group have realized that all the races in America must be well informed of the Negro's contribution not only to the building of America, but to civilization itself. Everyone must realize this fact and the important history of the Negro and his relation to the rest of the world and his contributions must be told to every man, woman and child.

We wear the poppies to commemorate those who served in the last World War, and the dimes from the sale of the poppies go on a larger mission to allay the miseries of those veterans who after all these years are still suffering from the injuries received in the conflict. We wear the poppies and we must tell wherever we go that when the call to arms was sounded, black manhood as well as white answered and paid dearly for the America we have today. We must not forget the contributions and sacrifices of the Negro soldier and it is ours to inform others who do not know.

PLANE FACTORIES ON WAR SPEED-UP BASIS BAR SKILLED NEGROES

Plants Here Hire Them Only As Porters

By SIDNEY R. WILLIAMS

[illegible]

Argus
6/14/40
St Louis Mo

A few days ago a visit was made to the local plant of one of America's leading airplane manufacturers for the purpose of finding out what the chances were for Negro workers to be employed. Employment in this industry is up, and will be tremendously increased now that billions of dollars have been appropriated for defense purposes. On the way to the employment office a Negro worker was seen doing some white-washing on a little fence that divides the different sections of the plant. As I drew nearer to him a characteristic friendly smile covered his face. "How are things going"? I asked him.

Machinist Given Gate

"Pretty good, but I want to tell you something—if you want a job here, don't ask for anything except a janitor's job. That's all they let us do here. A few days ago a colored fellow who said he was a machinist was out here and I told him the same thing. I don't know what he put on his application, but I know he ain't going to get no machinist job, not at this plant".

I asked, "How many Negro janitors work here"?

"Well", he said, "between six and eight regularly. Sometimes, when they need someone to do some heavy lifting or something like that, they hire some extra colored fellows".

"How long have you been working here"?

"Well it's been about ten years, off and on".

"And still doing janitor work?"

"Yes, that's all they'll let a colored fellow do".

We looked at each other intensely for about a minute. Neither of us said anything; it was not necessary for we both knew what was on the other's mind. Our common experiences—his as a manual worker and mine as a so-called white collar worker, made it possible for us to sympathetically commune with each other, to share each other's feelings, to understand each other's problem. These are the things that make all Negro people from all walks of life brothers in bond. These are the things that bring all peoples who have known oppression into something approaching a kindred feeling.

Face Strange Dilemma

I went on into the employment office where there were sitting about on the benches about seven white workers. Four of them were seen filling out application blanks; two seemed to be waiting for whatever might turnup, while one was at the window talking with the employment manager. I continued to stand so that I might get to the employment manager as quickly as possible. Shortly, the lone worker at the window was finished and I moved up, identified myself, and proceeded to state my reasons for being there. The young office worker listened with seeming interest for a minute or two, then proceeded to verify or affirm the information given by the Negro janitor a few minutes earlier. Furthermore, he saw no hope for a change in the attitude of the company toward the employment of Negro workers.

"The real 'Fifth Column' in America is Jim Crow and his agents", I said to myself. This is the group that is in the service of a foreign government. For this practice of evaluating people on a basis of race is barbarism, not democracy. America's claim to democracy is plain bunk so long as Negroes and members of other minority groups are systematically excluded from certain types of employment, so long as black citizens cannot run for any elective public office, and stand an equal chance of being elected-even in the South.

St. Louis is not alone in this matter of excluding Negro workers. At the recent National Conference of Social Work in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Negro delegates from every section of the country reported that Negro workers are on their way out of industry. This is why too many thousands of them are on, or trying to get on relief. The vast majority of Negro workers are not on relief out of choice; they are there out of dire necessity. This on the one hand.

On the other hand, we are virtually excluded from the nation's armed forces, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. What use then are they planning to make of Negro man-power in the event of war? It is a known fact that the blueprints for the organization of the nation on a war footing are ready. They are known as the "M Day" plans. Under them no Negro organization or individual would be permitted to mumble a word of protest against any mistreatment, regardless of how outrageous it might be. We would have to keep our mouths shut—under pain of imprisonment—about things we did not like.

Since we are almost excluded from the vital defense industries, since we are reduced to boot blacks in the armed forces, since we would not be allowed to protest, maybe the wisest thing for us to do is to speak out against the nation going to war.

It appears to me that now is the time for Negro people to let the governments—city, state and national — know exactly how we feel about being excluded or restricted in industries vital to our national defense, such as airplane production and about being excluded or restricted in various divisions of the nation's armed forces.

Negroes have more of a right to make known their feelings in these matters than any other group in the nation, except, possibly, the Indian people. We are Americans of the first water. Our blood, toil, long suffering and unquestioned loyalty make this claim as pure as gold. It is untarnished for we have had no Benedict Arnolds, no 'fifth columnists' within our midst. Don't let the Dies Committee forget this.

Story Of Heroism Of France's Black Troops Told By Wright

By R. R. WRIGHT

Well, at last, at long last, a goodly number of British troops have escaped from the death-trap in Flanders. This terrible situation brings to mind the plight of two well-trained Senegalese battalions who were stationed between Dixmude and Ypres in Flanders Field.

This story is interesting enough to relate this time. I hear it from the Burgomaster of that place when I was at Ypres, inspecting its runs in 1918. This story of the Senegalese was subsequently verified by Mr. Alfred Gingard connected with the office of Premier George Clemeceau and by Blaise Diagne, under secretary of State for the French colonists, the first Negro to be member of the French cabinet.

'Retreat' Is Not in Their Vocabulary

STORY OF HEROISM

The story, is a story of a heroic dead as follows: The Belgians and French, together with Senegalese battalions, were trapped in about the same area, where the English and French were trapped in the present war. The particular deed occurred at Dixmude, but a few miles from Ypres. The Senegalese were defending between the Belgian troops on the left and "Dixmude cemetery" on the right.

The Belgians gave way. The trenches from which furious attacks were springing, turned on the Senegalese. Rolling in on them and encircling them, the howling grey-tide burst. For the Senegalese, now unsupported, only two resolutions remained: "Surrender" or "Be killed." They deliberately chose the the latter, to fight on till death conquer them. They came to fight for France and not to retreat or surrender.

PROVED THEIR METTLE

There was some questions as to the bravery of the French black troops. Marshal Petain, now Vice Premier, who served in Africa, assured War Minister Clemenceau, that he could depend upon the black troops, and Clemenceau did trust them and they proved their metal at the Dardanelles, and on Flanders Field and elsewhere. My notes taken at the time of my visit in 1918 to the devasted battle fields, are full of stories of the heroism of these black soldiers.

It may be recalled that in the Chinese Boxer War, the Senior French General was a Senegalese Gen, Alfred Dodds, whom I met in Paris during the first World War. Before this war is ended, we shall hear more of the Senegalese.

I do not know how many Senegalese are being used in the World War, but France has in its colonies more than twelve million black Africans. In her present plight, she will need all she can master.

GERMAN SOLDIER TELLS OF SENEGALESE

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, June 13. — Associated Press dispatches from Berlin which reached this city over the week-end, indicated that the German people are learning almost at first hand of the ferocity of the Senegalese soldiers in the French army. One of these dispatches reproduced the account of a battle in which a German soldier-reporter took part.

The German soldier recounts first the method of German advance in an attempt to cross a river. The Nazis cross the river under French fire and the soldier writes:

"The enemy holds on stubbornly. We are up against Senegalese sharpshooters, almost giants."

"Small groves, ravines and steep slopes furnish favorable grounds for the defenders," the reporter-soldier relates. "They fire at us from all sides, from hedges, from behind and out of trees, from houses—from everywhere.

SHARPSHOOTERS FIGHT FROM TREES

"The air is filled with noise from

---

colored persons with mechanical training equipped to instruct in those trades.

Colleges and high and vocational schools will also be covered by the survey to determine what usable equipment is available for instruction in the war trades and how many persons can be accommodated in those institutions having equipment. The heads of those institutions will be asked to cooperate in obtaining applicants for the training program.

DAVIS, TRENHOLM PALMER ASKED TO JOIN

The committee also decided to invite to become members:

JOHN W. DAVIS, chairman of the executive committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents and president of West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia.

H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM, executive secretary of the American Teachers' Association and president of State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Alabama.

L. F. PALMER, executive secretary of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, Huntington High School, Newport News, Virginia.

NAMED TO COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH McNUTT

If these three educators accept, they will likely be assigned to a committee to confer with Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education.

With respect to increasing colored personnel in the Military Establishment and integrating it into all branches of the service, Senator Sherman Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, agreed Monday to offer two amendments to the bill to expedite the strengthening of the national defense.

The first amendment he will offer provides that there shall be no discrimination in the enlistment of flying cadets in the Army Air Corps on account of race, color or religion.

The War Department to date has refused to accept any colored applicant as a flying cadet.

The second amendment Senator Minton will propose provides that there shall be no discrimination in the appointment and promotion of officers or enlisted men in the various branches of the Military Establishment.

This amendment will be offered as an addition to the provision authorizing the President to assign officers and enlisted men to the branches of the Army in such numbers as he considers necessary irrespective of the limitations on the strength of any particular branch.

The National Defense Act prescribes the commissioned and enlisted strength of each branch of the Army. Except for the Air Corps the authorized enlisted strengths of the various branches remain as they were in 1920.

The purpose of this amendment is to compel the War Department to assign colored personnel to such branches of the Army as the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery and the Air Corps. No colored men are serving in those branches.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

Plaindealer
6/14/40

TAXED WITH MOCKERY

Kansas City Kansas

The Negro is the only citizen in the United States who is taxed with mockery.

He pays the same taxes that other citizens pay and yet he is denied on every hand access to and use of the things which his taxes buy, build and maintain.

He is mocked by schools and colleges which he pays for but cannot attend, school buses for which he pays but in which his children cannot ride jobs which his taxes make possible but which he cannot hold.

This mockery is especially painful in the case of the departments and institutions maintained by the Federal government.

Right now the Army and Navy are in the midst of a big drive for more and more recruits, and there are advertisements for recruits on signs, in newspapers and over the radio, mocking the Negro youth.

Every Negro of any intelligence knows that he must help defray the cost of maintaining and expanding the machinery of national defense which in the next fiscal year will undoubtedly exceed four billion dollars.

Most Negroes do not mind doing their share to help this country defend itself but they do mind being mocked by segregation and discrimination based wholly on color in both branches of the Service.

This official race prejudice which Congress and the President condone and continue would be less painful if it were not so utterly senseless and unnecessary.

There is no sound reason why colored citizens should NOT serve as able seamen or firemen or gunners or engineers or airplane pilots, and there is EVERY reason why they should.

Yet our young men are barred from practically every branch of Army and Navy service, save in menial capacities in a few isolated instances.

This is bitter mockery to taxpayers whose hard-earned money foots the bill.

It makes all the talk in high places about democracy and human freedom sound rather hollow, doesn't it?

—Pittsburgh Courier

A REAL PROPHET

Last week Metz T. P. Lochard, foreign editor of the Chicago Defender, wrote an interesting article in which he stated that the Allies' plight is caused by double cross. In it he quotes the following statement made by Emperor Haile Salassie before the full assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in June, 1936 in which the emperor said; "I stand before you as the last bulwark of constitutional government. I plead not for Ethiopia alone but as well for the security of other nations whose soverignty and independence may be blotted out by force of superior arms. The fate of Ethiopia may well be that of other autonomous states. You may forget what you did here, but history will record your deed and the world will remember your acts."

No prophecy ever turned out to be more nearly correct than the statement of the little emperor. He know the restlessness of Faciast peoples and that should Italy succeed in getting away with the envasion of Ethiopia without interference from the democracies, other countries would meet the same fate.

Now that this is the situation, the question crisis "where do we go from here?" There is no way of telling when Hitler will stop his conquest for more power, more territory. Generally speaking, rulers like he never quit.

Those remaining nations which are at peace nominally at this time had just as well prepare themselves for the worst for these is no such thing as security against armed force but armed force.

America's Defense Program

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 8-10-40

Mr. L. K. Covelle, director of the National Defense program knocked this writer for a row of pins at Langston University Monday, following a short talk of ours, in which we took educational interests and labor unions to task for refusal to give Negroes training in the skilled crafts and trades.

Our remarks followed a statement of Mr. Covelle, who in opening the State-wide Works Progress Administration adult educational institute, told of the many technical and skilled fields in which the government needed men for national defense.

Here are some of the fields where the government needs immediate skilled assistance, according to Mr. Covelle; air craft, machine tools, ship building ,automotive, electric, forging, foundry, chemicals, ammunition, ordinance, light, boiler and heavy steel. The speaker said that Oklahoma had recently lost a large number of moulders who had gone to the west coast where they entered the air-craft industry.

When we gained the floor we told Mr. Covelle that regardless to the number of welders who had left the state, none of them were Negroes because Negroes are not trained in this field. We pointed out that labor unions in the South saw to it that Negroes were not educated and prepared to measure arms in every day life with white craftsmen.

We went further than this to point out that in our national danger, labor unions, joined in any effort to reduce skilled workmen to the fewest number were exposed as America's worst enemy.

"I think it is an indictment of our educational processes when we read in the Congressional Record that Congressmen think we could speed up our air-plane industry by sending a dozen ships to Europe and cart over here hundreds of foreigners, who in their country have been taught in mass to do technical and skilled tasks, which only a limited number of folk in this country have been permitted to master."

When we sat down Mr. Covelle sat down with us and this is what he said "What are we going to do about what you are talking about when we go around to the Negro high school principal and college president who tells us they are interested only in courses which develop Negro youth for white collar jobs?"

We arose immediately and bounced this charge on the heads of those attending the institute. We told the teachers exactly what the charge was and said we wanted it affirmed or refuted. Prof. Woods, of Tulsa, Moon of Oklahoma City, Horton of Guthrie and Sadler of Muskogee immediately said that this was not true, and we do not publish the statement of Mr. Covelle on the assumption that the charge is true, we simply bring out into the open the position of a white administrator in this state who alleges Negro teachers do not desire or want technical training for Negro youth in the crafts and trades.

While the argument waged hot and long over the discussion we had percipitated, Mrs. Nellie B. Dillion, of the trades and industry department, Langston University, arose and affirmed what Mr. Covelle had said. She said that the Negro principals over the state were apathetic regarding her work and did not lend encouragement to her efforts. Mrs. Dillion had made this same statement in the Black Dispatch office several months ago.

And then to add fuel to the flames E. A. Duke, connected with the state high school department arose and we quote him verbatum. "I do not think Negro teachers have been as vitally interested in vocational training as the whites."

We said Monday morning in that meeting and we say now that if the Negro is to be fully integrated into the defense program of the nation, those who administer government must cease being hypocritical about it. We were amused at the rejoinder of one of the white participants, who when asked by the visiting Negro supervisor from Washington, what the State of Oklahoma was actually doing to prepare Negroes in the fields where the government now needed them, went into a discussion of barbering and maids' training. Confusion reigned further when we asked whether the speaker was still discussing a defense program.

Now we had just as well pull the hide off the educational program in Oklahoma and look at it naked and bare. Every one who is not on the inside of an insane asylm knows that manual training courses in high schools teach Negro youths to make nothing more than cigarette stands and magazine racks. There is not a Negro in Oklahoma leaving high school who can build a house. The Negro teacher is not to blame. The school board and the white superiors who chart the course of the Negro teacher is almost 100% responsible. No need to think the Negro teacher is going to get so very much in love with his race that he will disregard the many times open instructions of his white superiors on this subject.

Of course when we say almost one hundred per cent we have in mind that there is a general tendency on the part of Negro teachers to disregard the real purpose of education, which should first of all fit a man to live effectively in the environment where he finds himself. We can see this cropping out in most of our colleges where Negro students electing to follow a course requiring overalls are usually snubbed and ostracised by the students in the frats and the sororities. We believe we heard one teacher Monday morning raise the question of social standing in connection with his discussion of trades and crafts.

But Prof. D. G. Horton, Guthrie, brought the issue clearly before the institute when he said that the Negro teacher could not give technical and skilled training to Negro students when white school boards refused to provide adequate facilities and instructional equipment. He by that one statement okeahed a previous remarks of this writer when we told the institute there was more instructional equipment in Central High School, Oklahoma City (white) than there had ever been at Langston University.

Negro teachers cannot make brick without straw. The last biennial report of State Superintendent Vaughn, before he went out of office showed that the State of Oklahoma was then paying 52 times more for instructional equipment in the higher institutions of this state maintained for whites than it was expending on Langston University.

Do we need to go further. Truth is like a lighthouse. It shines through the storm. Regardless to what was or was not said Monday morning this indictment stands out in bold relief. We told that institute group that a young man left Langston University during the presidency of President Sanford and came to Oklahoma City to work in a shoe repair shop. His friends criticised him urging that he should have remained to get his degree. His answer was signifigant.

"If I remain at Langston another three years it will be three years lost" said the young man. 'I want to be a shoe repair man. I expect to make my living that way. All the machinery in the shoe shop at Langston University is antequated. The Greek where I am going to work has the latest and most modern machinery. I can learn on it and get pay while I work."

We will leave it to the readers of the Black Dispatch to determine whether this young Negro boy was using his head. We think he was. Incidentally, you should keep in mind that his departure from Langston University was based upon the lack of instructional equipment which must be provided by the legislature and a board of regents. His departure certainly cannot be charged up to the president and the faculty of the institution.

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Black Dispatch 8-10-40
Oklahoma City Okla.

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Danger Ahead!

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Aug 6 1940

More and more this government is doing for the citizen things which he used to do for himself. More and more the nation is failing to meet its expenses. Paternalism and extravagance are twins.

Over in Germany and Italy are to be seen the ultimate working out of a paternalistic policy. Where in the United States, government makes a show of being the people's servant when it gives insurance against want and age, or helps a housewife with recipes, over there paternalism has quit being a guest. It has taken charge. It tells the citizen what he shall do, where he shall work and for how long and how much, what he may eat, what he may wear. It even takes his children in hand and says they belong to the state. Yea more, in Germany it has given sanction to free love in the hope of more babies to be soldiers.

In the United States paternalism still humbles itself and puts on an air of being the servant of the people. But it is a servant, sleek and fat, in a mahogany and red leather setting.

If that were all, it would be a sad picture of the degeneration of a people every one of whom used to boast that he could take care of himself. But it is not all. Paternalism is a cancer that grows at a rapid pace. Individuals and communities petition for benefits and more benefits. Groups, like the veterans or the aged, seek public funds. At the same time public officials in an endeavor to win popularity—and votes—milk the public treasury more and more for their constituents. Everybody reaches into the grab bag to take out. Nobody offers a word of warning against this one way traffic, not even the taxpayer who supports the overload. He, poor fool, somehow or other imagines that he is compensated for his taxes by the gee-gaws he gets free. That magic word "free" shuts his eyes.

Step by step paternalism spreads, as spread it must with every voice in support of it and none in protest. With the shift taking place always in one direction, namely more service by the government and more public officials to deliver it, it is only a question of time when the totalitarianism now rampant in Germany will declare itself here. The horde of the publicly-supported will have swelled until they will bid for control and get it.

NO DRAFT IS NEEDED

Globe + Independent
8-16-40
Nashville, Tenn.

Should this nation be attacked by a foreign power it would be wholly proper to draft its man power, its wealth and every other resource in self defense. Should there be imminent danger of this nation being attacked by any power it would be good common sense to enact a draft law.

But this nation is not now fighting a war of defense, nor is there any present danger of it being called upon to do so, despite the hysterical falsehoods that are being uttered by certain elements of the population, including propagandists who want to get us into a war for the profits they will make out of a slaughter of human beings.

There is no need, therefore for the passage of a draft law in these times of peace, as far as the United States is concerned. This proposed draft law, even though not fathered by the present national administration, nevertheless will serve the same purpose that the administration would like it to serve. It will be a good peg on which to hang a third-term hat. It will be action, short of war and short of dictatorship, but not so very "short."

Congress should raise the wages of soldiers to as much as thirty dollars a month and then have the President appeal for volunteers. It is resonably certain that all of the men needed to fill any quota of soldiers for which the nation has equipment and training facilities would be secured. We might even get enough recruits to absorb all the equipment now "on order."

Congress has no mandate from the people to enact a draft law. It should wait to receive that mandate when the people speak next November. Congress can ignore as plain poppycock the findings of the Gallup poll that the people by a majority of two to one favor a draft law. Dr. Gallup and all the other great thinkers of the Eastern seabord can be safely mistrusted in any thing they say with regard to what the masses of Americans think about being drafted for war.

Here is hoping that the great stalwarts in both houses of Congress will fight to the finish all attempts to draft the manpower of this nation for war until there is a need for such dictatorial legislation to be passed. Certainly no such need exists now.

LEST WE FORGET

Globe + Independent
8-16-40
Nashville, Tenn.

Back about five years ago, when Mussolini and Italy's gangsters made their unholy march into Ethiopia and raped that unarmed and unoffending nation, the so-called democracies of Europe and likewise the present national administration of the United States had an entirely different view with regard to what should be done about an aggressor nation to what they want done when Hitler marches forth to "destroy civilization and all of the things we hold dear."

The democracies favored shadow boxing. They favored administering soft taps on Mussolini's wrist. They favored belligerency toward an aggressor merely for the record. There were talks of "sanctions" and threats that never were intended to be more than a display of rhetoric. When it was finally agreed that Mussolini intended to ignore appeals to reason and subjugate Ethiopia, it was decided by the great democracies that it was best to stand aside and do all in their power to prevent the war from spreading into "civilized" areas.

Now it happens that there was just as much cruelty visited upon the helpless Ethiopians and these people stood up and made as heroic a defense of their homeland as has ever occurred in the annals of history. But they were beaten. Their homes and churches were destroyed and their women were murdered by the invading gangsters.

However, lest those of the American people whose hearts beat with sympathy for the oppressed of other parts of the world should begin expressing their wrath and urging that war be made upon Mussolini, the great newspapers of the United States decided to launch a propaganda offensive intended to disabuse their minds of any thoughts that the war on Ethiopia was something for them to get into.

Can we ever forget the "blitzkrieg" of propaganda against getting into war that was contained in page after page of old World War pictures, showing the cruelties of war, of the dead and dying strewn on foreign battlefields? That "blitzkrieg" accomplished the desired effect. It kept the war from "spreading." It sanctioned the predatory expansion of Mussolini into the last free nation of vast Africa. There were many in this country who became so resigned to the fate of the Ethiopians as to accept what had been done to them and to rationalize it, contending that at last a nation had taken over the African nation and would proceed to "civilize" it. "Civilization," of course was to follow a period of enslavement similar to that the great "democracies" practiced upon peoples of lands they had plundered and continue to plunder.

But Europe and America who deserted Ethiopia in her hour of destruction, failed to take into account the teachings of Holy Writ and of history. They failed to have confidence in the Scripture which says "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." They ignored the injunction that "the strong should bear the infirmaties of the weak." They were unappreciative of the philosophy contained in the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln that "in giving freedom to the slave we guarantee freedom for the free."

The democracies that failed Ethiopia in her destress and the press that stirred up fear among men and women with harrowing pictures of war's ravages and the horrible deaths that come to soldiers on battlefields, have no reason to assail the contentions of millions who state that the precedent followed in the neglect of Ethiopia may be followed with profit by Americans in their attitude toward participation in the war now raging in Europe.

If there was danger to the lives of American boys who might have been called to the colors to stop Mussolini's march into Ethiopia, there is considerably more danger to these boys if they are to be forced to fight in defense of England. And to be frank and realistic, there is possibe for Americans nothing in material gain by fighting to save England, just as there was nothing to be gained materially by fighting to save Ethiopia. However, we are sure that Ethiopians would have been less likely to have proved defaulters on their war debts like the swaggering English.

Merguson Cables "Inside Story"

Courier 1-13-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier War Correspondent, Who Has Scooped Dailies On His Coverage At The Front, Believes Germans Will Launch A Grand Offensive BEFORE Spring.

War

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

(Copyright 1940, Reproduction in Whole or in Part Prohibited)

PARIS, France, Jan. 11.—(By Cable: Censored)—Military and political events in Western Europe are becoming increasingly complicated. Some of these portend German action in the Balkans. This may take the form of economic penetration and may proceed despite the understanding between Italy and Hungary to protect the territorial integrity of the Balkans.

There are also signs tha the Germans may make eco nomic and military thrusts i Scandinavia, threatening both Norway and Sweden.

Artillery action has greatly increased the offensive on the Western Front during the past few days. There has been incessant fighting between patrols all along the front.

Present indications are that the Germans will launch a grand offensive even before spring if the British and French blockade at sea continues effective.

The French believe the Finns will be able to hold out against the Russians. Colonel Passonen of the Finnish Army, now in Paris, told a group in my presence that the Russian tanks would not be able to penetrate the Mannerheim Line of concrete and ice.

Frenchmen took time out Tuesday, January 9, to commemorate the death of Andre Maginot, who was responsible for the construction of the Maginot Line. A special service was held at the home of his mother and sister.

Last week we were able to send Courier readers an interview with M. Gratien Candace, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. These readers will be glad to know that I have been assured that upon the re-convening of the Chamber, M. Candace will be re-elected.

Monday, I talked with Paul Renaud, Minister of Finance, who told me of the "unsurpassable patriotism and devotion to France" of the

…n of all races and all colors who hastened from the empire beyond the seas to defend the mother country.

"Never will we know how to be thankful enough to these men," said he. "Planting of the French flag in far-away lands, taken over without the firing of a gun, assured liberty to enslaved peoples."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
July 24, 1940

Sands to Address Negro Mass Meeting

Oliver J. Sands, chairman for the Richmond group of the National Committee for the Defense of America by Aiding the Allies, will address a mass meeting of Negro citizens, affiliated with the movement, at Sharon Baptist Church, First and Leigh Streets, tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock.

Other speakers will be Dr. Harris Hart, Dr. Beverly M. Boyd, of the Richmond executive committee; Dr. R. H. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Blackwell, Robert C. Scott and Roscoe C. Mitchell, of the Negro committee. Dr. I. I. McDonald, Rev. J. B. Travis and Rev. A. McHerrin will also appear on the program.

The movement, which follows the pattern of the plan offered by William Allen White, nationally known editor and approved by the President of the United States, will be operated among the white and Negro citizens here, and a permanent organization will be set up at the Sharon Church meeting tomorrow night.

'WELLES TRIP DOING NO GOOD'-MERGUSON

Courier 3-9-40

By R. WALTER MERGUSON

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARIS, France, March 7.—(By Cable)—Sumner Welles mission to Paris is doomed to failure if it is designed to change the points of view of those responsible for the wa here, I am informed in reliable quarters.

They insist that the belligerents are too far apart to be brought together by anybody at this time and scout the hope of early peac On the other hand, impartial observers believe that an offensive more murderous than the worl has ever seen, will be started soon Favorable weather has brough about an increase in aerial activit with German planes reconnoiterin near Paris. Forty German bombers, bound for Paris, were intercepted and forced to return before they reached the capital.

Moscow Denies Germans Used Soviet Railroads

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker 4-12-40
New York

MOSCOW, April 11.—A Berlin dispatch in the New York Times printed in this morning's edition, alleging that German troops which occupied the Norwegian port of Narvik had arrived by railroad through Leningrad and Murmansk, Soviet cities, was branded a "provocative invention" by official Soviet sources today.

The following communique was issued by Tass, the official Soviet news agency:

TEXT OF REPLY

"The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times has reported that 'most of the German troops that occupied Narvik, Norway, reached the northern port from Murmansk, Russia, after a trip by rail from Leningrad.' Tass is authorized to declare that this New York Times report is absolutely not in accord with the actual situation and is a provocative invention."

She Should Meet Col. Julian

World-Telegram 8-8-40

By the Associated Press.

New York

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Sylvia Pankhurst, suffragist, said of Haile Selassie, whom Britain has recognized as the rightful ruler of Ethiopia, said today she was seeking to rally American Negroes to a movement to overthrow the Italians in Ethiopia.

The author and propagandist, who has been acting in liaison with Selassie's organization of his peoples while Italy is busy fighting the British, said the main need of the Ethiopians was airplanes.

"American Negroes can help their own race by aiding the Ethiopians and all democracy by enabling these great fighters to become active allies of Britain in Africa," she declared.

Columbia. S. C. Record
August 7. 1940

Negro Recruits Wanted For Army

For the first time in history, the Columbia recruiting office of the U. S. Army, located in the post office building, has been given a quota for negro boys, Sgt. Chester R. Vaughan, recruiting officer, said today.

A quota of nine colored men, with at least an 8th grade education, was sent here for the 41st Engineers at Fort Bragg, N. C. The men will be sent to the North Carolina station on August 15.

A number of letters from men in the state offering to supply young men for the army have been received, in addition to colored men visiting the recruiting station and asking to be enlisted.

Greenwood. S C. Index-Journal
August 11, 1940

Negroes Accepted for Army

Sgt. Bruce McMahan of the local recruiting station for the United States Army, announced yesterday that the quota of eight negroes assigned the Greenwood station recently had been filled and the men will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., where they will be assigned to the engineers corps.

Those tentatively accepted for service include Lee O. Robinson, John C. Walker, Daniel Lawton and Edgar L. Williams, all of Greenwood; Thomas C. Edwards, Luther Edwards, and Everette Goode, all of Ninety Six, and Samuel E. Goggins, of Hodges.

Any other young negro men who wish to serve with the army and think themselves qualified are invited to call at the recruiting station in the post office building, where, should they be found qualified, their names will be placed on the waiting list until vacancies are available.

BEFORE RUSSIANS ARRIVED

Defender
1-13-40
Chicago Ill.

War

THEODORE CHARLES STONE

Chicago baritone returned to the U. S. from Finland Christmas day with horrid tales of the bombing of Helsinki which he witnessed. Here Stone is shown with Miss Marvara Puola, a Finnish opera star, taken two days before the Russo-Finn war broke out. Stone is visiting friends in New York City prior to his return to his home in Chicago

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Crisis Is Seen As Men 43, 44 Receive Orders

Nation's Plight Shown As Reservists Are Told To Report For Duty

News

2-13-40

Birmingham Ala.

By The Associated Press

Finland's plight was emphasized today by the second call for more reservists within 24 hours and a communique describing furious fighting against the Red Army on the Karelian Isthmus, the Lake Ladoga front and farther north near Kuhmo.

Men 43 and 44 were ordered mobilized in a day which saw 27 Soviet planes fly over Helsinki without dropping bombs.

Russian hammering on the Finnish fronts was reported to have cost 4,000 Soviet dead yesterday—3,500 on the isthmus front and 500 in the north—and the communique said the attacks had been repulsed.

Declaring 16 Russian warplanes had been shot down, the Finns reported a curious and unexplained incident—an apparent attack by Soviet aircraft on some of their own number. One of these was said to have crashed behind the Finnish lines.

Finland, in the fifteenth day of a major battle with Russia on the Karelian Isthmus Front, pinned her hopes on foreign aid and on diversion of Soviet attention to the Far North after admitting setbacks on the shell-scarred Summa sector.

New gains were announced by the Red Army, which said 16 more Finnish fortifications—100 within a week — had been captured and "heavys losses" inflicted on the embattled Finns.

The president of Finland, Kyosti Kallio, said there was no choice but to fight to the last man, but voiced new hope effective foreign aid would be forthcoming.

AMENDMENT OF MEASURE IS AIM OF CIRCULAR

Defender 8-17-40

Chicago, Ill.

Says Army and Navy Should Not Jim Crow Race

NEW YORK.—Pointing out that "There can be no unity among our citizens as long as both the executive and legislative branches of the government deliberately disregard at least one-tenth of the population," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged 75 United States Senators to give "proper consideration to the rights of Negroes" in pending debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill.

The appeal, contained in a letter sent out August 8 to a selected list of senators who either have a large Negro constituency or have expressed a willingness to vote for the federal anti-lynch bill, urged that the conscription bill be so amended as to guarantee "Negroes the right to serve in every branch of the armed forces without any discrimination because of race or color.

"Negroes are willing to take their part in the defense program along with other American citizens," the letter said, "but at the same time insist that their government give them the same opportunities to serve in all branches of the armed forces in which they may qualify without discrimination because of race or color."

The letter quoted a statement from Adjutant-General Adams of the war department advising the N.A.A.C.P. that "there is no provision for the enlistment of colored men" other than in the two regiments of infantry, two regiments of the cavalry, quartermaster corps, medical department, ordnance department, certain school detatchments and the detatched enlisted men's list.

The letter also pointed executive approval of discrimination in the navy department, quoting an official statement from the Bureau of Navigation saying that

"After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch, was adopted to meet the best interests of general efficiency. . . The selection of men to man the navy is left to the discretion of the executive branch of the government."

Larger Colored Personnel Urged For Army, Navy

Post Washington D.C.

AUG 15 1940

Seeking increased colored personnel in the military and naval establishments of the United States, a committee on participation of Negroes in the national defense program was heard Wednesday by the House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs.

Rayford W. Logan, Howard University professor, formerly an officer in the American Expeditionary Force, headed the committee, which also included Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of schools; Louis Lautier, and Maj. Campbell C. Johnson, secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association and member of the Parole Board.

The committee asked that colored youths be trained for national defense in various industries and be given opportunity to serve in the Army and Navy in proportion to the colored percentage of the population of the Nation.

The committee pointed out that the colored population, approximately 10 per cent of the whole population, is represented in the Army by a number equal to 1.5 per cent of its total strength.

AUG [illegible] 1940

Negroes Demand Adequate Representation In The Armed Service Of U. S.

Plaindealer
6/14/40
Kansas City Kansas.

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.— National defense, National unity, continue to be the theme songs of Senators, Congressman, Washington correspondent, — and, of course, of practically every element of our population throughout the country, Fifth columnists alone excepted.

The present war in Europe has demonstrated that "It Can Happen Here." The first hysterical outbursts however have given way to solid, realistic thinking; at the same time a wave of patriotic fervor has spread over the country demanding that, at whatever cost, adequate defense must be provided.

On this question, there is no division of sentiment in Congress or elsewhere. There has not been any appreciable demand even for a clearer statement than has so far been made as to why the country is in such a state of unpreparedness when thought is taken of the fact that nearly $8,000,000,000 has been spent for the Army and Navy under New Deal auspices during the past seven and one-half years for that very purpose alone.

There is greater determination than ever however to insist that every dollar now appropriated shall be spent in the most efficient and purposeful way. There should be no administrative complaint on this score. Essential purposes of defense, and not so much research and development, will continue to be demanded.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, has advised the House Military Affairs Committee that "man-power is the Army's tragic shortage" and that the maximum peace-time enlisted strength is inadequate to meet emergencies stemming from the present situation.

With this fact set forth and taken to heart, it now becomes imperatively neecessary for the Administration to take note of the discriminatory attitude of the Generals and the Admirals who formulate the defense plans of the Government toward that always loyal group of our American citizenship, the Negro group.

While calling for united patriotism, the New Deal is breaking down the morale of the Negro group, and discouraging their patriotism by announcing that present plans do not contemplate the enlistment of Colored men in the various armed services of the Government while at the same time expressing despair that "a tragic shortage" exists in the man power of the present Army organization. Colored newspapers throughout the country have carried statement after statement calling attention to communications received from Army officials discouraging the thought that Colored men are to be used in Army Service.

Testimony before Congress Committees has been printed to the effect that "a soldier must be seasoned and given the most modern weapons and the opportunity to train under war-like conditions."

Although there are several hundred Colored Reserve Officers, and 30,00 trainees are desired by the Army fo fourteen days, none of these Colored Reserve Officers have been called for training. The great reservoir of loyal Negroes eager and anxious to serve their Government is ignored and passed by as though they are aliens and enemies of their country. This is a situation impossible to understand and ignores all canons of justice and fair play.

In this present emergency, surely the Government cannot complacently wish to have in the body politic a discouraged group who have come to feel that they are regarded as pariahs after all of the proof they have given in every war of the Republic of their complete loyalty and their effectiveness as combat troops.

These people have a right to serve their country with self-respect; they have a right to ask, and to have their requests complied with, that they be permitted to perform their obligations as American citizens.

They resent, and they havve a right to resent, the haughty attitude of Army Brass Hats who look upon them with contempt and deny them the privilege of even having the Negro units of the National Guard brought up to authorized limits. Even now the National Guard is nearly 12,000 under authorized strength, and here is a shortage that could easily be taken up by Colored applicants if our Army officials were more just and more fair than they are now.

They resent, and they have a right to resent, their exclusion from the Army Air Corps. In fact, whole-heartedly they resent the whole attitude of Army Moguls who are taking this un-American attitude toward American citizens. The records of Negro Officers and soldiers during the World War is but a token of the service they can render, and are willing to render during any other emergency.

This is not the time for Colored voters in the Northern states to beg for recognition, and for the opportunity to serve their country. They have political power and they should use that political power by informing their representatives in Congress—the Senate and the House of Representatives, of how indignantly they feel and they should insist that they are willing no longer to remain victims of an out-moded social caste system which has no business in Army Defense Plans.

With the control o fthe Government wholly within the hands of the New Deal Democratic Party, with an approaching election near at hand, in which New Dealers will soon be begging for Negro votes, it is not politics, it is common sense to demand of the Democratic Party, with all this power within its control, that is overrule the Army Chiefs who are serving traditional prejudices rather than looking after the proper defense of our country.

The remedy remains within the power of the Colored people by refusing support of a party which wishes to Federalize its contempt and its prejudices against them.

NEGROES AND THE WAR

Argus
5/30/40

As the war clouds thicken on the horizon of Europe, and as we receive daily reports of Hitler's blitzkrieg knocking at the door of England, the Negroes in America cannot but have, with other Americans, a sense of uneasiness. And, despite the fact that as Sherman said, "war is hell," we are still ready to bare our chests to the enemies' bullets if need be, and fight to protect this country from any foreign force.

But, as strange as it may appear, yet it is true, that many of us have a feeling that our Uncle Sam is not willing to share with us the duties and responsibilities in connection with war that are accorded other American citizens. We make this comment because of the fact that in many of the divisions of the United States Army the Negro youths are denied the same sort of training that is given white youths. This is particularly true of the Navy and the school of aeronautics and the artillery services. The school of aeronautics, as will be remembered, furnishes the finest training for the development of technicians, surpassing any other branch of the United States combat services. If such training is good for the white youths, we see no reason why it should not be provided for the Negro youths. Should this country become involved in a war, and should it be severe and of long duration, the man power of the nation would be in demand, whether such man power be black or white. We have long since learned that in a war, just as in a battle, there must be those to take the places of others who fall under fire, and that the men who are to take the places of those in the front ranks should be trained as well as those whom they succeed. Of course, to be mistreated by one's government cannot but leave a bitter feeling in the souls of the mistreated. But, withal the Negro has been a true American; in his ranks are no Benedict Arnolds. Whatever his assignments have been, no sabotage has been found in the work of his hands. And again we ask, why discriminate against us? Why should Americans fight us when we attempt to exercise the common rights of citizenship?

Propagandists have pointed to the Negro as being the most fruitful field for the operation of the fifth column, because they say that we, as a group, have more cause to be disloyal than any other group in America. But, so far as we have been able to learn, such propaganda has gained only a little, in fact, very little, ground for the efforts put forth.

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier

War

6/15/40

Pittsburgh Pa.

Now is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of the country. It is obvious, as our highly neutral newspapers and public men tell us, that the terrible defeat suffered by the noble Allied armies in Flanders and Normandy has placed American democracy in peril. If Hitler's hordes subdue the freedom loving French and and British who have so earnestly striven to uplift the benighted darker peoples of the world, then this Land of Liberty may well be next on the Hitler schedule. With the power of an enslaved Europe behind them, the Nazis might attempt an invasion of the United States. No wonder Americans are aroused!

Every patriotic Negro shudders at the thought of Nazi rule, with its prospect of wholesale racial segregation and discrimination, and will willingly, yea eagerly, join the armed forces of this nation to fight back Nazi barbarism and shed his blood for the perpetuation of our free institutions.

It is certain that when the call comes our black boys will flock into the artillery, signal corps, tank corps, air corps and other special services where they have always received a warm welcome. And on our mighty warships brave black seamen and officers will continue to court death to preserve our democracy. No colored youngster with the required qualifications will hesitate to enter West Point and Annapolis where our lads have always been so happily received by the unprejudiced white officials.

For every patriotic Negro knows that once Hitler is in charge of our free government, equality will end and black youth will be either barred entirely from the Army and Navy or restricted to washing dishes on our warships and currycombing horses in the army.

* * *

Aframericans understand well how quickly the victorious Huns would impose stringent discriminatory rules regulating the lives of colored people whom, let it be remembered, the Nazis consider inferior to whites.

Once in control of the United States, we may be sure that the Nazis would promptly compel all Negroes to ride in separate railroad coaches and behind "For Colored" signs on buses and street cars. This would be a bitter humiliation for us, unaccustomed as we are to such segregation.

* * *

Suddenly become members of a socially ostracized group under the Nazi rule, Negroes would lose all the fine skilled jobs they now have in airplane and munitions factories, in navy yards and vital industries where, as we know, they are permitted to hold any position for which they are qualified.

With the inevitable suppression of the labor unions under Nazism, Negro workers would become subject to ruthless economic discrimination and no longer permitted to perform skilled work alongside white mechanics and artisans at the same rate of pay. No longer would Negro engineers drive the locomotives of our crack trains, nor would skilled black aviators pilot our transcontinental air liners as they do under our democratic system. No more black chauffeurs would drive our Greyhound buses, and Negro clerks in banks and department stores would become a thing of the past. And of course, Negro instructors would be discharged from all great American universities.

Knowing what the Jews have suffered in Germany, we realize that colored children would most certainly be compelled to quit their white playmates and attend separate racial schools. School textbooks, we may be sure, would be Hitlerized so as to omit mention of Negro accomplishments or to disparage our group and its contributions. Little white Americans might even be instructed that Negroes were an inferior people of low intelligence and morality who had never created a civilization, although even Nazis might not go that far.

Doubtless only a small percentage of school monies would be spent for Negro education and the buses in which Negro children everywhere in America today are carried to school, would be turned over to the use of white children. This is the sort of petty thing Nazis WOULD do.

That Negro youths would be barred from State universities goes without saying, especially in Dixie where most of them live. And we might surely expect to see Negro teachers restricted to Negro classes and paid about half the salaries white teachers received. Even white school janitors might receive pay more than Negro school principals if Hitler ruled America.

* * *

Once the swastika floats over our fair land, all hotels and theatres will be "For whites only" and the black tourist will be considerably handicapped thereby. If we are admitted to theatres at all, we shall probably have to sit in the balcony or even the gallery. Public parks, swimming pools, bathing beaches and golf links may be denied us on racial grounds, for the Nazis are fanatically opposed to race association.

Negroes might not even be admitted to public libraries or to take out books to read!

Our colored women would be denied the privilege of trying on hats and dresses at our better department stores, and at soda fountains we would be barred or served only in blue-trimmed tumblers and dishes.

* * *

That we would be forced to live in ghettoes like the hapless Jews in the Reich goes without saying, and the privilege of residing wherever we could pay rent would be forever withdrawn. With the true German efficiency and Nazi viciousness, Hitler's minions would devise restrictive covenants to prevent friendly white property owners from selling Negroes homes outside a prescribed area. While this might well result in cruel congestion leading to juvenile delinquency, immorality, disease and crime for which we would be blamed on racial grounds, there is no lengths to which the barbarous Nazis will not go. Why they might even admit poor Negroes to white hospitals just to enable fledging surgeons to practice on them! Of course this would be un-Christian, but the Nazis are avowed pagans.

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Racial pollution laws now in force everywhere under the Swastika would promptly be introduced in the United States of America, where hitherto unknown. Negroes and whites would no longer be permitted to associate freely and openly on penalty of imprisonment or death. Negro leaders against their consciences would be forced to say that they did not believe in social equality. One can picture the Gestapo raiding places where black and white citizens were dining together?

No longer would black beaux and their white girl friends be seen happily strolling down the main streets of Meridian, Atlanta and Miami., as they do today under our equalitarian regime. And of course, interracial marriages would be strictly barred. A few true white friends like Theodore Bilbo, John N. Garner and Herbert Hoover might protest against these outrages but Hitler would promptly silence them.

We would be denied the ballot and probably prevented from holding municipal county and State jobs. And where we got Federal jobs, if at all, we would be segregated like lepers.

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Knowing what fate is in store for them, Negroes will make every sacrifice to keep America free of the Nazi menace. They will fight to the death against Fifth Columnists and parachutists who would blow up our public buildings, say in Waycross, Ga., or Jackson, Miss. If there be any traitors amongst us I recommend that they be exiled to the South Seas or Brazil. Let us struggle to keep the last refuge of freedom forever free!

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Courier

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MERGUSON CONTACTS COURIER

6-29-40

"Silence" Broken As War Correspondent Cables from Nice.

Courier

France is neither dead nor captured, R. Walter Merguson, Courier war correspondent, reported by cable from Nice, France, Monday.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Although no message was received from Mr. Merguson last week, three cablegrams which came through from him Monday, June 24, and one airmail letter, dispatched from Bordeaux, indicated that he had escaped the Nazi fire with the French army and had gone from Paris to Bordeaux, thence to Nice.

"The Maginot line and the Metz, Toul and Nancy fortresses are intact," the Merguson cable read, "and the Senegalese are still battling ferociously to prevent a Nazi encircling movement and to free France from the stain of Naziism. On the Rhone river, African troops repulsed an enemy tank battalion. Italy's attempts to attack in the Alps are meeting with no success."

Earlier cables from Merguson told of the French decision to accept the German terms for an armistice and of the dispatch of French plenipotentiaries to Rome to obtain terms for an armistice with Italy.

By airmail, received from Nice, Mr. Merguson described public reaction to the Italian declaration of war in southern France where a large proportion of the population is Italian. Although hundreds of Italians were immediately seized, The Courier war correspondent expressed the belief that most of the Italians in southern France were favorable to France, having fled to that country to escape the Fascists.

"Only a few hours elapsed after my arrival in Nice," Merguson writes, "before Mussolini declared war. It was remarkable to note with what calm the news was received.

"It must be remembered that there are many thousands of Italians in southern France, especially along the coast. Because of the severity of the Fascist regime, many came to France.

"Within two hours after Italy's war declaration became officially known, the police organizations of all France had arrested thousands of suspicious characters.

"In Nice alone, several hundred persons who might engage in dangerous activities were imprisoned.

"At 9 o'clock that night I found myself entering the police station at the same moment a patrol wagon load of suspects arrived.

"I did not happen to be a suspicious character, but the rules require that all cables must be approved by the chief of the police bureau. Before you receive a cable you must first establish your identity at the police bureau."

DON'T CONFUSE ISSUES

Globe
6-27-40
Nashville, Tenn.

There is a small group of defeatists in this country who seem to have become persuaded to the view that opposition to totalitarianism requires totalitarian methods. They observe the success of the dictator-ridden nations in creating gigantic military machines in a brief period of time, and reason that a form of dictatorship must be exerted here if the United States is to swiftly build its armed defense to the necessary level.

Any one who believes that has forgotten or never knew the history of this country. We have met great crises before—and we have met them as a free people. When emergency comes, all Americans—worker, capitalist, executive, farmer—forget their differences, and join their resources in the interest of the common good. And no dictator is needed.

That is happening in the present emergency. Big business men and little business men have pledged themselves to do all in their power to assure the swift completion of the defense program. The great basic industries of this country—the railroads, the utilities, the steel companies, the machine makers—are prepared to do whatever is necessary. to meet the exegencies of the future. They are prepared to cooperate with government to the limit, to the end that democracy may be perpetuated through democratic methods.

America has never had a dictator—and America doesn't need one now. Americans aren't robots, who must be treated like the cogs of a machine. Americans are individuals, determined to do the finest job they ever did in the interest of their country. Those who talk of the need for dictatorial powers to save democracy, of ruthless government domination of business and industry, would destroy our traditional way of life which has proved its strength in times of greater danger. They would destroy the very thing they profess a desire to save, namely freedom and opportunity.

What The American Government Owes To France

Daily World
6/24/40
Atlanta, Ga.

AFTER THE DIN and glamour and the stirring singing phrase "LaFayette we are here" there is another debt we owe to the great French. It was at the high tide of the recession of the free spirit of the French people after the French Revolution that Thomas Jefferson took his place as American Ambassador to France. The great cause of liberty has made its manifestations to France and she was in a mighty whirl of celebration of her new born democracy. Her poets and historians were breathing the zephyrs of a new liberty and her people were hilarious in their recent faith and jubilation.

Mr. Jefferson caught the spirit. His soul was bathed in the incense of a firmer liberty and a more enduring democracy. The great man made notes and indented his impressions and when he returned to his native America he was fired with the new order that was sweeping France into a veritable wave of freedom. He at once applied his great talents and time to modeling our government with the finer patterns that it had been his to learn abroad. The keen student he was and the powerful writer to the manner born, Jefferson had an enviable position. This he used to the advantage of the young Republic.

Many of our learned people are surprised to hear that many of our organic structures, our democratic practices are improved impressions that Mr. Jefferson gained through his stay in Paris.

America has been able to move on and up in the trail of democracy. The President, following Jefferson, was the celebrated Monroe, father of the Monroe Doctrine, which is stronger than the constitution itself.

Another sun rises on Europe. The proud lustre and grace of France are gone. The French people today are bowed in sorrow, while terms of misunderstanding between the government of France and Great Britain are hurled. France lies prostrate but she lives in the new world. Her brave spirit after the revolution was breathed into the nostrils of Thomas Jefferson and from his imperishable pen have her principles been embalmed for eternity.

The French soldiers will have credit for making the last stand for freedom in Europe, and if the success of Hitler obtains in Great Britain, historians and poets will pass on to posterity that the good times of Europe, her democracy and her liberty perished on THE BATTLEFIELDS!

BLOOD WILL BACK BIG WORDS OF ROOSEVELT, IF WE DON'T WATCH OUT, SAYS K. C. EDITOR

War

C. A. Franklin of "Call" Sees Third Term as Peril to Nation's Will to Stay Out of War

Globe
6/7/40
Nashville, Tenn.

Washington, D. C.—THIRD TERM IMPERILS NATION is the subject of an editorial which recently appeared in The Call (Kansas City, Missouri) of which C. A. Franklin is Editor and Publisher. The editor expresses fear that the big words the President is hurling at Hitler will likely involve this country in war. The editorial is as follows:

For a nation whose chief defenses are two big oceans and two friendly neighbors, the United States has far too much to say in these days of blood and iron. With Italy plunering Africa on the fantastic excuse that the Holy Roman Empire is to be restored, and Germany seeking materials and markets by conquest instead of by trade, it is apparent that the old comity of nations is dead. Yet President Roosevelt makes public utterances that are clear condemnation of the Germans and nine out of ten Americans who comment applaud him.

It does not make sense for our President to lay aside the hands-off policy expected of a neutral—unless he is more intent upon the coming election than he is upon our country's security. This is the time for building defenses, not for attracting the attention of the war-mad Nazis to us next. If he is following ambition, it is the more reason why the American people shall open their eyes and see that the big talk the President makes will have to be backed with their blood and treasure some day.

Globe
6/7/40
Nashville Tenn.

Do the American people feel the urge to "safeguard civilization" to the point of again engaging in war? We think not! The steel-processing east is happy over profits from war goods, but even it will repent when that requires sacrifice. The west is already of one mind, we

It is too bad that this world crisis is coincident with our national election. Doubly bad that it comes at a time when our chief executive is toying with the idea of succeeding himself. If Franklin D. Roosevelt was going out of office, his freedom from any ulterior motives would make him ideal to lead America in this perilous hour. Office seekers on both sides, prone to playing up to the public for votes, would be constrained to put the welfare of their country above their ambitions. But as it is, our President is getting popular applause, and most unfortunately getting it for violating the spirit of neutrality. We wish he were standing in the Capitol demanding of Congress that our laws be changed to provide military defense in men and munitions. We wish he were notifying these millions of reliefers who are being supported out of the public treasury that there are no more bird houses to be built, but instead lines of defense.

Where now candidates of all parties are going to tread softly for fear of losing votes, Franklin D. Roosevelt, if he were not himself a possible nominee, could checkmate the Bund and the rest of the disloyalists and go out of office with the country safeguarded from attack within.

This election could not come at a worse time, from the standpoint of the nation's welfare. Nor could there be a worse time for the president to have ambitions to succeed himself.

MERGUSON SILENT!

Courier

No word has been received by The Pittsburgh Courier from Mr. Walter Merguson, war correspondent, who cables his stories every Monday from France. Last Tuesday, Mr. Merguson was in Bordeaux.

~~Blame Loss Of Russian Alliance~~ For Tragedy That Befell France

By METZ T. P. LOCHARD
(Chicago Defender Foreign Editor)

Defender
6/29/40
Chicago Ill.

The military defeat of France marks the intellectual and moral collapse of a civilization that symbolized the ideals inherent in the old imperialist order. Many may weep bitterly in sharing the sorrows of the French masses. But no one with common sense should sympathize with the French politicians who have contrived to lead a nation of brave, kind and liberty-loving people to the most humiliating experience since 1870.

The ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance by the French chamber of deputies in May 2, 1935, had given France a measure of security. This safeguard, even though Russia's military strength at the time was shrouded in mystery, was of vital importance to the peace of Europe in general, and in particular to France if she was to remain in the orbit of the major powers.

Whatever might have been the ultimate objectives contemplated under this agreement, its psychological effect alone outweighed all the objections that were piled up against it by professional politicians. The act served as a deterrent to unrovoked aggression by bellicose Germany. As long as it was in force Hitler took pains to announce that he had no quarrel with his neighbors across the Rhine.

Defensive Alliance

He felt, however, that the treaty represented the hateful policy of "encirclement." To Berlin's denunciation of it on this ground, the French made two answers. First, they pointed out that it was purely defensive and had been drafted with the utmost care to conform both with the League covenant and the Locarno treaties.

In the second place, the French argued that Germany was at liberty to enter this defensive agreement at will, and that it was her own fault if it has been concluded without her participation.

Neither argument satisfied the German fuehrer. Many Englishmen, Poles and Americans shared the German antagonism to the pact. It was unfortunate that the League of Nations and its general scheme of "collective security" were not strong enough—as the Ethiopian war showed later—to obviate the necessity for independent guarantees. But Hitler had done more than anyone else in Europe to weaken faith in the League system and increase the threat of early war. Therefore, defensive movements by France, Russia and the Little Entente were quite in keeping with the hard logic of the circumstances.

Sinister Influence

However, French insistence wilted under relentless intrigues from within and threats from without. German objection, English pressure combined with subversive activities of some French senators against the agreement, finally weaned France from her Soviet ally. Moreover, she was too weak economically to resist the sinister influence of the Bank of England. Especially when Great Britain held out to her the rosy promise of financial and military assistance as substitute for the treaty with the Soviet Union. Russia could guarantee military but not financial assistance. England, on the other hand, could guaranttee both.

Defender
6/29/40
Chicago, Ill.

The battle of Flanders proved conclusively that England's aid was more a military liability than an asset. She sent 350,000 men ill-trained and ill-equipped in a war in which millions of soldiers were involved. After evacuating most of her troops from Flanders, Britain felt she had done enough for France. It is not improbable that practical John Bull was thinking of previous assistance given to the French prior to the opening of hostilities.

The French budget in 1935, had run a deficit of at least 5,000,000,000 francs. There was difficulty in floating domestic loans, even at high interest rates, and yet the treasury had to raise within that year about 10,000,000,000 francs. France consequently turned to London for aid, where, after several weeks of negotiation, a $200,000,000 credit at three per cent was arranged. The money was needed to tide the treasury over a lean period of tax collections. This commitment to which others equally compromising had been added, made it impossible for the French government to pursue independent diplomatic course of action.

Organic Weakness

As soon as it became apparent that France was indifferent to her obligations to the Soviet Union and that powerful interests were agitating for a renunciation of the agreement, Hitler began to outline his strategy for his conquest of the west. He well knew that the risks of fighting the Soviet Union and the Western Powers at the same time were too great even for a madman to take.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

ALLIES' PLIGHT CAUSED BY 'DOUBLE CROSS', SAYS EDITOR

Tribune

CHICAGO. (CNA) — The present plight of the Allies was attributed this week to their callous betrayal of Ethiopia and other small nations by Metz T. P. Lochard, foreign editor of a Chicago newspaper in a front page article.

6/6/40

Washington D.C.

Lochard cites the prophetic warning uttered by Haile Selassie before the full assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in June, 1936, and points out how completely that prophecy has been fulfilled within four short years. At that time the Ethiopian emperor told the League Assembly:

"I stand before you as the last bulwark of constitutional government. I plead not for Ethiopia alone but as well as for the security of other nations whose sovereignty and independence may be blotted out by force of superior arms. The fate of Ethiopia may well be that of other autonomous states. You may forget what you did here, but history will record your deed and the world will remember your acts."

Lochard points out that since that warning, "Austria Czechoslovakia, Albania, Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium have lost their autonomy and independence. France and England are today engaged in a mighty struggle to protect their sovereignty."

Not only did the Allies betray the small nations, but they attempted to double cross the Soviet Union and thereby lost a mighty ally, Lochard declares. "British diplomacy strained every available means to induce Hitler to center his attack in the East and fight Russia" and made concession to Hitler with that objective in view, he points out.

THE WAR MOVES TO AFRICA

The foreign dispatches are filled with reports of bombings in Kenya, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Aden, Egypt, Libya and British, French and Italian Somaliland, indicating that the war between the rival white imperialisms has finally reached the Land of the Blacks.

Courier

We say "THE" war instead of merely "war moves to Africa" because we wish to refer to the current conflict and not the war which Europe has been waging on the African people for the past three centuries.

6-22-40

The African people will suffer far less than the European populace. Thanks to the reluctance of the white colonial administrations to accept the Negroes under their flags as citizens and equals, and thanks also to the slow pace of industrialization in the Dark Continent, the blacks have nothing material to lose by the war. Their only interest in the outcome is, in most instances, summed up in the phrase, "A plague on both your houses," because all white folks act the same in Africa.

Pittsburgh Pa.

There are perhaps a quarter million Italian, French, British, Portuguese, Belgian and Spanish Negroes in uniform, trained almost exclusively as infantry and cavalry

(as in the U.S.A.). They are now being sent against each other under white officers to decide which group of European bondholders and politicians shall control the lives and wealth of Africa.

It is not without irony that the Portuguese, Belgians, British and French who have for so long lived off the wealth squeezed from the bodies of black men and women may soon be calling upon these despised Negroes to help preserve a democracy they have never enjoyed.

HEADING FOR WAR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT showed last week that he is determined to give all possible aid to the British Empire, even to going to war against Italy and Germany, when he appointed Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. Though both are Republicans, they are also well known for their friendship for Great Britain and sympathy with the Allied cause. They can be depended upon to not only rush through the five billion dollars rearmament program, but also to use their influence with the President to put these arms and men at the disposal of the Allies as soon as they are available.

Age
6/24/40
New York N.Y.

There is enough danger of us being drawn into the conflict through our Monroe Doctrine policy, as it relates to European possessions in this country, without having men in power who feel that we must help maintain the British Empire regardless of the cost or benefits to us as a nation.

As we see it, the Democratic party, through its leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt, is definitely committed to a policy of intervention which means sending our soldiers and munitions to Europe. The Republican party could make one big issue of the forthcoming President campaign by standing on a policy of preparedness for a defensive policy only as against any intervention in the European conflict except to protect the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

There is no question but that we need to mobilize our industry, enlarge our navy, army and air corps so that this government will be in the best position to defend its people, but there is serious doubt as to the wisdom of committing ourselves to come to the defense of the British Empire in their hour of danger when our experience from the last war proved that we have nothing to gain by fighting on foreign shores just to aid our British cousins. We are naturally opposed to the spread of Hitlerism and other fifth column movements in the Western Hemisphere and have a natural sympathy for democratic governents left in Europe but this should not be enough to force us to rush headlong into the war.

RACE WOMEN BACK U.S 'PREPAREDNESS' MOVE

Mary McLeod Bethune In Keynote Statement

WASHINGTON, (ANP). — Back at her desk here after an extended illness, Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, this week addressed a letter to President Franklin D Roosevelt in which she expressed for the council faith in his leadership and an "unswerving adherence to a program of national defense." The letter reads in part:

Argus
6/14/40
St. Louis Mo.

"In the ranks of Negro womanhood in America are to be found ability and capacity for leadership, for administrative as well as routine tasks, for the type of service so necessary in a program of national defense. These are citizens whose past records at home and in war service abroad, whose unquestioned loyalty to their country and its ideals, and whose sincere and enthusiastic desire to serve you and the nation, indicate how deeply they are concerned that a more realistic American Democracy, as visioned by those not blinded by racial prejudices, shall be maintained and perpetuated."

Offering her own services to the program, Mrs. Bethune urged the president to make use of the services of qualified Negro women as one of the active forces working toward the protection of American democracy.

Blacks Die On Both Sides While Whites Fight for African Riches

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK CITY—Black men are fighting black men in a war initiated by white men over a cause in which Negroes had no part and in a land where the black man outnumbers the white man in the ratio of 20 to 1 or better. That's the story of the war in Africa as revealed in cable dispatches and radiograms reaching this city.

With Italy's entry into the world conflict, hostilities flared up on the Dark continent where the colonial possessions of the major powers have become the object of bombings and cannonadings by rival armies and air forces. While the targets of these air raids and bombardments are supposedly military in nature, defenseless natives of both sexes are paying the price in homes and lives.

Journal and Guide
6-29-40
Norfolk, Va.

LABOR BATTALIONS

The British have recruited a number of labor battalions in South Africa and in British Kenya and Uganda, while the French and the Italians have been using native troops in various skirmishes along the borders of Ethiopia, Italian Libya and Eritrea and French Somaliland. While reports from the African battlefront are necessarily meagre because of cencorship and other obstacles to the transmission of war news, there is enough in each cable for any reader with a modicum of imagination to visualize the horror.

Following are the most recent reports:

"According to dispatches from Khartoun, British forces routed Italian troops in Eritrea yesterday. The Italians were taken by surprise when roving British mechanized patrols located Italian officers leading a battalion of native infantry. While the struggle was brisk at first, it is declared it soon developed into a rout when the native troops fled into nearby woods. The British claimed they inflicted substantial casualties on the Italians."

Another from Cairo tells of the bombing of Diredawa is a stop on Air Force. Diredawa is a stop on the Addis-Ababa-Jibuti railway connecting Italian and French possessions. According to the cable, "the high explosive bombs raised havoc all around. There was considerable damage at the railway station and worship and a fire was started at an air field."

HEAVY DAMAGE

From Rome: "A violent bombardment was carried out by the Italian air force on British East Africa, causing heavy damage and big fires. In an attempted incursion against Javello, two British airplanes were brought down."

When one stops to consider that the fighting was initiated by imperialists and dictators in London, Rome, Berlin and Paris, the question naturally arises, "Why should the scenes of war be shifted to Africa?" If British claims are accurate, then the reason is obvious. It lies in Africa's untapped resources of gold, diamonds, rubber, ivory, tin and copper, [illegible] phosphate deposits, oil wells and great coal areas, not to mention the wealth in natural woods and the fertile plantation areas.

Journal Guide
6-29-40
Norfolk

BRITISH COLONIES

In Africa, British colonial governors rule more than 50,000,000 natives. Territorial possessions cover about one-third of the land area of the Dark Continent and consists of South Africa (with the world's largest gold mine), Nigeria, Southwest Africa, Thodesia, Bachuanaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, British Somaliland, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Gold Coast, Togoland, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The French empire lays claim to French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Algeria, Morocco and French Somaliland. Great Britain's African possessions are far richer than these above, but the French Empire has been using her colonies on the Dark Continent as a vast reserve of manpower for her armies.

MANY KILLED

Belgium has the Belgian Congo, which takes up the vast space of 925,000 square miles, with a black population of 13,000,000. It produces 5 per cent of the world's copper and a considerable share of the world's tin, cotton, cocoa, gold and ivory. Under the dreaded Leopoldian system, which was ruthlessly enforced during the first decade of the current century, millions of natives were killed off by overwork and privation in order to meet high taxes. This system has been borrowed in recent years by the Government of South Africa, where natives are not allowed to vote or to walk in certain white areas after dark.

Other nations owning rich territories in Africa include Portugal, Spain and Holland. Germany lost her possessions after the first World War.

~~Sails For France To Aid~~ American Red Cross

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Seeking adventure of the highest order, young Maurice Huffman, of Richmond, Ind., volunteered his services as an ambulance driver to the American Red Cross and upon acceptance, sailed from New York on the liner Manhattan this week.

Huffman, the son of the late Dr. W. G. Huffman, who has amassed considerable property in his home city, tired of the uneventful life he led managing the estate his father had left.

He sought permission through his senator to offer his services and upon acceptance, was ordered to report to Washington, where he visited the French Embassy and the Spanish Embassy for passports.

Defender
6-22-40
Chicago

In charge of the unit which he will serve, Huffman has to take care of nine men. His expenses to France, amounting to something like $600 are paid out of his own pocket. The French government pays nothing for this service.

Young Huffman is a graduate of the famous old Quaker college in Richmond, Earlham college, and since his graduation has had no other employment than looking after the vast real estate holdings in Richmond.

It is reported that his mother recently purchased a coal mine in Kentucky, the product of which is shipped throughout the East and adds additional income to the family exchequer.

In his early collegiate days, Huffman was an aviation enthusiast and owned an old Waco plane which he frequently flew in and around his home town.

His mother frantically sought to dissuade her son from this venture and at the last moment was phoning him from her home in a final effort. Mr. Huffman has one sister, Elgetha, who is engaged in social work in Chicago.

Race Resistance To Heat Seen As Asset In War

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Describing the American Negro's potential value as a superior fighter in the hot interior of war tanks or submarines, Prof. D. B. Dill, of Harvard University's fatigue laboratory, last week told the American Industrial Hygiene Association that scientific tests showed the Negro worked better in heat. His finding was that the Negro's capacity to stand heat indicated a "marked superiority."

Journal and Guide
6-22-40
Norfolk, Va.

The tests made among Negro and white sharecroppers in Mississippi, showed that in fatiguing work continued to exhaustion, the Negro sweats less salt, thereby maintaining body fluids better, enabling the heart to beat less rapidly. The heartbeats, same for both the white and colored at the start of the work, averaged 21 beats less per minute at the end of two hours for the Negroes. One tenth more efficiency also was shown by Negroes at the finish.

"Where white men are unable to withstand the rigors of hard physical labor in high temperatures, whether in war or in peace, they may find their hands upheld by their black brothers," Prof. Dill suggested.

"The prospects are that hundreds of thousands of American citizens will take their places in a defense army within the next few months. These men will have to do hard physical work," the professor predicted.

"A large fraction of our armed troops is stationed in the tropics, another and increasing large fraction must become adapted to the uncomfortable and at times very hot interiors of tanks or submarines," he said in closing.

RACE PROBLEM -1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Intolerance Unleashed

Hysteria sweeping America because of German successes on European battlefields has created a 6th column now out gunning for the hated 5th. As this writer reads the dispatches appearing in numbers of papers we wonder whether there is not another danger, and one lurking within the ranks of the 6th column.

Just this morning we read in the Congressional Record an attack made upon Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the president, because of her friendship for, and interest in the American Youth Congress. The article published came dangerously near placing Mrs. Roosevelt in the 5th column, or having sympathies with subversive influences.

The recent radio broadcast of Senator Brynes of South Carolina, in which he sought to attack Col. Charles A. Lindburgh, because of Col. Lindbergh's recent air defense address to the nation obviously seeks to convince the American public that America's air ace, who has hitherto been the idol of millions, has definitely exposed sympathies for Hitler and his brutal, savage program.

If this holier than thou attitude is going to be taken by the witch-hunting, supposed-to-be patriotic organizations of the nation; if calumny and suspicion are to be directed at every one who happens to have a different point of view from somebody else, we are soon to find our democracy in a very bad way. Unless we are careful our councils of defense will develop into quagmires of destruction.

Take for instance the president's wife. The Black Dispatch believes she is just as patriotic, and just as devoted to the principles of our American form of government as any other American citizen. In addition to her love of country this very fine and liberal woman has an abiding interest in young people. Let us agree for argument sake that the American Youth Congress is, as charged, a Communist front organization. Unless we are going to out-law the Communist party in America and all of its affiliates, the proper thing for all staunch Americans to do is to sit on the inside of the American Youth Congress and help to shape the program. Thousands of young people hold membership in the American Youth Congress. The thing to do is to get on the inside and help shape the The thing to do is to get on the inside and help mould the

Of course nothing we have said here indicates that we believe the American Youth Congress is a Communist Front. We only suggest that if it is, the proper thing for adult America to do, rests in taking the organization away from the Communists. This writer has given support to the American Youth Congress and we know rather definitely that Communist influence and ideaology has not penetrated our individual identity. We cannot have a nation dedicated to tolerance if we are going to set up over night a witch-hunting intolorant organization.

By inneuendo certain people now allege Col. Lindburgh has German sympathies because he accepted decorations from Herr Hitler. Just a few months ago millions of Americans were angry with the German war lord because he refused to shake hands with Jesse Owens. In the light of hysteria extant now we consider it God's blessing that Hitler snubbed the cinder path champion.

At the time Lindbergh visited in Germany he made important observations regarding German air-defense, which we refused to accept. Lindbergh told the truth about conditions there. The anti-German, prejudiced American public condemned Lindbergh for telling the truth until that same terrible German air-armada Lindbergh saw had hammered Rotterdam into ashes and had laid desolate waste to Belgium and Luxembourg. Lindbergh was accused of being pro-German because he told the truth.

And now another out-burst comes when Lindbergh suggests that the United States annex Canada. Senator Brynes waxes warm when he dwells upon this notion Lindbergh made vocal in his air-address. The South Carolinian says Lindburgh wants to make war on Canada.

To our notion Col. Lindbergh was thinking objectively and with good reasoning when he suggested the annexation of Canada by the United States, and we suspect that such a suggestion would be welcomed by the men and women who live north of the St. Lawrence River.

Let us assume that in the next few hours Hitler crosses the channel and reduces London and other important industrial centers in England to smoking, twisted shambles. Immediately the British government will move to Canada.

It should be kept in mind that the one deep obsession and desire of Hitler is to destroy the British Empire. Does it not stand to reason that Hitler will find some method to pursue and reach the British government residing upon American shores?

In such an event we shall have world war fanning our very door-sills. On the other hand were we to adopt and put into effect the annexation plan of Lindbergh we could interne British royalty the moment they arrived on these shores. We could offer them a haven of refuge such as provided the former German Kaiser at Doorn, but we would not permit the British Empire to establish their home government on these shores.

In the same breath we could accept the British navy as a payment on their war debt to the United States. Lindbergh's plan would do two things: it would effectually prevent the war from spreading to America and it would permit this nation to honestly salvage out of the British debacle a portion of the vast sums of money owed America, which if the British Empire disentegrates, we could never otherwise collect.

In our present national extremity no one should assume they have a patent on common sense. Could any sensible person think the Lindbergh program subversive? It appears to this writer that we are courting war when we loan support to a plan establishing the British Empire in Canada.

All of us will agree that the American navy needs strengthening. To add the British fleet to ours would make this nation invincible on the waves. There is nothing in what we say here which should be interpeted as desiring England to go down in defeat. But if this nation is periled as many think, we had just as well start now to doing some practical thinking along the line suggested here. We want continuity and life after there may have occurred any of the suggested disasters.

The Black Dispatch believes an honest and sincere effort should be made to round up all foreigners of doubtful purpose and objective. The search should go on for every traitorous influence extant on our shores. Defense organizations preforming this important task should exercise great care in order that no injustice is done.

Intolerance Unleashed

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Pennsylvania Must Admit Colored To National Guard

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S request that he be permitted, when and if he thinks necessary, to call out the units of the National Guard in the several states, serves to focus attention on the importance attached to the National Guard by the War Department.

Unfortunately, colored men, in most of the States where there are National Guard units are not allowed to join and to prepare themselves to help defend their fatherland.

Signs are not lacking, in addition, that the existing colored National Guard units are at present the objects of an insidious attack to reduce them to the level of labor battalions.

Colored Americans are, therefore, confronted with a two-fold problem, insofar as National Guard units are concerned:

1—There must be no change in the status of the existing colored National Guard units, that will lower their status.

2—The fight for colored units or, better yet, for the admission of colored citizens to existing National Guard units must be pressed vigorously and unrelentingly.

In Pennsylvania, there is no colored unit of the National Guard, nor are colored men admitted to the existing units. There is no reason for this discriminatory attitude on the part of this Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania National Guard is supported by tax funds, levied equally on colored and white citizens. To deny colored men admission to the Pennsylvania National Guard is to endorse "taxation without representation," a principle against which the founders of the republic fought.

Now is the time to press for admission of colored men to the Pennsylvania National Guard. Let us fight for colored members of the Pennsylvania National Guard; and, if the Commonwealth is not yet ready to have colored members in the same regiments with whites, then let us fight for a colored unit.

There was never a more propitious moment.

[illegible]
Philadelphia [illegible]

53,000 RECRUITS

The United States Army is hunting for 53,000 recruits in view of the big boost to national defense.

To qualify for enlistment in all branches of the Army, except the air service, you must be an American citizen between 18 and 35, single, in good health, not less than 5 feet and four inches tall, nor more than 6 feet and six inches tall, and you must have no police record.

The pay is not so bad, especially to those who have been on relief. New soldiers get $21 a month, plus board, lodging, uniform, medical attention and all recreational facilities free.

Flying cadets must have at least two years in college and be between the ages of 21 and 27. Their pay is $75 monthly.

We have a fine army and it will cost us almost $25 a head during the next fiscal year, with no discrimination between colored and white taxpayers.

The catch in the recruiting story is that no matter how qualified you may be to join the army or the air corps, you are nevertheless barred from almost all services if any of your ancestors were known to have hailed from Africa.

An Indian, a Mexican or a Puerto Rican if qualified may join with no difficulty.

If a Negro wants to join he must go to the 9th or 10th Cavalry regiments, which spend their time grooming horses for officers and cadets; to the 24th Infantry, which is exiled, disarmed, in Georgia, or to the 25th Infantry, which is exiled in Arizona deserts.

There is no chance of an ambitious Negro youth joining the Signal Corps, the Artillery Corps, the Tank Corps or any of the other special services where it is possible to learn something possibly useful in civil life.

We are paying for the Army, but we cannot be paid by the Army.

The officer caste that runs the Army is determined that it remain an undemocratic jim-crow institution.

President Roosevelt, who has been condemning foreign aggressors has never whispered one word against this color discrimination in the Army, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief.

When the Army calls for 53,000 recruits, it means that it wants 53,000 WHITE recruits.

Can we do anything about this?

Yes, there is a great deal we can do about it. We can keep on writing to our supposed representatives and senators in Washington; keep the general public informed about our fight; make an effort to get more Negro National Guard units organized; work to get more colored boys appointed to West Point.

Let it not be said that Negroes accepted such gross discrimination without a mumbling word or a brief note of protest.

[illegible]

$20,000,000 Munition Project To Make Explosives For Allies

Wr

SPECIAL TO THE PLAINDEALER

By Thomas J. Brown

Plaindealer
6/14/40
Kansas City Kansas

MEMPHIS — Between five to seven thousand Negroes in all probability will be employed at the huge Shelby Powder plant near Millington which got under construction last week, according to reports received at the local PLAINDEALER office here Saturday. This gigantic factory which is being constructed for making explosives for the Allies will cover a 6500 acre tract of land south of Millington netting a stavgering cost of $20,000,000 with a total employment of 15,000 according to announcements made public last Saturday, two additional parcels of land have been placed under option which may make the cite of the plant 7,000 acres.

J. L. Warner in charge of the site acquisition for the Du Pont munition firm stated that the biggest problem now facing citizens is housing facilities for the plant's employees, most of whom will come fram Memphis and Shelby county unemployed labor, but a few most likely will have to be imported.

One large planter, Mr. Harold, is reported to have 100 tenant families, mostly Negroes, with crops well underway, is selling the grass crop and land, etc., to the Du Pont firm. Mr. Bethel Hunt, supervisor in charge of these negotiations, advises reporters that the tenants will not lose anything on their 1940 crops, and will get work on the project.

DRAINAGE PROJECT A FACTOR

The big creek drainage project which runs through the center of the site and empties into the Loosahatchie River is thought by the planters to be a great factor in selecting this particular site. Approximately 22,000,000 gallons of water will be required daily for the manufacturing processes. Thus a large drainage system will be necessary. The main building of the plant will be located 2 miles west of highway 51.

Several thousand race members have filed applications with the Memphis employment center, which handles professional and commercial work at its Farnsworth Building office; industrial labor at its office at 122 Union avenue, and Negro labor at the Beale and Second street office.

Race Problem 1940 . European War

'Chicago Defender' Foreign Editor Says France Collapsed After Breaking Alliance With USSR

Daily Worker 7-3-40 New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 2.—French abandonment of the Franco-Soviet pact, domination by British financial interests to the point of betrayal and the "fifth column" action of French government leaders were the reasons France fell beneath the German military machine, says Metz. T. P. Lochard, foreign editor of the Chicago Defender, leading Negro newspaper here in a leading article.

Despite the attempts of the Soviets following the Munich betrayal of Czechoslovakia, by French and British imperialism to make an effective military alliance with France, the latter refused the U. S. S. R.'s offer bringing about a situation that endangered the Soviet's own peace, the article said.

It was this abandoning by France of the Franco-Soviet Pact, says Lochard, that was a major factor in bringing on the war at this time.

The article says in part:

"The military defeat of France marks the intellectual and moral collapse of a civilization that symbolized the ideals inherent in the old imperialist order. Many may weep bitterly in sharing the sorrows of the French masses. But no one with common sense should sympathize with the French politicians who have contrived to lead a nation of brave, kind and liberty-loving people to the most humiliating experience since 1870.

"The ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance by the French chamber of deputies in May 2, 1935, had given France a measure of security. This safeguard, was of vital importance to the peace of Europe in general, and in particular to France if she was to remain in the orbit of the major powers.

"However, French insistence wilted under relentless intrigues from within and threats from without, German objections, English pressure combined with subversive activities of some French senators against the agreement, finally weaned France from her Soviet ally.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

"As soon as it became apparent that France was indifferent to her obligations to the Soviet Union and that powerful interests were agitating for a renunciation of the agreement, Hitler began to outline his strategy for his conquest of the west. He well knew that the risks of fighting the Soviet Union and the Western Powers at the same time were too great even for a madman to take.

"When France failed to aid Czechoslovakia, the organic weakness of the European democracies was no longer a matter for academic speculation. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict of 1935, the Spanish Civil war of 1937, the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean agreement of January, 1937 by the terms of which England consented to a stiffening of the insurgent ranks by Italian fascists to insure victory for Franco, and the Munich compromise of 1938 with Daladier and Chamberlain agreeing to the dismemberment of the only democratic state in central Europe showed no marked solicitude on the part of England and France for the support of democracy.

"The Soviets, therefore, saw no future in the prospect of pulling democratic chestnuts out of the European fire. Moscow took a realistic view and demanded that, if the pact with France was to serve any useful end, it should be placed upon a more effective basis and that it should be reinforced by what the Soviets regarded as its necessary corollary, a military alliance. But with guarantees of financial and military assistance already assured by Britain, France saw no reason for strengthening an agreement which she had come to regard as incompatible with her interests and her relations with John Bull. This was a tragic, costly error.

What the War Is Really About

Axis Wants to Be New Masters Over Africans

Daily Worker

Daily Worker

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (UP).—Britain has "enjoyed the last pause" in the war and the Axis offensive will be carried out now against the entire British Empire, the Essener National Zeitung said tonight in summarizing Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's talks in Rome.

* * *

ROME, Sept. 22 (UP). — Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper said tonight that he and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop ending a four-day conference, had agreed upon a post-war distribution of African colonies among Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

September 23-40

Mussolini's newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, warned Egypt and South Africa that as result of the Italo-German talks it is time for them to break their ties with Great Britain and demonstrate their "political maturity."

There also were warnings of impending Axis moves in the Balkans, aimed apparently at Greece and Jugoslavia.

Fascists insisted that Spain is about to enter the war on the side of Germany and Italy, with an immediate assault on Gibraltar.

The newspaper Il Messagero, in an open letter to young King Farouk of Egypt, called upon him to act immediately and "give us the signal"—either to declare war on Italy or break with Britain.

Ribbentrop left for Berlin aboard his armored train at 6:05 P. M. after another hour-long talk with Mussolini at Venice Palace. It was reported that Mussolini, Adolf Hitler and Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain will meet soon in a formal conference to draw up a map of their "new order" in Europe and Africa.

Hitler Opposes Negroes, Baptist Leader Declares

Daily World

By REV. TASCHEREAU ARNOLD

7-25-40

Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS)—"If Hitler is against Jews, he is opposed to Negroes," declared Prof. W. L. Hughes, Dublin, president of the B. T. U. convention, as he delivered his annual address here Wednesday at Spencer high school to young Baptists assembled to study new methods in B. T. U. and Sunday school work.

"I am against war anywhere and any place," he stated. Prof. Hughes, head of the organization for twenty-three years, stated intelligence investigates everything, while ignorance investigates nothing. He told Baptists that the doctrines of the church must be stressed and defended by the pulpits.

He urged the elders to approach the youth with the proper contact which will help to gain confidence. President Hughes urged appointment of a state organizer for the B. T. U. and also urged the convention to help place a monument over the grave of the late Dr. Peter James Bryant.

Dr. J. L. Lomax, Valdosta, vice-president of the B. T. U. convention, is playing a prominent role at the meet Dr. E. O. S. Cleveland, Savannah, presided.

Speakers heard included: Dr. S. D. Ross, Detroit, promotional secretary for the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; Dr. F. N. Marshburn, Macon, director of Religious Education for the State Baptists; Dr. T. W. Tippett, (white), secretary of Georgia Baptist Convention; Dr. R. C. Gresham, president, Georgia Sunday School Convention, (white). Rev. C. N. Hawk, Savannah; W. H. Shell, N.Y.A. representative, Atlanta. The convention sermon was preached by Dr. W. M. Jackson, pastor, Bethlehem Baptist church, Atlanta, at First African Baptist church. "The greatest fact in religion is, God reveals himself to man," he declared.

Preceding this message, Miss Denald Brown, Americus, spoke on "How Music May be Used to Interpret the Hymns and Enrich their Meanings in the Church Today."

Dr. R. H. Milner, Atlanta, spoke on "The Sunday School Functioning as an Agency for the Promotion of the Baptist Spirit."

"Superintendents and teachers should not be kept on the staff simply because they have served the church for a number of years," he asserted. "If they have nothing but years in their favor, they should be replaced with more energetic and forward looking persons."

The Rev. Mr. Milner said further, "the Baptist spirit cannot thrive with the Sunday school's failure to extend its scope and influence beyond the 'House of God.'"

Mrs. W. F. McKinney, Atlanta, presided during the Junior B. T. U. hour. Several young people took part in the history-making event. First African, Columbus, won first prize and Beulah, Atlanta, won second prize.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

MR. PRESIDENT—WE ARE WAITING

Courier
6/29/40
Pittsburgh Pa.

Inquiries are coming into our office in every mail, asking us what progress we are making in our effort to have our citizens integrated into our national defense. It is but natural that these inquiries come. The country is at fever heat over the war situation in Europe and, judging from reports coming from our national capital, the Congress itself is getting a little warm.

We do not know what progress we are making. We have been turned down by the Committee, and no one has suggested that Negroes be integrated into the present preparedness program.

President Roosevelt has been asking for millions and billions, but nowhere have we seen any expression of his that any portion of the money he has requested will be devoted to training any of our colored citizens, either for the army or the navy or the air forces.

It cannot be said that the President does not know about our petition for recognition in the Federal forces. He has been talked to in person by the editor of The Pittsburgh Courier. At that conference, the editor asked the President point blank, "Mr. President, shall we keep on fighting?" And the President said, "Certainly, by all means." We have continued our fight for recognition ever since that conference with the President. And we are going to continue our fight for recognition until the President tells us to stop.

There are any number of people in this country who believe in the President, and there are just as many people in this country who know that the President changes his mind about things as often any President who ever occupied the White House. If the President has changed his mind, the Negroes of this country deserve to know it. If he intends to use some of the money which he has requested for his own personal use, we are quite willing to await the President's pleasure.

One thing is certain: either we are entitled to assist in the defense of our country, or we are not. We are being approached from all sides with all kinds of advice and suggestions as to what we should do, and yet we stand unshaken in our belief that, as citizens of this country, we have a right to bear arms in defense of our own racial interest in our own country. If this country is invaded, we are invaded. If this country is conquered, then we are conquered. On the contrary, if all of this talk about war is mere political hokum, then God forbid that we be asked to bear arms. But let it be said, regardless of what happens, that if invasion comes, the Negro was patriotic enough to ask for the opportunity to be prepared for the invasion. If he is not allowed to participate in the defense of his country, let no one ever say that the Negro didn't ask for an opportunity to bear his share of the burden of national defense.

The President of the United States has the answer lying on his desk. And he has but a few more weeks to issue that answer. We are going to wait for the answer, if and when it comes. If it does not come, we are at least at peace with our conscience and our patriotism.

Army Rejects Negro Recruits

Daily World
6/16/40
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Less than one-fourth of the recruiting quota of the Second Corps area comprising New York, New Jersey and Delaware, has been filled in the army's drive to enlist 15,000 men by June 30, it was revealed this week. At the same time it was learned from Washington that recruiting of men lagged in about the same ratio in other areas.

Local residents wonder if the army is sincere in its desire for recruits for the Negro section of the town is buzzing with talk concening several refusals of Negroes seeking enlistment. It is that the Negro is not wanted in the new army, they ask? If the white man will not enlist in sufficient numbers Negroes are not wanted, then conscription will have to be the next step, thinking leaders of the race have said.

Begun here on May 20, only 720 men have been added in this drive for new men. It had been hoped to sign up over 3,000 by the end of June. War department figures issued this week indicated that about 1,400 men have been enrolled thruout the nation in the drive for 15,000.

Weekly papers throughout this area are filled with stories telling of the rejection of applications of colored men who wish to serve their country. Various excuses are given each man who makes application, the one used most being "write to West Point," and every one here knows that West Point detachment of troops (Negro) is very small.

In the mean time it was learned authoritatively, that the 269th Infanry regiment, National guard would be used by the state of New York as one of the two regiments fitted by training, for an anti-aircraft unit. The remarkable score made by this unit in shooting practice gained for them this post in case of war.

Rumors have reached the street corners, saying that the commanders of various regiments in New York City, have told their men that if they did not want to go to war they had better resign at once. To the credit of the colored regiment not one resignation has been turned in to date.

Bill Robinson Raises $ 2, 420 For Red Cross

Plaindealer
6/19/40
Kansas City Kans.

HOLLYWOOD, June 17 (ANP) — Bill Robinson, the "King of Taps", danced for an hour at a [illegible] party here Sunday and raised $2420 for the American Red Cross. The improptu performance, given at a delayed celebration of the famous dancer's 62nd birth day, entertained an audience of film notables who contributed after the exhibition.

Donors to the fund included Eddie Cantor, friend of "Bojangles" since their vaudeville days, Charlie Chaplin Gary Cooper, Elizabeth Whitney, and Francis Lederer. Polly Ann Young and Linda Hayes passed the hat.

WOMEN BACK F. D. R.'S NAT'L DEFENSE PLAN

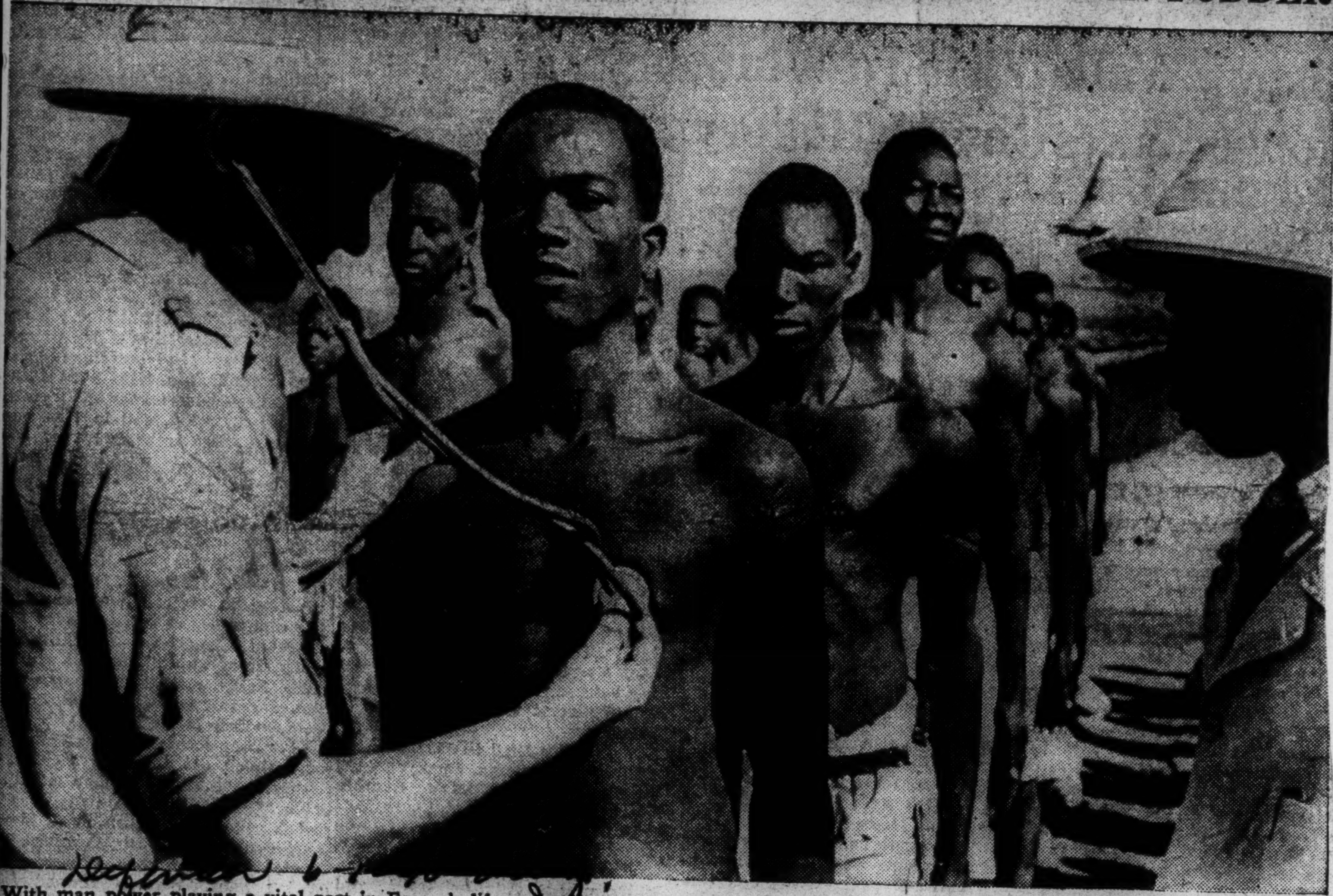
Bee
6/16/40
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (ANP)—Back at her desk here after an extended illness, Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, this week addressed a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in which expressed, for the council, faith in his leadership and an "unswerving adherence to a program of national defense." The letter reads in part:

"In the ranks of Negro womanhood in America are to be found ability and capacity for leadership, for administrative as well as routine tasks, for the type of service so necessary in a program of national defense. These are citizens whose past records at home and in war service abroad, whose unquestioned loyalty to their country and its ideals, and whose sincere and enthusiastic desire to serve you and the nation, indicate how deeply they are concerned that a more realistic American Democracy, as visioned by those not binded by racial prejudices, shall be maintained and perpetuated."

Offering her own services to the program, Mrs. Bethune urged the president to make use of the sevices of qualified Negro women as one of the active forces working toward the protection of American democracy.

ROBUST YOUTH TODAY — TOMORROW, EUROPE'S CANNON FODDER



September 6-1940

With man power playing a vital part in France's life-or-death struggle on the Western Front, the national looks anxiously to the vast army of native troops being mustered in the French African colonies. Already, black troops have arrived in France, and in a short time a well-trained force of 500,000 native soldiers will be available. This photo, one of first to be passed by the censors showing activities at the African recruiting camps, shows candidates for the French army undergoing medical examination. They are fine specimens of human fitness, but in Europe they will be merely another batch of "bullet stoppers."—Acme photo.

Says Failure To Enforce Versailles Treaty Responsible For Present War

By METZ T. P. LOCHARD
(Foreign Editor)

The Present war, viewed in retrospect, is a culmination of successive incidents which grew out of the failure to enforce to the letter the protective provisions of the Versailles treaty.

These incidents which have now developed into a giant conflagration threatening to reduce to ashes all that is dear and precious to western civilization, were fomented or aided by forces and agencies outside Germany. Those who felt that a great moral and economic wrong had been committed against Germany lacked neither numerical strength nor political influence.

It is now quite apparent to all that the initial error was made in November 1918, when the Western Powers agreed to an armistice instead of marching into Berlin and imposing their own terms.

Even then there were those in the high council of the Allies' supreme command who registered the belief that a defeated, but not conquered Germany was far more dangerous than a victorious Germany. This was the view held by both General Pershing and the late Marshal Foch.

Their voices, however, were drowned by British diplomats and militarists who had grown weary of a long and bloody conflict.

Outwitted the Allies

By suing for peace at the precise moment that her military machine was faced with an impending disaster. Germany outwitted the Allies. She had carried the war to them and had fought it on their own soil without a single shell or bomb falling on her territory.

At no time was her civilian population in danger. Her thickly populated industrial centers such as Essen, Hamburg, Koblenz, Bremen, Hannover and Dusseldorf were not evacuated. Not a single German was rendered homeless.

Such, as is well known, was not the case with the Allies, especially Belgium and France which felt the full brunt of the conflict. Germany

had escaped these horrors when her accredited representatives came to Versailles to append their signatures to a peace pact.

The Versailles Treaty provided the necessary checks and control which should have prevented the Third Reich from disturbing again the peace of the world. Among the major provisions were the defortification of the Rhineland, and the occupation for 10 years of the Saar

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WAR AND DICTATORSHIP

Dictatorship has come to England. Dictatorship has come out of the imperialist war which British leaders said was for democracy. Dictatorship has come in the name of democracy. Into the hands of Churchill has been placed power equal to that wielded by Hitler. The long established though unwritten British constitution has gone by the board.

May we not look at this picture from another angle. Out of a war the Chamberlains hailed as a war to save democracy, we get: not freedom for Irish, not liberty for Indians, not democracy for Africans and West Indians, but dictatorship for Englishmen. This is a strange transformation.

Now of course, two dictatorships, England and Germany are locked in a death struggle. Are we childish enough to believe that to get democracy we must give up the civil liberties and constitutional rights for which we have for centuries been fighting? We do not believe the road to democracy must lead through such a government as Churchill has erected.

We believe that freedom for Irishmen, East and West Indians would see such a resurgence of faith in democracy and peace that Hitler would soon be swept back into the boundaries of the German Reich.

We believe that if West Indians were told they were at liberty to create a federation of the West Indian peoples, a government of their own, for themselves and their posterity, such a flood of loyalty and love for the "mother" country would go forth that the ranks of the liberation army would be filled overnight.

Here is the course man must follow in fighting fascism. More freedom to the people. More power to those whose lives have been warped and crushed by the restrictive influences of racial hatreds and bestial and inhuman exploitation.

France preceded England on the road to dictatorship. Here too, democracy was freely used. Yet, millions of black men now dying in France have left behind them fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers to whom the word democracy is but a wishful dream.

Keep America out of this war. That is the lesson of France and England. Safeguard our civil rights as you would guard the apple of your eye. This is the road to peace. As Negro people, we have a great contribution to make to our country and to civilization if we pursue this course. The future belongs to those who fully understand the present.

There shall be no dictatorship in America.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Editorial

The President Speaks
The Truth From Lindbergh Should Not Be Smeared

Courier
Pittsburgh

We listened to the President's speech on National defense last Sunday night. We heard him explain to some of his critics what has become of the money heretofore appropriated for national defense. He recited the increases in the army and the navy and in airplanes.

We heard him talk about the Fifth Column and we leaned close to our Stromberg-Carlson to hear what plans the government intends to employ to break up the Fifth Column movement within our borders. We were disappointed in that we did not hear of any plans of any kind. We are left to presume that the President does not desire to let us know just how vigorously the government is going after this Fifth Column business. We noted one thing: The President does not seem to have the war jitters. As compared with Senator Pepper of Florida, the President is calm and collected, while the Florida Senator is very much excited. We heard the Florida Senator the other night at a round table discussion and he is literally breaking out with it. He probably has a good reason. He is down there in Florida, not far from Mexico, not far from some of the Islands which Germany may take over from England if Hitler wins, and he probably knows that if a foreign invasion is brought to our shores, it will probably land on that very convenient peninsula known as the State of Florida.

* * *

All of which brings to mind the speech Lindbergh made the other night. Lindbergh said in so many words that we have the war jitters without cause. He said that we must decide upon a defense policy. In short, we must determine whether we are to defend the United States or whether we are to defend the whole western hemisphere. We thought Lindbergh delivered a very sane analysis. But the next morning, some of the papers jumped on Lindbergh and tried to make it appear that he is a severe isolationist. We did not get such an impression from his speech. He advocated adequate defense, and that's all any citizen can ask for.

We have been thinking about Lindbergh ever since his speech. We have never commented on Lindbergh in our lives. But right here might be a good place to remind our citizens of the United States of the many helpful suggestions that have been given this country and its government by citizens who are deeply interested in the welfare of their country. We remember Colonel Mitchell. We remember how definitely he told us about the power of the airplanes in future wars. For his advice, he was court-martialed. We remember when Lindbergh came home a few months ago from abroad, he was almost court-martialed in the public press because Hitler decorated him. And yet, this is the same Lindbergh who so conducted himself abroad as to enable him to find out definitely the relative strength of the air forces of Russia, Germany, France and England. Like a good American citizen, he came home and he said in so many words, "Germany has the strongest air force in the world." Because he said this, he was accused of being pro-Nazi. He was simply telling the truth and, at the same time, warning his country against the very unpreparedness which faces us today. He said Russia had the weakest air force and he outlined in a general way the relative strength of the European powers with respect to their air forces. Lindbergh was kicked around most much and yet what he told us months and months ago can be read in the firelit skies of Belgium and Holland and France every night.

This country really owes Lindbergh an apology. Not because he is asking it, but because of the unfair attitude that has been taken toward this boy ever since he flew across the Atlantic ocean alone.

We repeat again that the President last Sunday night was no more possessed of war jitters than Lindbergh. And in his speech he practically said, "Our defense must depend upon development from day to day." And in this point of view, he and Lindbergh said practically the same thing.

* * *

The big armies in France and Belgium are about to meet. The Courier has a war correspondent at the front. Mr. Merguson has told us already that the black Frenchmen are well up in front, right where we expect to find them. When the major battle is pitched—probably one day this week—you will hear that the black Frenchmen earn again and again their right to be called Frenchmen. These men have been trained by their government and accepted as soldiers and citizens, and they are fighting like French soldiers and citizens. Our own government might take a leaf from the war book of France and prepare some of our dark-skinned citizens over here for just such an emergency as Senator Pepper talked about the other night in his round table discussion.

Assured Vocational Training

Union

No Discrimination!

7-25-40

Cincinnati
Ohio

Washington, D. C.—The rights of Negro citizens qualified and eligible for assignment to the $17,28[illegible],000 nation-wide project for Vocational Training of Defense Workers are protected with regulations forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color.

This announcement was made this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, staff advisor in the office of Fred R. Rauch, assistant commissioner of the Work Projects Administration who will direct WPA's share in the program.

The WPA project will provide training for approximately 100,000 persons and thus provide them with an increased knowledge of the skills necessary to speed up the total national defense program. The courses of training will be given in established public vocational schools and related facilities during July, August and September.

Columbia S. C. State
November 2, 1940

Negro Leader for Aid to Britain

Aid to Great Britain as the United States' "first line of defense" was favored by Joseph H. B. Evans, consultant for the division of Negro affairs of the National Youth administration, in an address before about 500 NYA workers at the South Carolina Negro State fair yesterday morning.

Referring to the vital need for "defense of our faith," which he explained as faith in democracy, Evans urged resistance to political doctrines foreign to the American way of life. Speaking from the bandstand at the fair grounds, he said, "We must prevent the spread of anything contrary to our belief in democracy."

The speaker praised recent moves of the federal government specifying that 10 per cent. of the nation's armed forces shall be Negroes.

"The Negroes," he said, "want to be included in every line of national defense."

He cited the promotion of Col. B. O. Davis to the rank of brigadier general as an example of the race's improved position in the armed forces.

Negro NYA boys and girls were present at the program from numerous resident centers and NYA projects over the state, each wearing a United States flag.

The speaker was presented by Jessie G. Hazel, head of Negro NYA work in this state. Dr. Roger L. Coe, state youth administrator, spoke briefly, and musical numbers were given by groups from Brainerd, NYA resident center at Chester; Harbison Junior college at Irmo and Bettis academy at Trenton.

EDITORIAL

The Negro And Nazism

Enterprise

7-26-40

Seattle, Wash.

There is considerable talk among Negroes to the effect that the triumph of Hitler over the so-called democracies of Europe is of no importance to the Negro. What difference, they ask, does it make whether the Negro is exploited by Germans or Italians or Belgians? Can Hitler be any worse than was Leopold? Can German imperialism be any more rapacious than English or French? If Hitler mouths a philosophy of racial superiority, certainly the British—despite their protestations of democracy—enforced the doctrine in practice, and the French—despite their fine talk of liberty, equality, and fraternity—subjected the blacks of the Soudan and of Senegal to as rigorous and brutal exploitation as history records. Anyhow, why should we be concerned with what happens in Europe—how about equality in the United States? So the argument runs, and it may be heard whenever Negroes congregate, in every city in America.

It is an argument which has its counterpart among certain groups of white Americans, but is not the less fallacious and short-sighted, for ideas travel faster than armies, and the destruction of the democracies of Europe means the triumph not only of Nazi armies but also of the Nazi ideology. That ideology, as expressed by Adolf Hitler in his book Mein Kampf, relegates the Negro to perpetual serfdom and denies to him every semblance of legal status.

We hold no brief for English or French imperialism. The evils of which they have been guilty are many, and inexcusable. But we cannot overlook the fact that at least these governments made some pretense of recognition of the dignity of the Negro as a man.

7-26-40

The Nazi philosophy repudiates this recognition in principle. The Negro is of a lower order of mankind, destined by fate to be the servitor of the superior race and unfit for association with the so-called chosen people. "Why educate an ape?" is Hitler's comment on the methods of democratic imperialism in Africa.

Seattle, Wash.

It is true that British and French imperialism have little to commend them insofar as humanitarianism is concerned. But under the British and French flags the exploited black does have legal status. He may appeal from the orders and decrees of governors and councils. He does, in many instances, have representation on the administrative bodies which are charged with the responsibility of governing. Particularly in the English colonies in Africa and the West Indies, education has been encouraged. African and West Indian Negroes have been admitted to Oxford and Cambridge and other great educational institutions in England. Ashimota, in Nigeria, is an example of the belated attempt of the English to give the Negro native opportunity to acquire learning and skill in the arts and sciences of western civilization. France has, from time to time, given the Negro some recognition in colonial posts of no little importance, such as Under-secretary for the Colonies and Governor of Guadeloupe. In addition the Negro has had representation, little as it may have been, in the House of Deputies.

A Nazi victory in Europe means that America will be the last great stronghold of the democratic principle of government. It means that America will be the objec tof intense and skillful propaganda from a Nazi-controlled and dominated Europe. It will give hope and encouragement to all Nazi-minded purveyors of racial oppression in America. It will give sustenance to the Negro haters, the Jew baiters, the opponents of organized labor. A victory for Hitler means that in America the Negro will have to begin the most bitter struggle of his existence to survive as even a partially free man.

It looks now as if he will achieve that victory, and the prespect is not pleasant to contemplate. But the Negro must be prepared in the event of that final triumph of Nazism in Europe to prove his right to citizenship in the United States of America, which his fathers helped to build by their toil and to preserve by their blood.

Opportunity

Thirteen Regular Army Divisions Will Be Fully Equipped by Jan. 1941

Bystander

7-25-40

Des Moines, Iowa.

Washington, (ANP)—Quietly building [illegible]0 camps the last three years, the army reports that these new camps will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1 and army conscripts would then decide for training in these new cantoments.

Thirteen regular army divisions will be fully equipped with the most modern tanks, rifles and anti-aircraft guns by Jan.1, 1941, under present plans, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, announced.

"If the conscription law is put in to effect by Aug. 1, we ought to have the national guard mobilized by Sept. 15, one month before the conscripts come in.

Explaining that the national guard would be on duty for a full year training troops under the present plans of war department, General Marshall said unless this plan were followed, the regular army would be emasculated and in view of present world conditions, this was not advisable.

"About 300,000 men will be drafted by Oct. 1 under army conscription plans and 10,000 to 15,000 a month will be added to fill up gaps caused by illness or other exemptions.

"Our objective is 45 divisions,, 2,000,000 men, fully trained. Our production facilities will go beyond that. Manufacturing will be geared to equip 4,000,000 men."

That Negroes are included in the plans of the present set up is a foregone conclusion and they will play an important role n the plans.

The calling of the outstanding Negro units of the national guard will follow just as the white units have been ordered out.

Prophecy—Sept. 9, 1939

Afro, American
9/23/40
Baltimore, Md.

War

AN EDITORIAL

Germany has invaded Poland.

England and France have declared war on Germany.

Italy and Russia, Germany's allies, are neutral at this writing, but Hitler may call on them for help if he finds the going rough.

On the other hand, if matters go too badly with England and France, *they'll be calling on us for assistance, and, despite all the peace talk you now hear, we will probably agree to help them out.*

Perhaps it would be better if we didn't delay our help so long. *We've got ships and planes and food.* If we sold them even at cost to England and France, we would be helping to crush Hitler, who hates Catholics and Jews, without sending a single man across the seas.

Just the spectacle of the great American nation allying itself on the English-French side might put the fear of God in Hitler's heart, but we doubt it.

Nothing can save the world except peace, with toleration for all men and all races. And we can never have either so long as crazy men like Hitler are allowed to dictate the policy of any nation.

ITALY JOINS GERMANY IN WAR

Argus
6/14/40
St. Louis, Mo.

War

Reflections sometimes bring remorse, while at other times they bring happiness, but we imagine that the first thought which came into the minds of England and France when Italy entered the war was "Ethiopia."

It was just four short years ago that England and France stood by, when they had the power to prevent it, and allowed this same Italian government to rape Ethiopia and subjugate its land and its people to a Fascist rule. Surely the thought of their failure to discharge their bounden duty, based upon the League of Nations, brings remorse to England and France. Thinking over the matter as we are today, it seems to us as though we can almost hear both France and England saying, "What might have been had we taken a definite stand in the Italian-Ethiopian war!" As little as it may be thought of today, it is quite possible that had England and France done their duty when Haile Selassie appealed to them in the name of the League of Nations and in the name of right and justice, by heeding this appeal, the war situation in Europe today might be greatly different.

Italy, no doubt, was preparing for the events of today in gaining a suitable foothold in Ethiopia four years ago, but England and France did not see that it would be to their advantage to protect a small nation like Ethiopia, because its people were of the darker hue. Little thought England and France that their failure to help this people might change the map of Europe and maybe the destinies of all the people of all the world.

To be sure, in mentioning this event in European history, it might be proper to state here that it is possible that the failure of the United States to go to the aid of the Allies at this time may mean, in the course of human events, the giving up of all those things which are held dear by the free people of America, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Age
6/22/40
New York.

War

THE SECRET OF GERMANY'S success in the present European war, is, in our estimation, their system of compulsory military training. The Germans not only make their youth expert in some branch of military science but they also teach them how to build their bodies physically so that they may get the maximum from them. In Germany every youth as he reaches maturity must serve a term in some branch of the armed forces of his country, and the training he tthus receives is more than that given by by most schools and colleges.

As a result, the German people learn discipline and some useful occupation that will make them an asset to their country in times of crises. The democracies have not followed this pattern, except in France and there the training has not been as thorough. Now in their darkest hour, they find they cannot match the enemy in either man power or mechanical equipment.

Our National Guard and voluntary enlistments to build up our own national defense are too slow a process. Whether we like it or not, we should adopt the method of the Germans and train all our youth as they come of age. The present national youth program of this country has been short-sighted in this direction and it's high time for it to be corrected.

We realize that the present discriminatory policy of our War and Navy Departments offers ilttle encouragement for Negroes to enlist, at the same time we know that the Negro youth of the country is just as much in need of this training and discipline as the youth of other races. A change in our national administration can bring a change in the policies of the War and Navy Departments. But in the meantime, the country is going about its re-armament program by the old outworn policy of enlistment.

Unless we "fight fire with fire" by adopting the methods of the dictator nations, we will find ourselves just as much handicapped when the dictators attack the Americas, as the Allies are at present.

As Edna St. Vincent Millay says, "There are no more Islands." Science, especially the science of transportation, has conquered space to such an extent that those who think America or any government is isolated from the rest of the world by natural barriers, are only living in a "fool's paradise." We are part of a world now aflame and the greatest precautionary measures we can take for our own self protection cannot be too strong.

Compulsory Training For American Youth

Wash. Tribune
6/27/40
Washington, D.C

President Roosevelt revealed Wednesday that he is formulating plans for universal compulsory government training for all boys and girls as part of the program for national defense. "Military" does not fully describe the plan which he hopes to develop. Besides combat service there would be training for duty as airport mechanics, in ammunition and airplane plants, in clothing factories and in other kinds of industrial work. Recalling experiences of World War days, Mr. Roosevelt suggested a further need for training for necessary conservation.

No details of the plan have been worked out yet. At present the President stresses the importance of having youth under some form of discipline. Delinquency figures would tend to emphasize this point. While regimentation in Hitler manner violates American freedom, there is no doubt that a lack of firm disciplinary control of our youth is demoralizing even in peace. What, then, in war?

During the ensuing three, four or six weeks in which the President will complete his plans, colored organizations and leaders will do well to watch all developments and to let it be known that colored youth must have equal opportunity to participate in any national training program. The demand for representation in all branches of the national defense is under consideration in Congress and at the War Department.

Compulsory government training of our youth along the lines suggested by the President may never become a reality. The suggestion has possibilities which are already bringing criticism which may portend defeat in the final proposal.

However, if the government goes in for compulsory youth training, fair and adequate provision must be made for Negro youth.

ROSCOE DUNJEE, EDITOR
An independent newspaper, not bound by party label; fighting for the political, economic and social freedom of the Negro.

The Hypocrisy of Imperalistic Nations

Dispatch
Okla City Okla

Italy was perhaps deterred from entering the current world war because of the involved condition in which her doubtful conquest of Ethiopia rests. Although many nations now at war, including England and France had recognized Italy's mandate over the kingdom of the King of Kings, the people of that land have never surrendered and it was this fact, in many ways undisclosed to the world, causing Il Duce to hesitate.

Several weeks ago in these columns we predicted that open and wide spread revolt in Ethiopia would follow if, and when Mussolini plunged into the caldron of war. This week, with Fascist armies on the march, news dispatches tell of a new offensive comprising 200,000 Ethiopian soldiers, and that they have surrounded four garrison towns of Italian troopers. The dispatch says that these black soldiers are armed with rifles and machine guns supplied by England.

In the same day's dispatches we find another item stating that bombs dropped on Geneva, and that explosions and detonations are daily heard in that supposed-to-be city of peace. The officials of the once powerful League of Nations have hurriedly departed.

We cannot resist the temptation to suggest that if the League of Nations had sincerely attempted to defend the territorial integrity and political independence of Ethiopia, when Mussolini ruthlessly invaded and enslaved a free people, and if England had supplied the same guns and ammunition to Ethiopia just before Haile Selassie was forced to flee, that she so hastily, yet tardily supplies now, Woodrow Wilson's dream of peace might have partial reality.

We talk of the cowardice of Italy today, because of the unwillingness of Mussolini to launch an attack on the allies before France became prostrate in defeat, but what about the cowardice of the entire Christian world when Ethiopia the oldest Christian nation was being machine-gunned, straffed and bombed from the skies. While the civilians of that distressed land were being scalded with mustard gas in their mountain fastness the United States rushed vast stores of petroleum from Galveston, Houston and Corpus Christi with which Mussolini powered murderous engines of destruction. All other nations in the power circle rushed needed supplies to Il Duce and complimented themselves because of their increased foreign trade.

When men first began to conquer distance with sailing vessels strong nations started suppressing the weak. We have used the transportation facilities of the world with which to loot subject peoples. Colonial empires are based upon the assumption that might makes right. We justify the taking of other peoples' goods by claiming to carry the torch of civilization.

Today as all of the nations at war ask God for deliverance we recall a puzzling question that the immortal Lincoln asked during the course of his second inaugural address:

> "It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered.

Every imperalistic nation has been wringing bread from other men's faces. Belgium had her tyrannical heel upon the Congo, the Dutch ruled 70,000,000 in the East Indies. From South Africa to Tripoli millions of black men have been dispossessed of their lands by folk who carry a bible in their hands and pray. The African also prays. Whose prayer will be answered?

Again the prophetic words of Abraham Lincoln come ringing down from his second inaugural address when he said:

> "Fondly do we hope and fervently do we pray that this might scourge of war will speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all of the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgements of the Lord are true and righteous all together"."

It can be seen that Lincoln believed in that scripture "Ye shall gather in the harvest what ye sow." Lincoln did not believe that God was going to be on the side of any thief. He could not understand why a man would ask the Almighty to protect him in looting bread from the sweat and labor of other men, and this is what men in nations today controlled by power politics expect God to do.

It is true that the United States has not been as guilty as other nations in looting alien lands, although her hands are not entirely clean. Haiti has felt the heel of American sugar barons and our interest in the Phillipines has not been wholly disinterested. Although 13,000,000 Negroes in America are thoretically free, one has only to consult wage differentials in various sections of the nation to realize that black men and women are not given a fair break in this Republic and that in our sanctions we do not believe "the laborer is worthy of his hire." What we do to the Negro in this country is in principle the exact equivilant of what is done by other nations in their colonial empires.

Lincoln believed in a just law of retribution or he would not have suggested that "every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword." If this is true then there is a just penalty for the mob, disfranchisement, segregation and every device used to suppress the freedom of human beings in this and other lands.

The Black Dispatch believes that the spirit of Lincoln should hover about here in America today in our race relations. As Italy shoulders her gun and starts to war there are lessons which spring from the League of Nations and from the hypocritical attitude of England that should teach us all no human being is safe or is free until all human beings are safe and are free.

THE DEFEAT OF FRANCE

Defender
Chicago Ill.

I

Paris has been taken; France has capitulated to Hitler, but the end is not yet. The people of France will say the last word. The people of Europe will have the decisive say on the question of annexations and tribute. It is they who have bled. It is they who have been sacrificed. Peace in 1940 will not be as peace in 1918.

Hitler is reaching for loot; as France and Britain reached for loot in 1918. A new Versailles treaty is in the making. This time the "Butcher of Berlin" hopes to dictate. But within the ranks of the people there will be voices that will be heard.

France is the ninth country to fall and as the others fell so falls this great land, betrayed by the Blums and Daladiers, the Lavals and Bonnets who spoke only for the iron and steel men who own the country. Their betrayal of the small countries paved the way to France's overthrow.

These are the people who first imposed the treaty of Versailles upon Germany. Then when the Soviet union arising out of the ashes of the last war began to surpass all of western Europe in the production of goods the Daladiers and Blums are the people who began to rearm Germany. The Germany of Hitler was to be their battering ram against the people's government. These things are history now.

Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, one after another, they were sacrificed. Neither France nor England thought then of the defense of democracy. They talk much concerning democracy now. Their consolation was that Hitler moved toward the East—his manifold destiny—their enemy.

But the attack upon the Soviets never came. The Soviets were too strong and the West too weak to be overlooked by the Nazis. Hitler turned East. All of the talk of the great strength of France has turned to worm-wood and gall. Yet the people of France are strong. The people of France protested the rape of the small states and the organizations of the people were destroyed. The French fifth column, composed of the Lavals who sold Ethiopia and the Blums who sold Spain, the Daladiers who sold Czechoslovakia at Munich and the Reynauds who have sold France itself, these are they who have stabbed France to the heart. In the name of democracy they sought to silence every enemy of the imperialist war.

England and France sought only to blackmail Hitler when they declared war upon him. Chamberlain and Daladier believed this would cause the Austrian sign painter to turn toward the East again. Neither of these western democracies prepared for war or the defense of the country. The political bankruptcy of the leadership of the French and British rulers has never been equalled. The people are now asked to pay the price. We are asked to pay the price for their bankruptcy. We are told England is the lone defender of democracy in the field. The facts are otherwise.

Daily it grows more clear that this is not a peoples' war. The British arms scandal will stink to high heaven. Billions were set aside for armaments and today there is no equipment for the British soldiers who have fled from Europe.

Billions are being allocated for defense in this country of ours. We are for defense. And defense is most secure where men are free. The morale of those who were asked to fight the battle of the rulers of France and England was low, terribly low. How could men believe that the blood-letting in Europe was for democracy when the Indians and the Africans remain slaves?

RACE PROBLEM-1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Negroes Win Praise For Bravery Under Fire As Bombs Rake London

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

(London Editor, Associated Negro Press)

DEC 19 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

LONDON (ANP)—The civic beauty of London consists of a crumbling mass of masonry, miles of broken glass, and crackling furnaces of destruction caused by the indiscriminate bombing of German air men. The appearance of London changes daily. Landmarks of the capital disappear under the random bombing of the enemy and buildings we knew and loved overnight are not the same in the morning.

One can no longer explore London at night for the lights of Piccadilly Circus are extinguished; the buses are dimly lit-shapes; taxis are crawling shadows. The bombardment has switched off the night life of London which was flourishing behind the black out curtains.

After dark, there is no longer any normal travelling for most of the people have taken refuge in their shelters for the duration of the night. The battle of Britain is at its peak; the bombardment of London which has been raging for the past two months now, with unmitigating savagery, finds the defenses of the capital as strong as ever—a citadel no Nazi can subdue.

The wailing of the air raid siren is the most mournful chant one can ever listen to. There is something lethal in its sound and nerve-racking. Sometimes, one is forced to listen to a recital of it as much as 12 times a day. It is almost unbelievable to hear the savage bark of the big guns in London, merging into a crescendo of sound that has not been equalled at any time during the history of England.

Can't Forget Blitzkrieg

I shall never forget the first day of the blitzkrieg when the German high command sent over a hurricane of steel with intention of bombing us into subjection. Towards nightfall, I saw hundreds of enemy planes in the air. I am still asking myself why I am still alive because I've had so many narrow escapes! However, I am safe and well—that is, at the time of writing this story. But alas! tomorrow I may never rise.

One night during one of the worst bombardments London had experienced, a high explosive bomb tore my black-out curtains away with unbridled ferocity. I thought that the end had come; the massive building rocked and I sprang to the door in order to balance myself on the side which I thought might remain standing. Nothing happened but I looked out of my window and it was like hell for the whole sky was scintillated with yellow and white bursts. Fragments of shell, some still glowing white or red, fell for some time afterwards. There did not seem a roof or street within hundreds of yards that did not ring to the sharp clatter.

Philadelphia Tr

Buildings were rocked and people even in deep shelters had the impression that bombs were falling. One battery in particular sent vivid white flashes like lightning across the sky, lighting up everything. Double and triple reports crashed every second. The next morning several of my friends telephoned me to find out if I were still alive. I was, of course, able to answer in the affirmative in view of the fact that my name, so far, had not been inscribed on any of the bombs that have fallen upon London.

It seems to demand more than speech, a kind of combination of the gifts of the musician and the painter to describe the swing and rhythm of the Battle of Britain.

Whistling Bombs

When the Nazi planes fly over London on their nuisance raids, they hover overhead with the buzzing persistency of metallic helicopter hornets returning every 15 minutes with a monotony that has choked the agony of expectancy. Those tedious teutonic pedants, professor Messerschmitt and Drs. Henkiel and Dornier, drum out their lessons from a celestial black board. The whistling bombs swish down from the perilous heaven like old robes which conjurs up into my mind the scene of a pantomime Beelzebub chasing Santa Claus down a drafty corridor.

While taking refuge at the ministry of information during a raid, I encountered a woman whom I often see in the course of my work. Quite calmly she exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Dunbar! I am now a refugee." "Refugee", said I. . . . "What do you mean?" She continued: "My house was completely destroyed by a bomb last night and luckily for me, I was at the ministry." She treated the incident as a matter of course and was not the least disturbed. Such is the high spirit of nearly every one you meet who are similarly affected. English people can take it and "stay put".

Colored people in London have been caught in the full blast of the "blitz" as well, and their bouyant disregard of the devastating ordeal is quite remarkable. As a result, they have even attracted the attention of the press. These are the words of H. N. Brailsford, the distinguished writer, in Reynolds News: "At night fall, and long before it, the population of these streets troops out to such shelters as it trusts. To one of these the people were already trooping at five in the afternoon—Christians and Jews together, with a few Lascars, and, here and there, a Negro, laughing as Negroes will, at the absurdity of their misery."

Laud Negro Bravery

An Evening Standard reporter who took part in the rescue work described the astounding fortitude of an elderly colored man, Thomas Harris Padmore, who was rescued from a cellar after three hours. Says the reporter:

"The rescue workers gave Padmore a cheer. Despite his ordeal he told them where to search for his wife and another person who was with him in the basement." His brother-in-law, who was injured, was sleeping in one of the upper rooms. He was found buried still in bed, above the debris that imprisoned Padmore.

Ghaston Johnson, the son of a very famous barrister in Trinidad, and a law student at the Inner Temple, lost everything he possessed save for the clothes he stood in, when a bomb completely destroyed the house he occupied.

DEC 19 1940

The symphony of the bombardment of London goes on while Winston Churchill works day and night to make his defenses so deadly that Hitler bombers will cease to visit London. It is now widely known that Hitler has been unsuccessful in his attempt to cast a gloomy mantle over London. On the contrary, it is amazing to witness how the people are defying the victory. Those of us who survive this inferno, will have a marvelous story to tell of London's epic defense.

——A Colored Judge——

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

"A White Man's War"

The New York *Age* editorially calls attention to what it terms disloyal and unwise propaganda.

Says the *Age:*

"In many of the discussions on the war and its causes, we have repeatedly heard the statement, 'This is a white man's war and the Negro should keep out of it.' Most of those who make this statement are either Communists or Garveyites, who consider race first and country second, but the statement should be refuted, regardless of its source.

"As we see it, the destiny of Negro Americans is inextricably entwined with that of all other racial groups in this country. What affects one group will affect all. Just as the depression knew no color line, neither does the war recognize racial lines. The war lords will overrun any country that is weak and unprepared, as witness the fate of Norway, Finland, Austria, Belgium and Holland. None of these countries were enemies of Germany in the true sense of the word, and considered themselves safe as long as they remained strictly neutral.

"Should the war be brought to these shores, through an attack on Canada or any of the British possessions in the West Indies, the United States cannot avoid becoming involved because of the Monroe Doctrine, and any Negro who thinks the enemy will spare him is living in a fool's paradise. Noncombatants are the chief victims of aerial warfare as it is practiced today; therefore it seems to us that the wise course is for the Negro group to follow is to join with other Americans to see that our country is adequately protected and that we are trained and prepared to meet any invasion.

"So far as we are concerned, We are Americans first; that we are Negroes is only incidental. When danger threatens, it is the duty of all citizens to present a united front to the enemy. Any other course is not only disloyal, but is also unwise. This war is a world war, and before it ends all the races and nations of the world probably will be involved."

War Is No Frolic

The Americans who talk of intervening in Europe as though all Uncle Sam has to do is to send his boys over there and the war is won, are guilty of wishful thinking. The slightest common sense should make them see that entering the European war under conditions which have proved so much to Germany's liking is to lose. Quickly trained soldiers, such as the Americans would be, are not able to cope with the professionals of Adolph Hitler.

There is another reason why American troops will be slaughtered to no purpose if they go over seas. This is a war between two sets of ideals. Germany has ridden ruthlessly over all that the Allies hold sacred. It has broken promise after promise, treaties included. It has not hesitated to corrupt as a preliminary to invasion. It has shot down non-combatants to terrorize its victims, and at the same time has used those same non-combatants to shield its machines of war, knowing that the humanitarianism of the Allies would not let them attack, under the conditions. **Americans see the game even of war and death from an entirely different angle from the people who stripped the Jews and are exterminating the Poles.**

To go to war with Germany now the United States would have to be the aggressor, still another handicap, because the nation would not be united behind such a war. We are one for preparedness. We would all fight and die on this soil to save it from the invader. But nothing that England or France are or have done, will make us equally valiant and united for them. All this the proponents of intervention shoud see in advance, because once committed to war, there is no drawing back.

One-sided presentation of history builds up a nation's ego until the unthinking see easy victory for it over all its enemies. But that is fanciful, we know better. War is bloody and costly. In addition at this time war means an end to the American system of government. After seven years of official interference in private affairs, for us to take the full plunge into government absolutism to carry on war is to surrender what the founding fathers created until some distant day when a new urge for liberty is born.

Maybe the Allies will learn their lesson. They did not go in for principle when peace was violated in Manchuria and Ethiopia. Japan and Italy had not hurt them. They made only a gesture when the rape of nations reached Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Now they are challenged when only a knockout victory will bring an end to the fighting.

America has no selfish interests to serve. It is not good sense to go to war to serve others, especially under conditions for which Germany has been building its plans for twenty years.

Call

5/31/40
Kansas City, Mo.

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emocracy at Home

Again America answers the cries f war-torn Europe and of maimed, leeding and homeless Europeans. In April the Children's Crusade mobilized the sympathy and pennies of American children to relieve the suffering of war's greatest victim—innocent, defenseless childhood. Now the Red Cross conducts a campaign for general war relief, and the President of the United States calls for a Congressional appropriation of $50,000,000 for civilian relief work in Europe.

Those of us who have not actually seen the destruction and suffering which war brings cannot imagine the horror of the present European scene. In the spirit of Christianity we are eager to lessen by even the slightest degree the anguish of the war victims. The humblest of us will have the urge to give. It is our duty to obey that urge and give as we are able.

Denied the chance to contribute to the Children's Crusade by virtue of school regulations, public school children are given the privilege of adding their offerings to the Red Cross fund. Nothing could do more to foster the sympathy and tolerance for the less fortunate which is symbolic of Christian precepts. Let parents and teachers alike encourage our children to give. Wisely has Dr. Ballou insisted that there be none of the pressure which too often is placed upon adult groups. The voluntary contribution of each child, no matter how small, is to be gratefully received. Those unable to give are not to be embarrassed. All is to be done in the Christian spirit.

But when the contributions to this noble cause have been collected and colored Americans once more have done their share, it will not be amiss for our intelligent and courageous leaders to make to Congress and to the President some representation and demands on behalf of America's largest minority, her strongest "sixth column."

Now is the time to read the record of loyal devotion to flag and country. We have fought the white man's battles at home and abroad, from Lexington to the Argonne. No colored man has ever been a traitor. As the government moves to recall aliens from the District and Federal employment, America needs to be reminded of the colored man's service to his country.

Munificent gifts to suffering Europe can hardly ease the prick of the American conscience. American dollars will not blind the eyes of hostile European nations to America's greatest weakness. Just a few weeks ago Hitler lashed at President Roosevelt with a stinging reminder of America's own race problem. Generosity to foreign victims of a foreign war will not silence the demands of loyal citizens.

Constitution-Hall is still barred to Marian Anderson. Negroes are still discriminated against in every phase of American life.

Can America conscientiously defend democracy abroad and fail to practice it at home?

Democracy, like charity, should begin in the homeland.

Epic Sea Battle Is Recalled

Shadow of Swastika Over 30,000 Negroes

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

By S. A. HAYNES

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—One of the richest timber countries in the world may become one of the prize colonial possessions of Nazi Germany—if Adolph Hitler succeeds in dictating peace terms to a conquered Great Britain—and providing, of course, the United States does not establish a benevolent protectorate over British and French colonies in the West Indies and Latin-America by diplomatic arrangements over war debts settlement.

British Honduras, the only British possession in Central America, and one of the most mal-administered of the Crown Colonies, produces the finest mahogany in the world; its prolific, undeveloped timber resources being made up chiefly of mahogany, logwood, and a variety of dye woods.

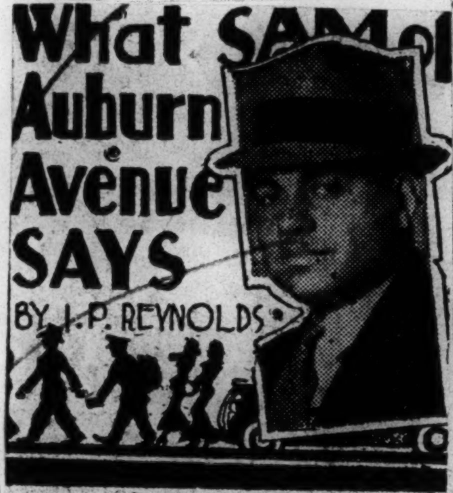
UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES

The second largest of Britain's outposts in the West Indies, British Honduras has an area of over 8,000 square miles, equal to that of the Principality of Wales, yet, with a sparse population of only 35,000 persons, a polygot population of Negroes, European merchants and traders, East Indians, Spaniards and Chinese.

The country abounds with many un-navigable rivers and a mountain range, the Cockscomb, which has brought eminent geologists seeking gold and other precious stones to explore the territory with with little success. This tropical paradise woud be an ideal haven for Nazi submarines and air bases. Its innumerable cayes (islands) and vast lagoons provide natural shelters for swift, flying undersea and surface crafts bent on raiding expeditions.

MONOPOLIES

In addition to timber, the colony produces the finest grapefruit in the British domain, the specimen being now cultivated in the Stann Creek valley agricultural region having won two gold medals at exhibitions in the mother country. The United Fruit Company of Boston owns half of the banana plantations in British Honduras. The Baker Cocoanut Company of New York monopolizes this market; while the William Wrigley Chewing Gum Company of Chicago is the chief purchaser of British Honduras chicle—the Spanish name for raw chewing gum, the milk of the sapodilla tree boiled and hardened for export in 100-pound blocks.


What SAM of Auburn Avenue SAYS
BY J. P. REYNOLDS

What They Would Do On Auburn If Bombarded

Daily World
5/24/40
Atlanta, Ga.

"Here is my satirical version of an imaginary expedition of a bombing squadron over Auburn Avenue and what the "Avenue folk" would be doing".... Here goes:

J. RICHARDSON JONES would not have the time to be taking pictures, but would take to his heels......"BIG SMITTIE" would move his Grill to a location under Stone Mountain......REV. B. R. HOLMES who said he would get on his knees and pray would be on his heels running instead of on his knees praying......A. T. HOLLINGSWORTH, better known as "HOLLY" would be shouting "Glory!" As the echo died out he would be nearing Augusta, Ga. ....JOHN SCRUGGS though he can drive an automobile one hundred miles an hour would not be bothered with a car, as he could make better time on his feet....ELMO KIMBLE would leave "Blues" shoe shine parlor like "Forty" going North....JESSE HANLEY would bury himself instead of a corpse....REV. E. G. CLEMENTS, who believes in prayer, would be praying for the rabbits to get out of his way instead of praying for me....OBIE (TOP) WILLIAMS would out run himself. ROY TURNER would jump out the window again even if he did break another leg, he would pick it up and go into Jacksonville, Florida ahead of the Dixie Limited...REV. WILLIAM HOLMES BORDERS would be leaving in such a hurry some one might ask him where was his hat and he would reply, "You know, I seldom wear a hat anynow"....MR. J. T. JAMES would would get stuck in his door and carry the whole cafe ten miles in the woods......Another bomb bursts and J. H. CALHOUN, the rent man, tells RIC ROBERTS, a former fast running football star, to get out of his way and let somebody run who knows how to run. ....ALLEN BILLUPS and his faithful body guard, FRED ROGERS doing "sixty"...."L. C." flirting Janitor at the Odd Fellows Building, would tell the girls "Girls, don't bother me for I haven't got the time to spare"....

REV. J. A. HOPKINS, the book man, passed "Chin" Evans, the fast baseball player like he (Chin) was standing still....DR. J. W. MADISON, though recovering from illness, was running neck and neck with the Georgia Railroad fast mail....DR. G. L. HIGHTOWER outran a cannon ball....The people started singing "The Little Black Train" is coming, but REV. GATES said, "Sister, I am going to outrun that train and I am leaving now"....Someone yelled to REV. D. T. BABCOCK, "Here's money enough to pay Bethel out of debt", but he hollered back, "Keep it until I get back as I got business farther down the road"..

Someone wondered what about those cripple men over the bank when someone said we got a message they passed through Chattanooga and were last seen going over the mountain....ROY MORGAN trotting along beside a 1940 Buick making 90, whispered and said, "I. P. wait 'till I'm warmed up"......ROBERT (Bob) FREEMAN, instead of going around Stone Mountain, goes over it as he says he did not have time to curve, and so this is my satirical view of a bombing squadron over Auburn Avenue.

"USE OUR QUALIFIED WOMEN AMONG FORCES PROTECTING AMERICA"

Courier
6/15/40

President of the National Council of Negro Women Assures President Roosevelt That Race Is Eager and Waiting to Do Its Part.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—"Use our qualified Negro women among the active forces who are working towards the protection of our democratic stronghold," Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc. urged in a letter to the Chief Executive.

"I offer my services without reservation," she said. The missive was signed "Mary McLeod Bethune president of the National Council of Negro Women." Mrs. Bethune is also a National NYA executive

The letter in toto follows:

June 4, 1940.

The President,
The White House,

My Dear Mr. President:

At a time like this, when the basic principles of democracy are being challenged at home and abroad, when racial and religious hatreds are being engendered, it is vitally important that the Negro, as a minority group in this nation, express anew his faith in your leadership and his unswerving adherence to a program of national defense adequate to insure the perpetuation of the principles of democracy. I approach you as one of a vast army of Negro women who recognize that we must face the dangers that confront us with a united patriotism.

We, as a race, have been fighting for a more equitable share of those opportunities which are fundamental to every American citizen who would enjoy the economic and family security which a true democracy guarantees. Now we come as a group of loyal, self-sacrificing women who feel they have a right and a solemn duty to serve their nation.

In the ranks of Negro womanhood in America are to be found ability and capacity for leadership, for administrative as well as routine tasks, for the types of service so necessary in a program of national defense. These are citizens whose past records at home and in war service abroad, whose unquestioned loyalty to their country and its ideals, and whose sincere and enthusiastic desire to serve you and the nation indicate how deeply they are concerned that a more realistic American democracy, as visioned by those not blinded by racial prejudices, shall be maintained and perpetuated.

I offer my own services without reservation, and urge you, in the planning and work which lies ahead, to make such use of the services of qualified Negro women as will assure the thirteen and a half million Negroes in America that they, too, have earned the right to be numbered among the active forces who are working towards the protection of our democratic stronghold.

Faithfully yours,
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
President.

RACE PROBLEM
EUROPE
1940

EUROPEAN WAR

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburyh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 8-3-40

Thoughts on a hot July day as I lie on my divan in pajamas reading, with the oscillating fan whirring close by and the faint sound of traffic floating up to my ivory tower:

We are already at war, but the conflict has not reached the stage of military action. With industrial mobilization proceeding apace and conscription in the offing, we shall soon be all set to again save the world for democracy. The American Way is in peril, including disfranchisement, peonage, color discrimination and 50 cents a day for plantation labor . . .

Pittsburgh, Pa.

My friend, Fritz Cansler of Dallas, has written, "I am suggesting that our newspapers work out a training school plan on 'methods' and sales techniques before handing out their circulation in the provinces. Men should be trained for the task of handling such an important matter." How right he is, but how many years will it be before our publishers arrive at the same conclusion? . . .

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This promises to be a fat year for our able Negro politicians, what with the two big parties eagerly bidding for the Negro vote. But what difference will it make which party wins, so far as the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed are concerned. . . .

~~*Kolonialfrage*~~ *und* ~~*Rassengedanke*~~, ~~organ of the~~ Racial-Political Department of the Nazi Party, has outlined its colonial racial policy: The notion underlying this policy is that natives shall receive such benefits as their "racial character" would allow them to enjoy. They shall have "a full right to live in their own land; a system of their own suited to their racial character; native schools in which their own culture is taught and European educational material excluded; positions of trust for natives talented and 'experienced in co-operation' (meaning the Uncle Toms, of course); complete protection in their life work; respect for their religious cults." Natives are regarded as unfit by reason of their racial *Substanz* to take part in European religious or social life; unfit to be admitted to Europe in any capacity whatsoever; unfit to become citizens of the Reich; higher education is closed to them on principle; there are to be white judges to administer "swift justice." In other words, dark folk in the Nazi world will have just about as many rights, privileges and opportunities as most of them "enjoy" today. . . .

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In connection with that statement, one ponders a complaint from a recent News Letter of the (London) League of Colored Peoples. "In the British Empire discrimination on account of race and colour still persists in various forms." No wonder Britain's darker breeds are being urged to fight hard against Hitlerism! . . .

A further reason for Negro loyalty to British democracy is revealed by a dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, which reads in part: "In a message to his diocese the Bishop of Pretoria says that native delinquency is increasing at an alarming rate, and has become a social question of the gravest importance to the whole community. Europeans have been responsible for the creating of deplorable conditions of life for the African." British democracy has controlled South Africa completely for 40 years; partially for 200 years. Down with Nazism! . . .

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Yes, parents, there IS a direct connection between health and intelligence in your children. *The Modern Farmer* recently reported the findings of two Chicago scientists who studied 8,400 Negro children in Chicago public schools. Of these students, 103 had I.Q. ratings above 120, and 29 had ratings above 140. As in the case of gifted white children, the Negro children of superior intelligence were found to be healthier and physically more sound than the average. The average child was 2.1 inches taller and 5.3 pounds heavier than the norms for his chronological age." I'll bet they were handsomer, too. . . .

Which reminds me that in 1938 the Medical Department of Uganda experimented with 200 Banyaruanda, a tribe notorious for poor physique and inefficient work; gave them a full diet, including meat, with prophylactic quinine, the anti-helminthic treatment and quantities of cod liver oil. They promptly became quite as efficient laborers as the best in Uganda. Of course it has not occurred to the brilliant British to feed ALL of the natives in that manner. Or else there is fear that they might become energetic and intelligent enough to revolt. . . .

8-3-40

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Note to dark patriots eager to risk bombing for democracy: A resolution recently adopted by the South African Trades and Labour Council reads:

"That whereas Conference is convinced that the present war is not a war for democracy and the independence of small nations; that the present governments of Britain and France have materially assisted the growth of Nazism in Germany; that these governments are themselves reactionary and pro-fascist and are undermining democracy in their own countries; that both governments are deliberately exploiting the truly democratic anti-fascist sentiments of the masses of their people for their own selfish imperialist ends; Conference calls upon the workers and masses of people of South Africa and other belligerent countries to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities and a complete restoration and extension of the democratic rights of the people." Nothing to add to that except "Amen!" . . .

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Thinking of my last pleasant visit to Piney Woods School in the heart of Mississippi, standing atop a pine-clad hill. What an oasis in the cultural wilderness! White and colored folk working together under direction of the able and energetic Laurence C. Jones, who started the school from a log cabin thirty-one years ago. One cannot soon forget those homey surroundings and that atmosphere of hospitality and fundamental learning; those laboriously acquired buildings and the student labor that has gone into them; those choirs and bands and sports teams that help to make ends meet and give a new meaning of education to people of all "races." I wish every reader who can afford it would send just one dollar to Laurence C. Jones, one of America's most useful citizens, and help in the work of leading Negro youngsters out of the darkness of ignorance and self-depreciation. . . .

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RACE PROBLEM
EUROPE
1940

EUROPEAN WAR

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Negro Leaders Ask 'Fair Part' In U.S. Defense

Constitution

Southern Group Hears Proposal To Increase Youth Training.

8-4-40

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., Aug. 3.—(AP)—Southern Negro leaders today called for racial opportunity "in proportion to population" to train for defense skills and combat service.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, of Savanah, Ga., chairman of the state central planning commission, declared before the body that Negroes should be "more thoroughly co-ordinated" into the defense program.

Such co-ordination would materially assist to raise the economic level of approximately 14 million Negroes in the nation, he said.

Hubert asserted the commission proposed to seek military training for all Negro High schools and land grant colleges and to enlarge facilities of vocational training in metal work, mechanics and carpentry.

Proposal Outlined.

The commission outlined a proposal that Negroes be allowed to serve in all phases of combat service, such as army, navy and air corps, as well as "behind the lines in labor battalions."

It said service representation according to population would allow for about 10 per cent. Commission members said pre-service training should be greatly increased for Negro youth.

"We love our country. We stand ready to defend her. We want to serve in the army, in the navy and in the air as valiantly as we have served in the cotton patches and on the railroad tracks," declared John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta businessmen.

Dr. L. A. Pinkston, of Augusta, Ga., head of the state Baptist convention, asserted the commission should favor compulsory military training and insist that Negroes be given a "fair share" in the conscription.

"Want to Be Trained."

"If we are going to be drafted for service we want to be trained for that service just as the white man is trained," he asserted.

Dr. Hubert pointed out that additional training should be provided Negroes in agriculutural pursuits so that they might be afforded advanced scientific learning to produce efficiently foodstuff as "the backbone of all national defense."

"If Negroes are only given the opportunity," he declared, "we will create new opportunities for white people."

More than 100 Negro leaders in college, fraternal, business and farm activities of several southern states met.

They planned to lay out a detailed program by which they think Negroes may best be co-ordinated into defense industry and "front fighting" service. This will be submitted to President Roosevelt and the secretaries of war, navy and agriculture.

Unit To Study Negroes' Part In U.S. Defense

Constitution

Enlarged Educational Opportunities To Be Discussed.

8-3-40

SPARTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—(AP)—A program whereby local, state, and national officials may co-operate with Negroes for a "more abundant life in Georgia" will be discussed at a meeting of Negro leaders tomorrow at the nearby Log Cabin Country Life Center.

Atlanta, Ga.

Prominent among the subjects listed for consideration by the State Central Planning Commission for Negroes of Georgia is that of the part the Negro should play in the nation's preparedness program.

Enlarged educational opportunities also will be considered by the group, according to President Benjamin Hubert, of the Georgia State College for Negroes at Savannah.

Outlining plans for the meeting, Hubert said today that Negroes should be allowed full share in "all phases" of the national defense program.

"If Negroes are to be expected to live, work, fight, and die for their country, there should be no prejudice or narrowness in providing full and adequate preparation for the part we must play."

In assembling for the meeting, he added, Negro leaders "point to the fact that educational opportunity for Negroes in Georgia is not what it should be either for youths or adults."

Better trained and paid teachers and "a chance for high school, college, and graduate work in all fields is something that should be the heritage of all classes," he added.

DR. LOGAN SOUNDS WARNING

Courier

"Unfortunate That One-tenth of People In United States Must Beg To Be Allowed To Bear Arms."

8-3-40

HEADS 'COURIER' GROUP

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 1—Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University and chairman of The Pittsburgh Courier's Committee on the Participation of Negroes in the National Defense program told summer school student of Virginia State College in a lecture held in Virginia Hall auditorium, Monday evening, that if the Negro wishes to share equally in the political economy of America after the inevitable struggle which is to come, then he must share by making equal sacrifices for its defense now. "It is unfortunate, to say the least," said the speaker, "that one-tenth of a nation's population whose loyalty is undeniable must literally beg to be allowed to bear arms in that nation's defense."

Dr. Logan, whose subject was "The Negro in the Current International Crisis," in reviewing the events which have led up to the present international scene, said, "I am not willing to admit that the responsibility of World War No. II can be confined to Adolph Hitler alone as the allied propaganda would have the world believe.

Just as diplomatic white paper coming to light since World War Number I has distributed responsibility for that war equally between England, France and Russia, on the one hand, and Germany, Austria, and Turkey on the other hand, so 25 years from today may we not expect to find the same thing has been true of the present war which is upon us."

Continuing, Dr. Logan said, "The peace of the first World War was built upon a faith in Nationalism. Peace in the present international struggle will be built upon economic interest. I should like to be alive 25 years from now because just as sure as another generation of cannon fodder grows up, there will be another World War and I should like to see upon what basis another peace will be formed."

In referring to our policy toward Latin-America, the speaker said that United States policy has gone through three stages: the "Colossus of the North" at which time some twenty South American countries saw domination by their great neighbor in the North; the "Good-Neighbor Policy" whereby the United States withdrew the marines but kept the financial control, and the present policy which Dr. Logan dubbed "The Scared Neighbor Policy." Under the present policy, the United States is trying to get the Latin-American countries to come to our rescue while at the same time saving them as well.

A note of warning was sounded to the friends of labor in America by the speaker. After citing the national labor picture in France prior to and during the nation's preparation for war with Germany, Dr. Logan shouted, "The friends of labor in France must accept forever the debacle of France. If labor in America is to save some of the gains that it has made, then it must be willing to sacrifice some to keep from losing all."

Va

Dr. Logan told his audience that the fight that is being waged in Washington by the Committee for Participation of Negroes in the National Defense program was an outgrowth of the fight begun by The Pittsburgh Courier for fuller participation by Negroes in the Army and Navy. Already, said Dr. Logan, certain concessions have been granted our committee which brighten the outlook for the Negro in the present preparedness program. When asked what these concessions were, the speaker said that he was not at liberty to make them known just yet.

Seizure Of West Indies Is Advocated

Defender

8-3-40

Chicago, Ill.

By METZ T. P. LOCHARD

Foreign Editor of the Chicago Defender

The Act of Havana which stipulates among other things the transfer, sale or forcible ownership of the European possessions in the Caribbean opens to question the true aims of the 21 American republics whose representatives are now meeting in the Cuban capital.

The conference agenda called for a debate on three points: (1) The economic position of the Americas; (2) the status of European possessions in the New World; (3) the defense of the Americas against foreign aggression.

The most immediate issue and the one fraught with the greatest danger is the status of European colonies in the western hemisphere. Accordingly the suggestion advanced with energy and diplomatic skill by Secretary of State Hull is embodied into the Act providing for a system of collective trusteeship or permanent possession of the islands in the Caribbean if they are in danger "of becoming the subject matter of exchange of territories or of sovereignty."

Self-Determination

This phase of the Havana conference met with considerable opposition. The Argentine delegate, Dr. Leopoldo Melo, defended, though to no avail, the colonies' right of self-determination while declaring that no emergency was likely to arise that would require precipitate Pan-American action. The Argentine position may be actuated by consideration other than altruistic interest in the political status of the West Indies islands. It is believed that her historic agitation for the return of the Falkland Islands, which Britain has claimed and controlled since 1833, and which belonged rightfully to Argentine, may have induced her delegate to oppose collective trusteeship. This, of course, is a speculation which may or may not be well founded. Whether selfish or altruistic the Argentine stand is certainly consistent with the logic of democracy which articulates the indisputable right of all peoples to independence and self-government.

8-3-40

This step that aims at further enslavement of the West Indian peoples is so revolting that Fulgencio Batista, president-elect of Cuba, was forced to add his voice to the opposition. He declared himself uncompromisingly in favor of the emergence of the Caribbean islands as autonomous and free governments.

Demands of West Indians

The most impressive plea, however, was made by Atty. Hope R. Stevens of New York, president of the West Indies National Emergency committee and secretary of the Caribbean Union. He presented a strongly worded statement to the Pan-American delegates in which were outlined the demands of the Negro people of the West Indies.

Stevens pleaded for the integration of the West Indies peoples into the Pan-American family of nations strictly on the basis of the right of self-determination. He said:

"The committee identifies itself with and whole-heartedly supports every effort honestly directed towards keeping the continents of America out of war. It realizes and submits that conflicts over colonies constitute the major source of war in the modern world. Therefore, the assurance of the right of self-determination to the West Indian peoples is unquestionably necessary to remove this major danger of war

from the Western Hemisphere.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Senegalese Battling Nazi War Monsters

war

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

Courier
6/1/40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARIS, France, May 30.—(By cable, censored)—Battered from within and without, her western plains overrun by ferocious, destructive mechanical monsters, her factories razed from the air, her Channel coast cities in the grip of the voracious enemy, France, land of equality, fraternity and liberty, prepares today to hurl one million more of the strong black men of Africa into the path of the Teutonic conqueror. Total war continues. Meagre official reports come from the front. Details are added by the millions of refugees who have fled the stricken war zone.

These reports are sufficient to indicate that the situation, though grave, is not hopeless. The German tide has been definitely slowed down. There is confidence that it will be stopped.

France has just awakened to the enormous extent of what was transpiring within her own borders, of treachery, colossal inefficiency, "Trojan Horse" operations on a mammoth scale. But the true patroits of France are fully awakened today.

Gamelin and his watchful waiting policy are gone. Gone are fifteen French generals, disciples of Gamelin, men who left the bridge for the Germans to cross. Gone are hundreds of lesser officers. Quickly being purged are hundreds of civilians. Paris is a tinder box of patriotic fire.

It can definitely be stated, despite the successes of the Germans on the northwest coast of France and in northern Belgium, that the Allies are now dominating in many sectors of the front where only a few days ago German soldiers were riding down one another in their headlong rush into France.

Allied dominance has been particularly established in the region between the Aisne and the Meuse rivers.

Before yielding Boulogne, Allied troops fought in the streets with the desperation and ferocity of lions.

French troops are mixed. Black, yellow and white are fighting together against the common enemy. The Senegalese are waging savage battle.

Their morale and their sangfroid have not been in the least shaken under the German fire.

Courier
6/1/40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

There are more Senegalese eager to fight than present strategy permits, and a million more will be prepared to enter the fray, if necessary, before October.

Even as we here in Paris heard the distant booming of guns and the explosion of bombs dropped from airplanes, I asked Galandou Diouf, Senegalese deputy, "What now? What will your people do?"

Bravely, without a shred of remorse, he replied: "We wish France to live and if my efforts are able to help her, we will give to her until the last man has shed his blood."

Thus in France, as in America, black patriots stand their ground in the face of the enemy and offer all they have to give...their life's blood.

Thousands of black Africans like those shown above training in their native land are now sacrificing their lives before the mad rush of German tanks and in the searing flames of liquid fire to defend and preserve the civilization which whites call their own. Of all the democracies only France has accorded to her black subjects and citizens the equal right to die. Without these blacks, who do not understand treason, France might now be a German province and England a conquered, smoldering island.

SAVANNAH'S NEGROES INCLUDED

Tribune
9-18-40
Savannah, Ga.

It is a source of gratification to the Negro citizenry of Savannah to know that the Chatham County Board of Education will include it in the setup to be made here in the national defense plan. It is not surprising that the members of the board will make provisions for the Negro in the defense program of this county because they have always shown a liberal attitude toward the Negro. So far as we have been able to ascertain this is the only instance in the state where it has been indicated that the Negro would be used in the statewide plan to bolster its defense. This ofcourse, is almost unthinkable when it is considered that the Negro constitutes one-half of the population of the state and any defense plan which ignores half of its citizenry will surely be lacking in its greatest effectiveness. The Negro has, in all the conflicts engaged in by this country, proved himself worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in him and has done his part well for the preservation of the Stars and Stripes. In the present scheme of defense he will not be found lagging if he is given a chance to do his bit. Though peeved at times at the persecution and injustices that he has had to suffer and often smarting under the undue advantages that have been taken of him on all sides, yet when the time comes for him to show his colors, he is an American through and through and is ever ready to give his all for the only country he knows and loves. There are no subversive movements which are strong enough to deter him from doing his whole duty and shouldering his part of whatever responsibility may be thrust upon him. The Chatham County Board of Education need have no fear of the way the Negro will enter into the defense scheme here. He will measure up as best he can to any tasks that are assigned him.

The Will To Win

Newark Herald 7-20-40

When History analyzes the causes of the destruction of Democracy in Europe, it will be found that the Democracies have been over-run because they lacked the will to win. Somehow, the Democratic countries became more afraid of war in proportion as the Totalitarian countries were aggressive. Finally, a fear psychosis permeated all the Democratic countries and there was nowhere to be found a will to fight and to win.

The first evidence of a spark of the old fighting spirit, which has preserved Democracies, appeared at Dunkerque when the British overcame formidable odds to remove their troops from the German trap. The next flash of courage appeared last week, when the British resolutely took charge of the French fleet. With these two exceptions, the Allies have been vacillating and bumbling around while Hitler struck telling and fatal blows.

Whether Hitler can successfully subdue Britain depends in a large measure on whether or not England can inspire its Empire with a will to fight and win. Resolute action on the part of the government must furnish the spark to set the empire aflame with the desire to win.

Here in America, we also are paralyzed with the fear psychosis which is dissipating our will to fight and win. Even in our Congress, there is cowardly talk of our not fighting. Of course, no intelligent person is going to wildly sacrifice our men and means over some foolish European issue. But, it is a mistake to permit our craven leaders to continue to preach about not fighting. We should let the world know that we will fight in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America or North America whenever our interests are involved. There is a vast difference between foolishly throwing our men into Europe and cravenly saying we won't fight, unless somebody comes over here and slaps our face.

The Nation should be united in the will to protect our liberty and our democracy against all comers and upon any plane. We can pick what we'll fight for but that does not mean we can always pick our field of battle. We must be willing to fight wherever it's necessary to protect the thing we would guard. We need a little more emphasis on the psychology of victory and a little less of our fear talk.

—Houston Informer.

AFRICAN TROOPS SOON WILL BE DEMOBILIZED

(The Associated Press)

Times Picayune 7-31-40 New Orleans

Vichy, July 30.—A French government communique distributed by the news agency Havas announced today that French North African troops in continental France soon will be demobilized. French ships plying between North Africa and the continent are again on regular schedule, it was explained, hence these men now can be repatriated. It is still impossible to say when French troops in Syria can be demobilized and sent home.

MEDICOS JOIN WITH DEFENSE PROGRAM

Amsterdam 8-3-40 New York

HOUSTON, Texas—Specific plans for cooperation between the Negro doctors of America and administrators of the current national defense program are scheduled to be worked out as a specific feature of the annual convention of the National Medical Association which meets in Houston, August 12 through 16, it was revealed in a communication from Dr. John T. Givens, of Norfolk, the association's general secretary.

An official of the United States War Department has been invited to address the Houston Convention and to advise with the doctors on the best plans for coordination of the physician's work into the general scheme of adequate defense.

Plan Clinical Sessions

Most of the sessions of the convention will be held at the Phyllis Wheatly Senior High School, located at the corner of Lyons Avenue and Gregg Street in Houston. Clinical sessions will be held in the 11 story $2,000,000 Jefferson Davis City-County Hospital.

Meeting in conjunction with the doctors are two auxiliary organizations: the National Woman's Auxiliary and the National Hospital Association. All three organizations will have some joint sessions. Aside from these joint meetings, the NMA group will be divided into three sections: medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical.

Elections to Be Held

All officers in the NMA will be filled at elections to be held during the convention. Key incumbent office holders are: Dr. A. W. Dumas, Natchez, Miss., president; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, general secretary; Dr. G. Hamilton-Francis, Norfolk, speaker of the House of Delegates; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan., chairman, executive board; Dr. William E. Allen, Jr., St. Louis, director of exhibits, and Dr. J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee, editor of the NMA Journal. Dr. A. N. Vaughn, of St Louis, is president-elect.

Negroes Ask Larger Share In Defense

Advertiser 8-4-40 Montgomery Ala

By Associated Press

LOG CABIN CENTER, GA., Aug. 3.—Southern negro leaders today called for racial opportunity "in proportion to population" to train for defense skills and combat service.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert of Savannah, Ga., chairman of the State Central Planning Commission, declared before the body that negroes should be "more thoroughly co-ordinated" into the defense program.

Such co-ordination would materially assist in raising the economic level of approximately 14 million negroes in the nation, he said.

Hubert asserted the commission proposed to seek military training for all negro high schools and land grant colleges and to enlarge facilities of vocational training in metal work, mechanics and carpentry.

The commission outlined a proposal that negroes be allowed to serve in all phases of combat service, such as army, navy and air corps, as well as "behind the lines in labor battalions".

It said service representation according to population would allow for about 10 per cent. Commission members said pre-service training should be greatly increased for negro youth.

"We love our country. We stand ready to defend her. We want to serve in the army, in the navy and in the air as valiantly as we have served in the cotton patches and on the railroad tracks," declared John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta business man.

Dr. L. A. Pinkston of Augusta, Ga., head of the State Baptist Convention, asserted the commission should favor compulsory military training and insist that negroes be given a "fair share" in the conscription.

THE HAVANA CONFERENCE

Defender 8-3-40 Chicago, Ill

The representatives of twenty-one American republics are hard at work in the Cuban capital, trying to evolve a formula which would insure greater safety for the political, commercial and territorial interests of the countries in the Western hemisphere.

The enlargement of economic and political sphere of influence as a means of deterring German aggression is a reasonable if not legitimate outlook. Provided, however, that such an outlook does not contemplate undemocratic limitations upon the right of self determination of the colonies in this hemisphere.

So far, the Havana conference has considered not hemispheric solidarity, which was the main item on the original agenda, but collective trusteeship over orphaned European possessions in the Western hemisphere as a check against totalitarianism in the New World.

Under consideration at this moment is a proposal which would permit interested neighboring republics to take over permanently some of the possessions. Secretary of State Hull advocates altruistic handling of the French, Dutch, Danish and the British islands. But delegates from Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela have expressed themselves in a manner to indicate that the "chance for territorial aggrandizement is too good to be passed up."

Only Col. Fulgencio Batista, President-elect of Cuba, has the foresight to register disagreement with this scheme of collective trusteeship. He believes that every opportunity presenting itself for the independence of European possessions in this hemisphere should be utilized to free those regions.

Batista's position is correct. If there is to be a change in the status of these possessions, it should be one that is in keeping with the natural aspirations of those natives who have a right to their autonomy. To transfer their ownership from one country to another as the United States mandate plan contemplates is a transaction that has all the aspects of stolen goods distributed among the "thieves of Bagdad." Any other scheme, be it called collective trusteeship or collective ownership is incompatible with the notion of national independence which the democracies of the New World are themselves trying to maintain against the Nazi principle of universal enslavement.

We are greatly concerned with the fate of these island possessions, for, their inhabitants in an overwhelming number are black. They have had little or no voice in the affairs of their own governments. Denied political rights and economic opportunities, the masses live in abject poverty and squalor. They are our brothers. We should be derelict in our duty were we unwilling to avail ourselves of this opportunity to speak for them. The chance for their freedom is "too good to be passed up." To free them is to scatter wider the seeds of representative democracy. Time and civilization will prove the wisdom of such a

Build the Home Market

Call
7-26-40
Kansas City, Mo.

The attack of Germany upon the United States, if and when it conquers Britain, will first be felt in trade. It will throw the full force of industrially trained Europe into producing goods which will undersell us in every market.

America's superiority in machines and mass production does not keep Japan from underselling her in cotton goods right here where the cotton for Japanese made goods was grown. Germany though at war is offering steel in South America at prices that Pittsburgh does not meet. American labor demanding as much for a day's work as competitors get for a week, give Germany and Japan a selling point that drives American goods out of foriegn markets, we lose even without enemies using trade to avenge our having, hindered their national ambitions.

One step America can take in its own behalf, it can build up the home market. The underpaid and undernourished in this country number many millions. No market could be better, because it lies right at hand, and is served without any special attention to goods and methods. Given a wage the equal to that already being paid whites who do the same work, the 13 million Negroes here would add a billion dollars a month to the business volume. That's 12 billion dollars a year! Far more than the total sales of many a foreign market which is held at the cost of consuls, battleships and trade agreements.

Maybe this country is so wedded to its past practices that it will be slow to learn that a dollar earned over here is as fat as one gotten somewhere else. But it will learn when Germany sets out to make us pay for having picked a loser.

THE DEATH OF A REPUBLIC

Defender
7-20-40
Chicago, Ill.

The French republic is dead. The principles enunciated by the Revolution of 1789, were buried Tuesday by Pierre Laval, arch enemy of the French masses and remorseless betrayer of the Ethiopian people. Henceforth, liberty equality and fraternity for which the precious blood of the people was spilled will be blotted out as impediment to the progress of French fascism.

Under the pressure of a triumvirate which includes Laval, Petain and Weygand, France's legislative bodies have been forced to relinquish their constitutional prerogatives. They were called upon to sign their own death warrant with the alternative of facing German and Italian guns. This task was made easy by the expulsion from the Chamber and the Senate of the true and courageous representatives of the people at the opening of hostilities. Such a step was a necessary prerequisite to the liquidation of democratic ideals and the introduction of authoritarian form of government.

The expelled deputies and senators, faithful guardians of the rights of their constituents, are the men who would have opposed this political transformation of the republic and the destruction of the freedom of the people. They would have said to Laval what their illustrious predecessors in the constitutional assembly of 1789 said to the king of France, "We are here by the will of the people and we will not go out except at the point of bayonet." What remains of the French parliament is a motley aggregation of willing fascist tools; men who owe tribute not to the people but to big financial interests, to the "200" families who control the bank of France; men with neither ideals nor principles.

This betrayal, this reversal of political faith will impose additional hardships and handicaps on the French colonials. While the people on the mother land will sustain painful loss of their political rights, it is the French Africans who will feel more acutely the iron yoke of fascism. They will be made to bear the brunt of the economic reconstruction. Their labor will be conscripted. While their lot was not a happy one under French imperialism, it will be considerably less happy under French fascism. Upon their backs will fall the burden of supplying agricultural produce to the starving population on the mother land; and, whatever indemnities Germany may decide to impose on France, the subject people in the colonies and mandated territories will grow lean and weak under obligations of enforced sacrifice.

The rich soil of French West Africa, of Equatorial Africa will be drained of its natural resources in order to satisfy the Gargantuan appetite of a new monster. Without Africa, France cannot for long exist. Yet France has done very little to advance the economic well-being of the native colonial population. She did not do it under a democratic form of government, and she will certainly not do it under a fascist regime.

Laval, as was shown in Italo-Ethiopian war, has no love for African people. He will doubtless institute the rashest measures to enforce his will in the French possessions.

The republic of France is dead, but the French people are not. From the masses will rise a Robespierre, a Mirabeau, a Danton to resuscitate the historic **Declaration of the Rights of Men.**

Refugees-At Home And Abroad

7-27-40

THE sympathy of all of us goes out wholeheartedly to the children of the warring nations of Europe. Of all refugees, little boys and girls excite the most sympathy. Any act of mercy rendered them is the least anyone could do. But there are social refugees right at our gates, and we cannot let the tragedy of Europe and the Far East make us less aware of them.

One institution, among the many that might be named, that comes to mind at the moment because it has just observed its anniversary, is the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina at Oxford, founded in 1883.

For over a half century it has nurtured and trained children who had no families or whose families couldn't or wouldn't provide them with the advantages of normal home life. The orphanage at Oxford has bent its best efforts, and not without hard struggles, to so develop those entrusted to its care that when the time came they could "stand on their feet," assist themselves, and aid others.

It was in tacit recognition of that noble record that over 1,000 citizens of the adjacent Carolina communities gathered at Oxford a few days ago on the occasion of the anniversary celebration. Those there noted with sadness the enforced absence, because of illness, of Superintendent T. K. Borders. During his leave of absence C. A. Alston is supervising the orphanage's activities.

The Rev. P. B. Bynum of Greensboro, principal speaker, presented to the orphanage on behalf of the Guilford County Welfare Department a large collection of clothing and bedding materials. A concrete way for individuals and organizations to translate their sympathy for and interest in less fortunate children is to make similiar or cash gifts.

Any of us, but for the Grace of God, might in our youth have been in an orphanage; or needed to be, but couldn't because lack of support by the public prevented their establishment or continuance.

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lees France, Family Left In London

Defender
7-20-40
Chicago, Ill.

LOS ANGELES—Frank Douglas Withers, 60, arrived here last week from Paris, France after managing to gain passage on one of the very last ships to leave Bordeaux en route to America.

Withers revealed that due to a lack of funds he had been forced to leave behind him in London, England, his wife and their 3-year-old twin daughters. A trombonist in a Paris night club prior to the German invasion of France, Withers said that when Hitler's troops threatened Paris he had sent his family across the channel, intending to follow shortly.

The German blitzkrieg, however, caught Paris napping, he said, and he along with thousands of others found themselves trapped in central France.

Withers is now seeking employment in order to earn sufficient money to send for his marooned family.

Black Eagle Has Date to Duel Goering, He Says, Above Channel; Insults Properly Exchanged

Col. Julian Angered By Slur on Negroes In Hitler's 'Kampf'

SEP 16 1940

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World-Telegram Staff Writer.

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N.Y.

"It was last Wednesday," said the Colonel, crossing his spatted feet and tweaking the white carnation at his lapel. "I was dining out with this friend and she happened to call attention to the article. In this article it said that Hitler had written in Mein Kampf that all Negroes are half apes and baboons and halfwits. My blood boiled.

"I went out and bought Mein Kampf, which I otherwise would not have purchased, and I verified. Then I sent this cable by Western Union."

World

He produced the cablegram from his briefcase. It follows:

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HUBERT FAUNTLEROY JULIAN
98 MORNINGSIDE AVE
NEW YORK CITY

SEP 16 1940

New York

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"Never fear, I will be there. My wife said to me: 'Darling, I will be pleased to sacrifice you to such a cause.'

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"If he sends a whole fleet of planes to get me instead of coming alone, that will be that. I am ready. It will be a pleasure to die amidst bomb and shell just to show what rats they are.

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"I will not be fighting for any country. I am a man without a country. I am not an American citizen and I am not a British citizen. No government will be involved. I fight and die for my race, to avenge an insult. We will see who is a baboon.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Time
September 20, 1940

DEAL WITH BRITAIN WIDELY INDORSED

Some Notable Willkie Me Sign Statement Praising Destroyer Trade

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Believing that the recent trade of destroyers for naval and air bases may easily become confused as a political party issue, three republican and pro-Willkie members of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, William Allen White, chairman; President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard university, and Leslie W. Douglas, former director of the United States budget and president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, asked seventy prominent citizens of both parties to join in a public statement "unqualifiedly indorsing "President Roosevelt's action of last week. By this afternoon they had received fifty-eight replies of acceptance and only one refusal.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"The undersigned citizens of this country, irrespective of their party affiliations or their views on domestic issues, join in unqualified indorsement of President Roosevelt's action in releasing fifty destroyers to Great Britain and the acquisition of vital strategic defense bases in this hemisphere."

Among the prominent democrats signing the statement were:

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Daniel C. Roper, former secretary of commerce; Dean Acheson, former undersecretary of the treasury, and Charles Poletti, lieutenant-governor of New York.

Other signers were Robert E. Sherwood, playwright; Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale university; Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller foundation; Eugene O'Neill, playwright; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of the Institute for Advanced Study; Walter Wanger, motion picture producer; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological seminary; Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale university; Walter Dill Scott, former president of Northwestern university; Channing Pollock, playwright; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, of Englewood, N. J.; Helen Hayes, actress; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York; Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke college; Alexander Woolcott, author and actor; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., actor, John Winant, director of the international labor office; Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, president of the League of Nations association; James P. Baxter, president of Williams college; Monsignor John A. Ryan, of Washington, D. C.; Lewis Mumford, writer; Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr college; Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute for International Education.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations association; Ward Cheney, manufacturer; Thomas Wallace, editor, Louisville Times; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, of Boston; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney; Samuel A. Elliott, rector of Arlington church, Boston; Robert Woods Bliss, former ambassador to Argentina; Chester Rowell, editor, San Francisco Chronicle; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago; W. W. Waymack, editor, Des Moines Register; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist; Bishop Henry K. Sherrill, of Boston; Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation; Grover C. Hall, editor, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological seminary; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, writer; Quincy Wright, professor of international relations, University of Chicago; Robert J. Watt, international representative, American Federation of Labor; Oswald Veblen, professor of mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study; Herbert Agar, editor, Louisville Courier Journal; Roger S. Greene, of Washington, D. C.; Lindsay Rogers, professor of political science, Columbia university; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan; James Truslow Adams, writer; Florence M. Reed, president, Spelman college; James Byrne, Elihu Root, Jr., New York attorney; Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald foundation; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics, University of Chicago; Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

THE WAR MOVES TO AFRICA

With the Italian attacks on Kenya, Egypt and British Somaliland, the African phase of the Second World War has definitely opened.

Courier 8-17-40

At the same time German agents have appeared in Senegal's Dakar to organize the Nazi-Fascist campaign in West Africa, which is only 1,800 miles from South America.

Pittsburgh Pa

With this development, the unsoundness of British policy is made more glaringly apparent, because England has steadfastly refused to arm her African serfs to defend the Empire, while France and Italy have adopted just the opposite policy.

There are tens of thousands of trained Negroes fighting for Italy and France (which is silent partner of Italy and Germany), but only a few hundred under arms for Britain.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In pursuit of its old policy of getting others to do her fighting, England has flown Haile Selassie to Ethiopia and supplied some of his people with arms to fight Italy, but this aid comes too late to be effective.

Courier

However, this frantic arming of African Negroes by both sides in the current imperialistic struggle may in the long run be beneficial to the Africans.

They were subdued and enslaved by Europeans with superior arms.

8-12-40

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 20, 1940

DEAL WITH BRITAIN WIDELY INDORSED

Some Notable Willkie Men Sign Statement Praising Destroyer Trade

Special to The Chattanooga Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Believing that the recent trade of destroyers for naval and air bases may easily become confused as a political party issue, three republican and pro-Willkie members of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, William Allen White, chairman; President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard university, and Leslie W. Douglas, former director of the United States budget and president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, asked seventy prominent citizens of both parties to join in a public statement "unqualifiedly indorsing "President Roosevelt's action of last week. By this afternoon they had received fifty-eight replies of acceptance and only one refusal.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"The undersigned citizens of this country, irrespective of their party affiliations or their views on domestic issues, join in unqualified indorsement of President Roosevelt's action in releasing fifty destroyers to Great Britain and the acquisition of vital strategic defense bases in this hemisphere."

Among the prominent democrats signing the statement were:

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Daniel C. Roper, former secretary of commerce; Dean Acheson, former undersecretary of the treasury, and Charles Poletti, lieutenant-governor of New York.

Other signers were Robert E. Sherwood, playwright; Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale university; Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller foundation; Eugene O'Neill, playwright; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of the Institute for Advanced Study; Walter Wanger, motion picture producer; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological seminary; Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale university; Walter Dill Scott, former president of Northwestern university; Channing Pollock, playwright; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, of Englewood, N. J.; Helen Hayes, actress; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York; Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke college; Alexander Woolcott, author and actor; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., actor, John Winant, director of the international labor office; Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, president of the League of Nations association; James P. Baxter, president of Williams college; Monsignor John A. Ryan, of Washington, D. C.; Lewis Mumford, writer; Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr college; Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute for International Education.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations association; Ward Cheney, manufacturer; Thomas Wallace, editor, Louisville Times; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, of Boston; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney; Samuel A. Elliott, rector of Arlington church, Boston; Robert Woods Bliss, former ambassador to Argentina; Chester Rowell, editor, San Francisco Chronicle; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago; W. W. Waymack, editor, Des Moines Register; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist; Bishop Henry K. Sherrill, of Boston; Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation; Grover C. Hall, editor, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological seminary; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, writer; Quincy Wright, professor of international relations, University of Chicago; Robert J. Watt, international representative, American Federation of Labor; Oswald Veblen, professor of mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study; Herbert Agar, editor, Louisville Courier Journal; Roger S. Greene, of Washington, D. C.; Lindsay Rogers, professor of political science, Columbia university; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan; James Truslow Adams, writer; Florence M. Reed, president, Spelman college; James Byrne, Elihu Root, Jr., New York attorney; Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald foundation; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics, University of Chicago; Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

THE WAR MOVES TO AFRICA

With the Italian attacks on Kenya, Egypt and British Somaliland, the African phase of the Second World War has definitely opened.

Courier 8-17-40

At the same time German agents have appeared in Senegal's Dakar to organize the Nazi-Fascist campaign in West Africa, which is only 1,800 miles from South America.

With this development, the unsoundness of British policy is made more glaringly apparent, because England has steadfastly refused to arm her African serfs to defend the Empire, while France and Italy have adopted just the opposite policy.

There are tens of thousands of trained Negroes fighting for Italy and France (which is silent partner of Italy and Germany), but only a few hundred under arms for Britain.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In pursuit of its old policy of getting others to do her fighting, England has flown Haile Selassie to Ethiopia and supplied some of his people with arms to fight Italy, but this aid comes too late to be effective.

Courier

However, this frantic arming of African Negroes by both sides in the current imperialistic struggle may in the long run be beneficial to the Africans.

They were subdued and enslaved by Europeans with superior arms.

8-12-40

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Britain Promises to Release Ethiopia If War is Won

Dispatch
9-28-40
Okla City, Okla

LONDON. — (ANP) — Great Britain recognized the Ethiopia of Emperor Haile Selassie as an ally in the war against Germany and Italy and promised to release her from Italian domination when the war is successfully concluded if the reply Anglo-Ethiopian relations may be taken literally. The statement of policy toward Ethiopia came as an answer to a question addressed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill by Colonel J. C. Wedgewood, laborite.

Replying for Mr. Churchill, the Under-Secretary further said that it could be taken for granted that Britain "realizes the importance of coordinating all activties likely to domage the enemy's military effort in North and East Africa and Abyssinia."

This stand, a complete reversal of the attitude taken when the British Government recognized in 1938 the Italian conquest of Ethiopian territory is completely sanctioned by Haile Selassie, who since 1936 from his residence in Bath has waged a fight protesting Britain's recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Mr. Butler indicated that British Army officials had made contact with Ethiopian chiefs to coordinate their efforts in attacking the Italians in East Africa, and C. W. Martin, former Ethiopian Minister to London, said later that at least 350,000 of his countrymen were ready to fight Italy if they could bet guns.

Premier Mussolini has about 10,000 troops in Ethiopia. They cannot live on the land, experts say, and are dependent to a great extent for their supplies of food and arms on shipments by sea. British control of both ends of the Red Sea makes the shipment of these supplies from Italy almost impossible, while Ethiopia is hemmed in on land by British-controlled territory.

"It has always been recognized here that if Britain armed the Ethiopian tribes and blockaded Ethiopia by land and sea, she could make the position of the Italians there very difficult," says one report, and this apparently is what has happened from the time of Italy's entrance into the war.

The London Daily Herald, on June 12, two days after Italy declared war, reported that 200,000 Ethiopians loyal to Haile Selassie were fighting the Italians in Ethiopia. A British War authority said the British forces were causng the Italians considerable triuble wherever they were concentrated in Africa.

The tactics were so successful, the War office said, that the Italians replaced their native troops with regulars.

Colored Americans Have A Stake In The War

The Guardian
Boston Mass.

(By the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies)

(By committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.)

Americans in general, and colored Americans in particular, have a tremendous stake in this war between Hitler and Mussolini on one side, and England and what is left of her democratic allies on the other. All colored Americans are interested in genuine democracy. For it is in the name of democracy that we protest against the denial of the right of colored citizens to vote in the South.

OCT 12 1940

Victory for Hitler and Mussolini will mean the complete destruction of the right of free speech, free press and free assemblage, and the right to vote in elections held after free discussion, as far as their powers will reach. For Hitler and Mussolini both have spat contempt upon democracy, and proclaim as their purpose its complete elimination. They intend to destroy democracy, not just in war time, but as a peace-time ideal. They deny all civil and political rights, not just to the peoples they have conquered, but to the Germans and Italians as well. All organizations intended to bring about a change in the government's policy or to replace one ruler with another, no matter how peacefully, are illegal. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for example, would be illegal under either Hitler's or Mussolini's rule.

In England, on the contrary, organizations similar to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People exist. They have recently won a signal victory in opening to colored people important branches and ranks of the armed forces heretofore closed to them. This is a right for which we are still battling here.

Germany has had no colonies of blackfolk to exploit since the last war. But we know the bloody and brutal record of Mussolini in Ethiopia. It surpasses by far in savage cruelty anything of which the British have been guilty. Germany had a colony in Southwest Africa before 1914, in which a large tribe known as Herreros lived. The German conquerors on an unimportant pretext drove them out into the desert to starve and die of thirst, atrociously killing almost the whole tribe.

The racial doctrines of Hitler are absolutely contrary to the principles of equal treatment and equal rights for which colored Americans have consistently struggled. The German dictator justifies his seizure of neighboring and peaceful countries, such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, by proclaiming the poisonous doctrine that the Germans are a master race and all other races are slave races. Not only that, but no man and no organization in Germany is permitted publicly to denounce this doctrine as a lie.

More and more colored Americans have been joining trade unions in recent years. For progress has been made, with the welcome aid of the decent and farsighted white trade unions. All trade unions are suppressed by Hitler and Mussolini, and the workers have no political or industrial rights at all.

OCT 12 1940

Colored Americans should favor a policy of giving all possible aid to England in her fight against the dictators, with their vicious purpose of ruling the rest of the world under Fascist brutality and denying all democratic rights of fair treatment to other nations or races.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is organized to secure the backing of public opinion for stronger and more effective steps to aid Great Britain in her fight against the Nazi and Fascist dictators Americans of every political party should give the Committee their support.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
WILLIAM PICKENS
ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

HITLER AND COLORED PEOPLES

OCT 10 1940

The Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

London despatches inform us that Hitler has ordered "Negroes, Arabs and Indo-Chinese" to leave Paris. In the same news fear is felt that the captured African and other colored prisoners of war have been put to death.

When it is known with what vengeance he wreaks death and destruction upon other white peoples, it can hardly be expected that he will have any mercy upon those unfortunate minorities, which this monster regards as so much human flesh to be devoured by the bloody maws of an insatiable glutton.

Obsessed with the notion that he is ordained of God—more likely the devil—to cleanse the earth of peoples and governments which are undesirable to his morbid sense, this Madman of Munich knows no bounds for the exercise of his blood-thirsty schemes. Apparently nothing would please him better than to convince France of what to him was utter folly in allowing the peoples of all races and nations to imbibe the culture of the unmatched Paris.

It matters little to the Nazi chieftain that the God of the heavens has sent forth the everlasting edict that He has "created of one blood all the nations of the earth," and if he can have his way, but of course he will not, he would undo even the work of God.

American Negroes, who have strange ideas about prejudices by people whom they know, and would ignorantly ignore the blessings of the race which have come from the English-speaking nations, have little, indeed, to hope for, if Hitler should by any chance conquer the world. Just as he sought the extinction of the Jews, so he would attempt to annihilate the colored peoples of the earth, and particularly those whose economic and social status was most improved.

OCT 10 1940

—Star of Zion

NAZIS, NEGROES AND JOBS

Last week, Dies Committeeman, Representative Joseph Starnes of the Alabama Democracy, who is busily helping investigate all un-American activities except lynching and color discrimination, made startling disclosures at Newark, N. J.

Courier

He charged that 600 members or sympathizers of the German-American Bund, an American Nazi outfit taking orders from Hitler, Goebbels & Co., were employed in Eastern industrial plants working on national defense contracts.

Preliminary investigations of Negro employment in defense industry by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reveal that virtually no Negroes are employed in industrial plants working on national defense contracts, except in some steel mills and at a few isolated shipyards in the South.

OCT 12 1940

In reply to queries, some firms frankly stated that Negroes were taboo.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

There is a sickening hypocrisy about these firms getting the tax money of American citizens, employing Hitler agents and stooges, denying work to Negroes whose only allegiance is to the Stars and Stripes, and then moaning about preserving democracy.

Between The Lines

DEC 1 1940

Mein Kampf

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

HITLER'S "MEIN Kampf" has startled the world. In it he sets forth his dreams of a new world wherein the Germanic peoples will be the regnant peoples of the world. As a social prophet Hitler made certain predictions which if fulfilled will fill the world with great woes. Step by step Hitler moves towards the consummation predicted in his Mein Kampf and step by step the world moves nearer to the brinks of destruction.

Daily World

Hitlerism is proving a scourge to the smaller nations of the earth and a threat to the mighty ones. The very foundation of Britain's mighty empire is trembling and our own United States of America is being weighed in the balances of time; and woe unto us if we are found wanting. The most pressing matter before this nation today is to map out of an indifference and lethargy and money grabbing and realize that "Mein Kampf" lies before us.

Atlanta Ga.

HOUR OF DOOM NEAR

Only our supremest efforts will save our great and mighty nation! Our isolationists and pacifists have sung their siren songs of peace until the hour of our doom is nigh at hand. The holding-out power of the British may save us; but it will be merely by the proverbial hair-breadth. With Nazi-inspired strikes brooding here and there in the defense industries and with the Nazi-filled industries being crippled in a hundred ways. Uncle Sam needs to take some positive and summary measures if we are going to come through with our national hide intact.

The question in my mind is now before Uncle Sam will realize that for every Nazi in industry there are ten Negroes who can be trusted without fears or qualms? How long will this country let race prejudice stand between them and that internal security that is more and more a pressing problem? How long will the Negroes' true and tried patriotism be rewarded with a scant recognition, while foreign traitors threaten destruction to a country that takes them to its bosom?

DEC 1 1940

How long before dear Uncle Sam will see the futility and danger of excluding from strategic industries Negroes who can be trusted while bundists and communists enjoy the richest fruits of our great land? How long will America's finest patriots famish with hunger while its enemies enjoy its richest opportunities?

AMERICA'S SUPER-PATRIOTS

A nation that cannot see straight in times like these need not hope for great success. If Germany had such loyal patriots in Germany we may rest assured that Hitler would use them to the greatest advantage. The Negroes are this nation's only super-patriots and just whether our country is going to use them to the fullest advantage may be the deciding factor in this country's survival as a democracy.

Daily World

If a nation becomes so morally unsound as to refuse to use its best in the very best way, that nation is threatened with destruction. When prejudice is put ahead of a nation's safety and security we may listen for that nation's swan song. In other words that nation that minimizes true patriotism and magnifies false values cannot hope to overthrow so powerful a movement as Hitlerism.

Atlanta Ga.

One of the great disgraces of this nation is that a conference at Hampton must be held to decide how to use the nation's most patriotic citizens. As it is, because of blood ties with Europe it is hard to tell when a true American [illegible] a Nazi is being given a place of trust when a white man is being given a place. The Negro has no European ties and whenever a Negro goes on a job a hundred per cent American is on that job! In a crisis a nation needs such assurance.

MUST NOT BE GROUCHY

What is the point in hoping and praying for true Americans when millions of Negroes are standing by waiting for the word? The Negro must not be grouchy in this crisis. He must not quarrel and quibble and he must not sulk in his tents. As in past crises the Negro must give his best and reaffirm the world's exalted opinion of him as a nation's super-patriot.

The struggle before our nation and the world is a struggle for Christianity and democracy and the Negro's future is bound up therein. The Mein Kampf of our nation must be the Mein Kampf of every Negro. The Negro goes up or down with this country. We are ready!

A Xmas Present For The Race From Hitler

DEC 28 1940

Editor, Journal and Guide: Hitler's talk about race and race relations in "Mein Kampf" is not anywhere based on science, but only on passion and malice. He jabs more often at the Jewish people, because there are more Jews in Germany than Negroes, but his attacks upon the Negro are nasty enough to make up for their infrequency. Overlooking the fact that the woolly-haired blacks had vast empires for 10,000 years before there had ever been one single civilized German, Hitler spews nastily at the idea of anybody trying to educate Negroes or to train them as human beings:

Journal & Guide

"A further example may show how boundlessly today's mankind sins in this direction (of treating people as people, and not as 'races'). From time to time it is demonstrated to the German petty bourgeois in illustrated periodicals that for the first time here or there a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind.

Norfolk Va.

"It does not dawn upon this depraved bourgeois world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason; that it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him, while millions of members of the highest culture race have to remain in entirely unworthy positions; that it is a sin against the will of the eternal Creator to let hundreds and hundreds of thousands of His most talented beings degenerate in the proletarian swamp of today, while Hottentots and Zulu Kaffirs are trained for intellectual vocations."

We present this as a Christmas present from Hitler, to these Americans, some of them black who think that they would prefer Hitlerism to Mississippi—Hitler without any limitations on his nonsense to Mississippi with at least some constitutional limitations upon its actions.

To those black Americans who think that they would prefer Hitlerism, we commend the above paragraph, which comes from Hitler's heart.

—WILLIAM PICKENS

New York, N. Y.

Hitler Introduces France To An American Race Hatred Custom; Calls It "Lynchage"

DEC 21 1940

With eight lynchings reported in the United States during 1940 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Congressional leaders refusing to allow the federal anti-lynching bill to come to a vote on the floor of the Senate, a direct slap at the United States was seen in Hitler's open advocacy of the lynching technique in France, through the columns of Nazi-dominated newspapers.

Having learned well the lesson of America's fifty years of lynching as a technique to keep alive hatreds on the basis of false doctrines of superiority of races, Hitler has carried the program into France, according to information trickling into this country through refugees fleeing from the fallen Republic.

New York Age

Describing the manner in which Nazis have taken over the newspapers in Paris, as told to him by returning refugees, a writer in the New Yorker magazine for December 7 says:

"The most blatant of the new Nazi papers is the anti-Semitic, anti-free-Mason weekly Au Pilori. In an article headed 'No, No Trials!,' it argues against letting lawyers fuss to defend the former French leaders at Riom and begs instead for 'the good, rapid, direct, ineluctable justice of the street . . . the death of Blum, Daladier, Mandel, Reynaud and Paul-Boncour by lynchage.'"

New York N.Y.

Colored Youth Lack Enthusiasm For War

By OTTO McCLARRIN

Eagle 8-5-40

OF all the evils to public liberty, war is perhaps the most to be dreaded because it comprises and develops every other. But in spite of the dread we have for mass murder clothed in glory in times such as these, when a somber shadow of fear has been cast over America it seems impractical as well as a waste of time to sit and discuss "What we aren't going to do."

McClarrin

The United States has begun an extensive defense preparation program, and within a short time the Conscription Bill will, from present indications, become law.

In such an event a great percentage of the youth of the 14,000,000 Negroes in this country will have to participate, whether they want to or not.

No young Negro I know, in his right senses, wants war. Few care to prepare for it. The majority talked to about peace-time conscription are busy attempting to devise methods of avoiding it.

This is understandable.

The reasons the Negro lacks ENTHUSIASM for participating in the defense program for this country are many and to a great extent justifiable.

In the first place no man is willing to give up his life for something he feels is not his own. In the event America enters the present conflict, we will fight, if not to save democracy as a form of government, at least to safeguard our personal liberties.

Most Negroes feel they have few, if any, liberties to safeguard.

WE ARE NOT FREE

Here in America we have been told that we, as Negroes, are a free people. We have been informed through the Constitution that we are entitled to liberty, and Abe Lincoln said we are equal. Yet, in the eyes of most Caucasians only in the gates of eternity do the black hand and the white hand hold each other with an equal clasp.

Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness. We, as Negroes, need the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to our conscience. And our greatest glory; our triumph would be to transmit that freedom to our children.

UNKIND TREATMENT

Were such liberty guaranteed the Negro throughout America, there would be little need for the Negro to be forced to prepare or fight for this country. Negroes, as a group, are one of the most loyal races of people in the world. Throughout history this has been proven a thousand times if it has been proven once. But, under the American system, the Negro has been so burdened with oppression, discriminations and injustices that he often wonders if this country is worth defending. He wonders if it will be humanly possible for him to suffer more under any other form of government.

HITLER OR MOB—WHICH?

The history of persecution is a history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run uphill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors be many or one, a Hitler or a mob in the backwoods of Georgia.

When oppression stains the robes of state as it does in many parts of the United States, and power is made

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Colorec Youth Lack Ethusiasm For War

(Continued from Page 4)

into a whip of scorpions to lash the overburdened backs of Negro Americans, then it is time that we, the oppressed, rise in unity and fight back like the demons of hell.

MUST FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Tribune Philadelphia Pa 8-2-40

I do not advocate that we, as Negroes, fight with the sword or revolver; I do not urge that we cause America to foment in revolution but we can use those legal weapons that lie within our power. We must endeavor through the power of the press, the pulpit, platforms and schools to make white America realize what freedom means to us, and fight for it.

The whole world focused its eyes upon the recent anti-Jewish demonstrations and measures in Germany. An outburst of public indignation which knew no distinction of race, creed or color was very much in evidence throughout the world as a result of the organized fury and mercilessness to which the Nazi authorities subjected their Jewish population.

IRONIC AND HYPOCRITICAL

American newspapers spoke bitterly of the situation in Germany. Many funds sprung into existence to aid the unfortunate refugees. All America denounced Hitler's madness, stimulated by a bold, brutal and cruel lust for individual supremacy.

This was ironic. With Jim Crow-ism existing throughout the United States; with lynchings and mob violence very much in evidence in our back doorways, and with political expression being denied Negroes in many states throughout the Union, Americans bitterly criticized Hitler for doing practically the same thing.

It is not that I, or the Negro people as a whole, were unsympathetic with the cruelly oppressed Jews. To the contrary. We sympathized with the Jews, and our sympathy was deep because it was based upon our own feelings. No race on earth could better understand the position of the Jews in Germany than the Negro race for our bare backs have been subjected to persecution's stinging lash since that first group of dark human bondage arrived on the shores of this country generations ago.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS

It seems foolish to ask the question "Would the oppressed Jews in Germany take up arms and fight for the security of the Nazi form of government?" It is almost equally impractical to expect Negroes to march whole-heartedly to the battlefront and give up their lives for a system of government which preaches liberty and freedom, but still keeps them head first in the mud of oppression.

I want to love this country. God knows that. I want to call it my own and feel free to do my part as a citizen in the event of any national emergency. But I am not for risking or giving up my life in vain. I am not for fighting for a system of government that denies me the rights and privileges of other citizens living under the same flag. I am not for training to be cannon fodder when I realize that win or lose, live or die, the plight of my people will be the same. I am not for being drafted to spend a year or more training to become no more than a member of the clean-up squad, or the pick-and-shovel brigade.

NO FREEDOM TO DEFEND

Thousands of other Negro youths feel the same way. Until white America gives them the freedom and liberties guaranteed them through the constitution, they will feel they have no freedom to defend.

To Organize More Colored Units In Army

Tribune 8-27-40
Philadelphia Pa.

War Department Plans For Training Of Race In Expansion Setup

The War Department is studying "the matter of organization of additional Negro units in the army and the training of additional Negroes in connection with the expansion program," according to a letter sent to Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey by United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

The Senator sent the magistrate a copy of a letter written by the Assistant Secretary of War, to whom had been forwarded a letter from Magistrate Rainey urging the training of colored men for the Army Air Corps.

"The desires of our Negro citizens to participate more freely in the preparedness program is appreciated by the War Department," the Assistant Secretary of War wrote the Pennsylvania senator.

De Gaulle Given Rousing Welcome At African Colony

Age-Herald Bham Ala.

OCT 11 1940

DUALA, Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, Oct. 9—(Delayed)—(Written for The Associated Press by a member of the De Gaulle expedition)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" movement, was welcomed Wednesday to this obscure corner of the French Empire and used Adolf Hitler's own words to support his expressed hope for liberation of France.

Bham

He landed and raised his standard on French soil for the first time since the French-German armistice, stepping ashore at 12:30 p.m. from the gunboat Commandant Duboc, which took part in the unsuccessful attempt to land at Dakar, French Senegal, late in September.

Age-Herald

(Duala is about 2,000 miles southeast of Dakar. Gen. Maxime Weygand, commissioned to keep African colonies in line for the Petain government at Vichy, was reported Thursday to have arrived in Algiers, en route to Dakar.)

It was like a homecoming for De Gaulle. He kissed Gov. Gen. Col. Leclerc on both cheeks and an officer of the Duala Garrison shouted, "here you are at home and there's plenty of pinard! (Pinard is the com[illegible]red wine traditional to French [illegible]s).

OCT 11 1940

When the Commandant Duboc touched the pier three rows of native troops and French soldiers of the garrison snapped to attention. The governor general and his staff were grouped in front of them. There was a moment of silence and then the crowds surging on the pier broke into wild clamor.

De Gaulle drove with Leclerc through the packed, flag-draped streets to the governor's palace, where Leclerc presented him to local officials and native chieftains with these words:

Bham

"I have not promised the people of Cameroon an easy life, but rather one of sacrifice. There are no weak hearts here. We are men of firm resolution. Cameroon is ready for all eventualities."

Ala

To which De Gaulle replied:

"Cameroon has set a magnificent example already, followed by a number of colonies, and others will follow.

"I cite Hitler's words in 'Mein Kampf' that a people may be beaten, but when a people and their leaders accept defeat then they are forever lost.

"On the contrary, if a handful of men do not accept defeat then everything is to be hoped for.'

The Cameroons, he concluded, "will have a place in the history of this war and in the history of the nation."

Many of the native chieftains to whom De Gaulle ~~was presented~~ came from Senegal, Dahomey and the Ivory Coast ~~to join~~ his fight against Germany. The Cameroons decided some time ago to carry on the war.

Blackout Brings Modern Problems To Africa Jungle

World Telegram New York N.Y.

Rationing, Profiteers, Thievery Complicate Natives' Lives

War

NOV 15 1940

No corner of the vast British Empire is too remote for the war to reach it. Even the cannibal country of the West African jungle is profoundly affected, according to copies of the native-published Sierra Leone Daily Mail, which arrived here today by boat.

Here are some examples of how the war extends into the bush country:

At Freetown a 75-year-old native woman was fined £15 for profiteering, with an alternative of two months in jail. She charged threepence for three onions weighing less than six ounces.

A new word was coined. The magistrate, in sentencing a Withersnea Gospel missioner to six weeks "for spreading false rumours" about the war, called him a "Chatterbug."

Fingers Light, Town Dark.

In Congo Town "the Mesdames Lissie England and Goodie Smith" had their homes robbed, because, according to the Mail, "the light-fingered gentry of this city find the blackout a godsend."

Before the war Freetown was a small native port where missionaries disembarked to carry the Gospel upcountry. Almost overnight it was transferred into the gateway to West Africa and the stepping-off point to the British Isles.

Here scores of British merchant ships stop on their way to England. The Hood, Ark Royal, Renown, all the strongest units in the British Navy, have put into Freetown to pick up convoys. Sometimes the harbor is jammed with convoys that start off in lots of 50.

And the Colony of Sierra Leone, which two years ago had to execute a dozen tribal chiefs for cannibalism, now has its own blackouts (all lights must be blacked to the sea at night for fear of sea raiders); it's conducting a "bomber appeal" to buy its own bomber (eight enemy bombers have visited, presumably from Dakar, so far), and it has a price-control system the rigidity of which would astonish most Americans.

That Foofoo Feud.

For a while both the colony and protectorate had a serious shortage of rice, causing rice riots among the Kroo and other tribes.

The sharpest local controversy arose over the price restrictions on Foofoo. Foofoo is humorously called West Africa Digestible Wax or Palatable Concrete Balls by Sierra Leoneans It is a dough made from smashed plantains and large green tropical bananas. It's the cheapest staple food on the west coast and is distributed in balls to the headmen and tribal chiefs

Traders found they could water the balls. So. according to the Daily Mail, "the purchaser would receive an apparently big and satisfactory ball weighing more than the regulation weight but—alas! —three-fourths water and one-fourth Foofoo."

Foofoo, however, was recently released from control price.

Race Will Lose No Matter Who Wins War Declares Negro Congress Leader

NOV 23 1940

Journal Guide

NEW YORK CITY — If this country becomes embroiled in England's conflict with the dictatorships, the Negro is bound to lose, regardless of which side wins, in the opinion of Hope Stevens, president of the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress.

Addressing 300 delegates to the New York State conference of the congress at the Harlem Park Palace Casino on Saturday night, Stevens contended that it was in the interest of all Americans to stand for peace, and he scored "the propagandists who are trying to make America think that our active participation with England is inevitable."

In peace, he said, "the American people will advance the struggle for a Democracy in which segregation and discrimination will and must be discarded as extravagant and costly national liabilities. In war the gains so painfully made through years of laborious advancement will be lost through the inevitable development of a Fascist dictatorship which must destroy all hope for the Negroes of America."

HITS ENGLAND

Hope attacked Great Britain for keeping African Negroes in subjection, for condoning segregation laws in Australia, for leaving Ethiopia at the mercy of Italy and for encouraging discrimination in Canada. No Negro, he thundered, could fight for Britain and the preservation of such undemocratic principles.

Norfolk

In a series of telegrams, Governor Lehman was urged to exert every effort to assure a fair proportion of national defense jobs for Negroes in New York State; Sidney Hillman, labor's represnetative on the National Defense Commission, was asked to see that "one tenth of the population received one-ninth of the jobs"; and the striking workers at the Vultee Aircraft plant at Los Angeles were encouraged in their strike on the grounds that "these aircraft industries do not employ Negroes."

Va.

The delegates represented labor unions, civic and religious groups and fraternal organizations.

RACE PROBLEM -1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Let Congress Vote the Draft Immediately

There is talk in Congress of postponing the vote on the compulsory military training bill until after the holidays.

It's true that considerable opposition has developed to the President's plan to draft men for national defense in peace time.

The opposition comes from the German, Russian and Italian elements of our population and their sympathizers, aided by the professional peace societies, the sissies and the softies who imagine that we can keep our liberty and democracy without sacrifices.

The old way of defending the country was to call the farmers and working men to bring their rifles and shot guns to help repel an enemy.

The new way requires years of training in how to shoot automatic guns, how to operate intricate appliances and machinery, and how to keep these in repair.

We have felt ourselves safe from outside enemies so long that we have devoted all our energies to making money, improving our health, building schools and taking care of orphans and aged.

We have neglected elementary needs of defense. We have a fair navy, but no air force and no mechanized army.

Four thousand planes were ordered in June. Only forty are under construction. The soldiers in our regular army drill with broomsticks instead of guns, and practice with trucks instead of tanks.

If we listen to the slackers and the Communists, or even to labor unions who cry business as usual, and postpone military training until next January, why not postpone it indefinitely? Why fight at any time, even though Japan or Russia should invade our West coast and Germany and Italy land airplanes in New Jersey?

This time last year France, Norway. Finland, Belgium, Holland. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Denmark, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania thought their countries as safe as ours seems today.

They worked forty hours a week, filled cafes and dance halls at night, built no defense of tanks and air force because they said that Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini had no cause to attack them.

But they were wrong. As wrong as our pacifist and labor leaders are today.

It's fortunate for us that the majority of the people in the United States want to be prepared for war and are willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to defend their liberties.

Up to a certain point, democracy must have free speech, but in order to preserve democracy for the future, it must set a limit beyond which opposition to preparedness—military training and rearmament cannot go. There is yet time to prepare to defend America: tomorrow may be too late.

U. S. ARMED FORCES

Defender 8-17-40
Chicago Ill.

The statements made recently before the House appropriations committee by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff and Col. Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, show conclusively that officials at Washington are determined to enforce their policy of segregation and Jim-Crowism in the armed services of the nation.

In replying to a question posed by Representative Louis Ludlow, General Marshall admitted that no recruiting effort was necessary to "find the men for the colored organizations. There is even a waiting list. But there are no vacancies for new soldiers as compared with the vacancies in white organizations."

The defense measures now under consideration call for an army of 2,000,000 men. In order to fill this quota, and for fear that voluntary enlistment should not yield the required armed strength, a bill providing for compulsory military conscription has been introduced in Congress. Yet General Marshall tells us that there are no vacancies for black men in the armed forces of the nation. The plain truth is that Negroes are not wanted in the military service. And, those who are already incorporated in the army should not be surprised if their units are transformed into labor battalions.

Quoting a clause which has been inserted in the second defense appropriation bill, General Marshall said:

"That no Negro, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the army for service with colored military units now organized or to be organized for such service."

This clause was meant to satisfy those of us who insisted on a definite, written commitment against discrimination. But in reality it is a re-statement of the discriminatory policy of the government. The implications of the phrase "for service with colored military units" are obvious. For, if Negroes are to be admitted only in "colored military units," it goes without saying that they will not be accepted for service with white military units. How does this change the traditional policy of segregation and Jim-Crowism? To say that this clause serves as a check against discrimination in the army is to insult the intelligence of the Negro people. General Marshall thinks Negroes are fools. And, he may be right at that. If Negroes continue to beg for admission in the armed forces of the nation in the face of a determined effort by high ranking officials to maintain Jim-Crowism, then we are fools.

At the same hearings, the secretary of the navy, Col. Frank Knox was asked by Ludlow about the training of Negroes for aviation and general naval service. His reply was that "no such proposal is being considered at the present time." Had the secretary of the navy looked carefully into the files of the navy department, he would have found copy of a letter written July 11, 1940, under the signature of the chief of bureau of navigation. The letter, which outlines in plain words the policy of the U. S. navy, states:

"After many years of experience, the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messman branch, was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency."

Why then should the Negro be enthusiastic about national defense and conscription which are preparatory steps to a war in which all that he has ever fought for will be sacrificed? In 1917, black men fought, bled and died. They were told that war was a war for democracy. But they were deceived. Those who survived the ordeal, came back home only to be humiliated, Jim-Crowed and in some instances lynched. What democracy have we enjoyed since the last World war? Are our people not segregated? Are they not Jim-Crowed and lynched? Are their civil and constitutional rights respected? If we are denied democracy in peace, it shall not be given us in war. The aftermath of the first World war left us poor and powerless. The aftermath of a second world war may take us back into slavery or concentration camps.

Portsmouth. Va. Star
August 8, 1940

Views of Contemporaries

NEGROES AND THE MILITARY

(Petersburg Progress-Index)

From points in the far south, particularly Georgia, come urgent appeals from negro leaders for military training of the youths of that race. One sets forth that his people are anxious and willing to do their part in the nation's defense, but that it is unfair to them to wait for a war to strike with the inevitable draft and then throw them into the strife untrained and unprepared either to render efficient service or to protect themselves. A similar position has been taken by several negro citizens of Petersburg through this paper's "Peoples' Forum."

The justice and common sense of this course is recognized in Georgia, for the State Central Planning Commission has adopted a resolution in which a "Petersburg type of training camps for negroes," in that state or elsewhere in the south, was urged. It is stated the object is to secure a wider participation of the race in the national program. The commission would extend the same privilege of training to become officers as "now afforded the white man."

Evidently the idea behind the resolution is to organize regiments and divisions of negro soldiers to be officered by members of their own race. While in the main segregation of the races in actual warfare would be impossible or impracticable, it seems only fair to them that the officer personnel in certain grades be of their own color. But this is a minor matter compared to the main objective—training of these men in the arts and usages of war to make them effective in combat and to prevent human wastage. Be sure they will be called upon when their services are needed. The least that can be done for them is to make them fit for the task.

terrible consequences. The point we want to bring out is that youth who must fight for the preservation of this democracy should be prepared or meet annihilation at the hands of a ruthless enemy.

America's jim crow has kept Negroes from other than menial posts in the army and navy. This same jim crow has kept Negro yoth out of Annapolis and West Point. Now millions of fine young men are untrained. With both political parties clamoring for the Negro vote in the present presidential campaign, now is the time to fight for the elimination of the jim crow monster in the army and navy. Let's fight for Negroes aplenty in West Point and Annapolis instead of sitting in conference halls and like babbling babes who say everything they hear, that we do not need conscription for military training.

There comes a time when the cry of the pacifist is the cry of the traitor. Be it pacifist, or 5th columnist in disguise, or just plain, misguided folks who say that we do not need this training, I say they are cranks and would cripple this country just right for Hitler's and Stalin's purposes when they finish with Europe!

THINKIN
THROUGH

Black Dispatch 8-10-40
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sure, We Need Conscription

One good thing about the war in Europe is that after so many weeks' endurance the frantic fever which hit America when the blitzkrieg first began, has subsided. Now, we are fully awake to the danger of war and its eminence, but calm enough to carefully study our next step in the preparedness campaign.

The main issue before the nation now is the conscription bill, which after much debate, we are sure will pass both houseses of Congress. After the senators from the different sections of the nation finish cutting and amending the bill, it probably will look like the ghost of its former self, but something will be done to make military training for our young men necessary within a short while.

This columnist is surprised at so many of our so-called YOUTH organizations coming to the front so forcibly in opposition to the Conscription bill. Particularly did I notice that the Negro Youth Congress denounced the bill and declared that America did not need any kind of bill that would force the enlistment of its young men.

While the Negro Youth Congress does not represent all of the thinking young people of the Negro race, it does represent a few. It is surprising that the intelligent youngsters who compose the congress were either so blind to the advantages of military training for Negroes, or were led into their denounciation of the bill by subversive elements present in the congress.

American Youth needs military training and plenty of it. American Negro Youth needs more military training than any other group in America, for they have been totally neglected heretofore. They need this training right away.

We who can think beyond the noses on our faces can see the need of military training for our youth. Suppose the war comes to America, and that is just as much a possibility as it was for the war to go to England; or rather, still, suppose in the interest of sustaining all that we hold dear, America joins in the struggle to crouch the dictator, would we send the cream of American Negro manhood into the struggle untrained in the very elements of warfare? There is a lot of difference in carrying a gun in a war than in hunting rabbits and game.

Maybe there is something technically wrong with the present bill, but youth needs the training.

We shall not dwell here on whether our boys should go over seas to fight in "other peoples' wars" even if we do know that in the event Germany whips England America will suffer and suffer the

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Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
November 30, 1940

SHORT TALKS

Much like the proverbial "whistling in the dark" was the sound which reverberated from Italy a few days back, when Mussolini—long silent—broke forth with a deluge of threats against Greece. Of course Il Duce coupled Britain with Greece, in his assurances of vengeance to be dished out, but it appeared that he devoted more attention to his little neighbor than earlier estimates would warrant. Greece would have been considered "small pickings" indeed for the mighty conqueror of Ethiopia, in the old sword-rattling days. Now it appears, Greece is a tough morsel for the Roman legions to swallow. The situation is indeed, almost as much of a surprise to neutral observers, as to the Italians themselves. How the small army of Greece with such aid as Britain was able to give in the early days of the Italian advance, was able to halt and then beat back the foe, is apparently one of those military miracles which occur now and then. With all the odds in Italy's favor, the fact that Greece "stalled her offensive is perhaps enough to make cold chills run up and down the Benito spinal column—particularly when he thinks of what might happen if his troops ever have to face a sizeable and fully equipped British army.

The Palmetto News asserts: "There is something approaching an American Legion of Honor in the list of names of the young men who drew the magic number 158 in the selective service draft. From every corner of the Nation come these, the first chosen of America's potential defenders. No village or hamlet is too small to send at least one "Number 158." There is not one of the infinite number of racial groups which make up our diverse citizenry that is not represented. Listen to the roll-call of young men holding Number 158 in New York City alone. Here are Yuen Chong Chan, a Chinese laundryman; George Tsatsaronis, a Greek restaurant cook; John McDonald, a negro elevator operator; Vincent Liebell, son of a Federal judge, all caught in the same cast of the draft net with young fellows bearing Italian, German, Irish, Jewish, Polish and Spanish surnames. Here is a Ferrugia, a Cody, a Weisblum, a Lichtenstein, an O'Reilly, every one as typical of American youth as Tierno, Ettazone, Wolf Heyman, Viale, Mundet, Gonzales, Larsen, Gordon, Spickeruther or Gerowski. Nothing could more completely exemplify the democratic ideal of absolute equality of all men than the method by which these scions of many races were picked by the workings of pure chance. Nothing could do more to weld the people of the Nation into a united whole than to throw these varied types together into cantonments for a year."

"We're always fascinated by those tricky forecasts the scientists sometimes make, drawing what seem like logical deductions from trains of unrelated facts," said The Kansas City Times, in a recent editorial. "For instance, take the prognostications of Prof. Raymond H. Wheeler, psychology expert of the University of Kansas. Professor Wheeler, having observed that the sun has more than an ordinary number of spots, predicts that the sands are running out for the Hitlers and Mussolinis of the world. Here is the way is works: The sunspots have always indicated the end of a warm weather epoch—and this is particularly so when a maximum sunspot cycle follows a hot drouth cycle. In other words, the world is heading for a cold spell, according to Professor Wheeler, after having been in a warm epoch since 1897. Warm weather has the effect of making men mentally and physically lazy. During warm epochs, therefore, dictatorships find it easier to rise to power, and such dictatorships reach their most tyrannical stages during the hot drouth cycle at the end of the enervating warm epochs. When the cold epoch sets in, men are stimulated mentally and physically, begin to think and act for themselves, and return to democracy. Professor Wheeler bases these observations on a study of warm and cold weather curves in past history as paralleled by the rise and fall of totalitarianism. It has worked out so far as the past records disclose the weather and governmental variations, says he. Maybe it's all only an interesting coincidence. But on the chance that it may be so, we say bring on that cold weather epoch!"

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

INDIANA YOUTH TO DRIVE RED CROSS AMBULANCE IN FRANCE

Bee
6-23-40
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 20—(ANP)—Seeking adventure of the highest order, young Maurice Huffman, of Richmond, Indiana, volunteered his services as an Ambulance driver to the American Red Cross and upon acceptance, sailed from New York on the Liner Manhattan this week.

Huffman is the son of the late Dr. W. G. Huffman, who has amassed considerable property in his home city, tired of the uneventful life he led managing the estate his father had left.

He sought permission through his Senator to offer his services and upon acceptance, was ordered to report to Washington, where he visited the French Embassy and the Spanish Embassy for passports.

In Charge of 9 Men

In charge of the unit which he will serve, Huffman has to take care of nine men. His expense to France, amounting to something like $600, are out of his own pocket. The French government pays nothing for this service.

Young Huffman is a graduate of the famous old Quaker college in Richmond, Earlham college, and since his graduation has had no other employment than looking after the vast real estate holdings in Richmond.

Bee
6-23-40

It is reported that his mother recently purchased a coal mine in Kentucky, the product of which is shipped throughout the East and adds additional income to the family exchequer.

In his early collegiate days, Huffman was an aviation enthusiast and owned an old Waco plane which he frequently flew in and around his home town.

His mother franitcally sought to dissuade him from this venture and at the last moment was phoning him from her home in a final effort. Mr. Huffman has one sister, Elgetha, who is engaged in social work in Chicago, Ill.

French Ask 'Jo' Baker's Whereabouts

PARIS — (Special) — Where is Josephine Baker, the American-born actress, who has been the toast of Paris and other French cities for the past 10 years? That is the question to which American newspapermen here have been trying to find the answer.

Miss Baker, who distinguished herself by singing and dancing for the soldiers at the front, has been missing for more than a month. Whether she was a victim of an air raid or is among the thousands of refugees scattered in southern France, has caused much alarm among those who knew her well.

Cheers Soldiers

Miss Baker refused to return to the United States when France entered the war. She wanted to remain and do her bit for the country which had brought her so much happiness and fame. It is a known fact that she made frequent trips from her cafe in Paris to the front lines with all-star shows for the entertainment of the soldiers, who fought so gallantly against Hitler's mighty mechanized army.

Also missing is Edgar Wiggins, American newspaperman, and Chicago Defender correspondent. He joined the American Volunteer Ambulance corps at the outset of the war.

Wiggins and Miss Baker always proved ideal hosts to Americans who visited France. Both spoke the French language fluently. French officials have been asked to search for their whereabouts.

As the CROW Flies

by
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News
6/22/40
New York.

The End of a World is come; and its Beginning.

For 200 years France ranged Europe and killed and conquered.

For 200 years England ranged the world and conquered and killed.

For 200 years Europe has dominated Asia, Africa and America, with slavery, peonage and exploitation.

The End is come and from now, albeit slowly, the centers of human civilization change as once they changed 600 years before Christ, and 500 years after Christ and in 1815.

AGAIN PAN-AFRICAN

I have noticed with great interest certain indutiable signs of common interests and growing appreciation between the great groups of persons of African descent in recent years. First of all Dantes Bellegarde with whom I have pleasantly associated this semester at Atlanta University has been for many years trying to show the people of Haiti that their fellow Negroes in the United States are brothers working for the same great ends and worthy of each other's knowledge and sympathy. There was a time when Haitian Ministers to the United States avoided Negroes like a pest. He had no social connection with them in Washington and the Haitian Government several times expressed its desire to have a white man in Haiti as United States Minister. With the advent of Bellegarde as Minister this suddenly and decisively changed. Negroes were welcome at the Haitian Legation in Washington and when Bellegarde left the United States the only social courtesy which he conscented to receive was a banquet from Washington Negroes. When in Paris I sought his cooperation for the second Pan-African Congress he was eager and most helpful, and continuously he has been writing in the Negro press to interpret black America to Haiti and Haiti to us.

Amsterdam News
6/29/40
New York

A second indication of the same sort of approachment is the work of the late Malaku Bayen to which I have already referred in this column. He became ambassador and interpreter between the Abyssinians and American Negroes and brought such knowledge and understanding as never had been existent before. The relation of American Negroes with Liberia are better today than ever. It used to be common for American Negroes to go to Liberia and proceed de haut en bas to advise Liberians what to do for their own country. The Liberians angrily retorted that while for a hundred years they had dared freedom, American Negroes had been contennt to sit in slavery and caste. Today that sort of talk has ceased. The recent American ministers and especially the present one, Lester Walton, have striven sympathetically to bring these two groups of Negroes into understanding. Colored counsular officials and accountants have furthered this and today we begin to understand Liberia and Liberia know us better than ever.

Relations between British West Africa and American Negroes have never been as thorough as they should be. The West Africans are usually educated in England and imbibe some of the English contempt for American Negroes, while we in turn know very little about the great nations of Nigeria, the civilization of the Gold Coast and the history of Sierra Leone. These relations still remain to be bettered. With South Africa we have been more closely in touch. Many natives have been educated in America and the bishops of the AME church have formed a strong bond of connection. With the West Indies and South America we are coming in closer touch through more careful knowledge. The recent conference at Howard has emphasized this and theses and books are appearing concerning these colored groups. On the other hand the large number of West Indian Negroes resident in America form strong bonds of sympathy.

All this leads me to hope that soon after this horrible war ends, the dominance of Europe, we can have a new beginning of the Pan-African movement and meet shall we say in Haiti in 1942 for a fifth Pan-African Congress.

Nazis Object to Statue Of Edith Cavell in Paris

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

N.Y. Times
7/16/40
New York

PARIS, July 12 (via Berlin; delayed)—The German authorities have taken all works of art in Paris under their protection. The Germans have inspected statues, busts and other public works of art, although for aesthetic or other reasons they have condemned certain statuary, such as the General Mangin group behind the Invalides and the Edith Cavell relief on the east end of the Jeu de Paume Museum in the Tuileries Gardens.

General Charles Marie Emmanuel Mangin was a great advocate of colonial troops in action and his statue includes an honor ard of four Negro soldiers at base.

DIVIDED THEY FALL

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

Age
7-13-40
New York

Irrespective of the part she played in the betrayal of Ethiopia, the friends of France are grieved to see her prostrate in the dust of defeat. For a century France stood alone as the most decent of the major civilized nations on the color question. France deserved a better fate, but France was betrayed by her plutocrats and politicians, their tools. It is generally agreed that the plight of France can be charged to those stupid and designing politicians who put their selfish ambitions above the common weal; and so they are the real destroyers of France and not merely the Germans.

But if politicians betrayed France and England, who has betrayed the United States of America, for our nations stands today almost utterly undefended? If Hitler is not out of breath chasing and running down the nations of Europe, he can easily "wipe up" this undefended domain. When looking about for the betrayers of France we must not forget England. When Germany was prostrate in 1918 France contended that the peace of Europe depended upon the continued subjugation of the warlike Germans and under no circumstances should Germany be allowed to rearm. Great Britain said let Germany rearm! France contended further that a rearmed Germany should not be allowed in the Rhineland, but Great Britain said let the Germans enter and fortify their side of the Rhine and the weaker French bartered away their fatherland to appease the arrogant British who are always long on diplomacy and international bargaining and short on soldiers to hold the battle lines.

France knew she was defeated by the tactics of England; so she turned to Russia as an ally to threaten the German rear, and England had France to sacrifice Russia at Munich when England refused to invite Russia to the Czechoslovakia "sell out." Thus step by step England sacrificed France, her gallant ally, and left her exposed to the German onslaught that was inevitable. When the war storms broke, as usual France was called upon to fight it out with the Germans while the English went their way drinking tea and looking to France to defend England against the Germans.

"England will fight to the last French soldier" was not a mere quip; for it has more truth than fiction. The French knew they had been betrayed by England and they resented being called upon the second time in 20 years to defend an ally that had betrayed them, and so the war found France divided. Very shortly it became evident that relations between France and England were strained and Hitler that master mind of the century, took full advantage of the disaffection of the two nations. The capitulation of France leaves Britain once in a long time to fight her own battles and it looks like curtains for the British. The nation of diplomats must turn at last to their guns and if they are the great people they claim to be the world will soon find it out; for with the Germans it must be said with guns and not portfolios. "Dividing and ruling" has long been the British way in the world and so Hitler modernized the policy by "dividing and conquering."

One by one he takes the nations of Europe in tow, and just whether he will stop when Europe is finished remains to be seen. If he is the genius we believe him to be, he might just as easily conquer the western hemisphere as to hang up his knapsack when Europe is "mopped" up in its entirety. France was divided, England and France were divided, Scandinavia was divided, Holland and Belgium were divided, Russia and Italy are divided, the western hemisphere is divided, our own nation is divided! The only thing that is saving our nation temporarily is not the far-sightedness and sagacity of our statesmen but sheer circumstances.

The nation saved by circumstances has a specious salvation for circumstances may fight on our side one day and fight against us the next. The stupidity if not indeed the cupidity of the democracies has been colossal. While we sat here watching Japan the little brown race across the Pacific, Germany was taking charge of a continent if not indeed a world. Divided they fall. Divided we fell, we the Negro race. Booker T. Washington proclaimed industrial education as a means of deliverance; DuBois proclaimed classical education and so the race was divided.

What's the Hurry!

Call
8-3-40
Kansas City, Mo

There may be the best of reasons why a million men should be called to arms in the United States now and why the President should be given authority to call out the national guard. But the people are skeptical. They cannot forget how near Franklin D. Roosevelt has come to involving them in the European conflict by making promises though by law only Congress has the authority to declare war.

We are now engaged in an election, the one time in four years when the people speak. In a short three months, they will have said whether they want intervention or isolation, war or peace. Naturally they ask, "What's the hurry?"

The President's answer cannot be that Germany threatens, for if he says that, what means his insistence on the "social gains" which have hitherto been his chief objective? If the inside information which the government has points to war, what excuse had he for keeping millions of men "boondogling" under guise of relief when the country needed fortifications and armament?

By all means let's prepare! But Franklin D. Roosevelt himself by declaring we must continue the New Deal's social program has said in action which speaks louder than words that there is no need to hurry preparations for battle.

The people are bewildered by the President's inconsistency and naturally choose the course which has been the national habit in preference to conscription to which he calls us. Even if there is need for speed in our preparations, they feel that haste makes waste in his case.

This administration has been notoriously spendthrift in peace time. A few years ago, it was given five billions of dollars which it spent like a drunken sailor. Now it is given more billions which it seems to be in a great hurry to spend. Most reasonably the people want to know, "What's the hurry," before accepting plans which again will let down the end gate.

In a government like ours, it takes votes to put over ideas. The administration has fathered a great deal of new legislation and may justify the way support was won by the end sought. But no waste is to be tolerated in national defense. With Germany making planes and bombs without profit to capital and at an existence wage for laborers, the United States is hopelessly overmastered already if its billions for defense go like the relief money has been spent.

Likewise, calling men to arms can wait. War is a serious business. It has been easy for the President to talk and make promises. But if the American people are to take up arms, they want to go about it coolly and deliberately and not amid hysteria.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

MERGUSON INTERVIEWS BLACK SENATOR OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

M. Henry Lemery Has Had Distinguished Career In Public Life—Was Favorite of Clemenceau—Famed Orator—Heads Opposition to Popular Front.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
(Courier War Correspondent)

Courier
4-27-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARIS, France, April 11—(By Airmail; Censored)—I am now six months in France and during this time I have had the honor of meeting many men and women of culture, refinement and consequence; people who are representative in their community and of whom any country not corroded by racial prejudice, would be proud and even honored.

These people, leaders and directors of the intellectual and political life of the nation, represent its best element and stand for law, order, progress, liberty, equality and freedom, the fundameneal basis of all good government.

The Courier has made it possible for me to meet these people, exchange views with them, obtain their viewpoint on world affairs, and especially of the present embroglio in Europe. There is one topic upon which they all concur, and that is the belief in the steady rhythmic progress of our group. The resume of these causeries (talks) I have from time to time given in these articles. One person I am especially pleased to present to Courier readers is the Hon Henry Lemery, Senator from Martinique, a French island in the West Indies.

Monsieur Gratian Candace, deputy, with whom you are acquainted was so charmed with our industry journalistic expansion and influence that he gave me a personal letter of introduction to this honorable gentleman, and admonished me that by all means I should meet the one outstanding political figure of present day France, adding, "Few there are who have attained such marked distinction and success; his laurels have been won by hard work and conscientious effort throughout his entire career!"

MEETS BLACK SENATOR FOR FIRST TIME

It was in his large spacious library, replete with the French classics, rare books and manuscripts, seated comfortably behind his desk, busily engaged in examining papers of state, that I met and formed the acquaintance of this great man.

Naturally, I presented a late copy of The Courier, and when he began slowly and methodically to open page after page, admire the wonderful photographs and admirable presentation, a broad smile of admiration radiated his face. I told him of the 100 employes in the plant and their role in the production of the paper, of the 200,000 copies printed weekly on The Courier presses, and that because of its clean news and superior journalism it was gaining in popularity, not only among the colored people, but many whites were buying and consulting it regularly.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" the Senator remarked.

But let me first tell you something of his rise to fame. It was in the island of Martinque that Monsieur Lemery was born, 64 years ago, the son of a family of merchants whose ancestors came originally from France in the early 17th century.

It was in the city of Saint-Pierre, his birthplace, that he received his early school training before coming to Paris in 1895 to finish his schooling at the Lycee Louis Le Grand.

In 1898 he made his first entry in the Palais Bourbon and a year later he succeeded M. Paul-Boncour as secretary of the Conference of Lawyers and under its president, M. Ployer, delivered a masterful oration on Jules Grevy, third president of the French Republic.

Already his career was taking form. He chose a public career Through ministerial influence, in 1902 he became assistant chief of the cabinet of the Seals of State.

SERVES AS SOLDIER IN WORLD WAR

In April, 1914, Monsieur Lemery was elected deputy from Martinque but because of the war, which was declared in August, he volunteered and was at the front for three years, returning to the Chamber of Deputies in 1917, where his talent for oratory was soon discovered, in propounding a most scathing requisition against "defeatism."

July 7, 1917, is an important date in French history. Clemenceau, the "Tiger," when the war was at its most crucial moments, delivered his famous speech in the Senate against the disastrous political policy of M. Malvy, and one well remembers in what denouncing terms.

At the same time, in the Palais Bourbon, Monsieur Lemery, in a speech worthy of Caton, asked who was to save his country.

In November, 1917, Clemenceau formed his cabinet, and he conferred on M. Lemery the important position of under secretary of state of marine transports and of the merchant marine, but in less than two weeks after the armistice he resigned the post, in spite of the vain pleadings of Clemenceau, and returned to the Palais Bourbon.

ELECTED SENATOR IN 1919

In 1919, M. Lemery was elected Senator from Martinique. A great traveler, he knows the West Indies the French African colonies, Europe and the near Orient; he has studied the methods of French expansion and its influence in the world. He is a prolific writer and contributes regularly to numerous daily papers, both French and foreign. He is also the editor of two Paris publications: La Revue des Ambassades and L'Independent (a weekly). President Domergue conferred upon him the portfolio of the Justice and Vice President of the Consell of Ministers. Since the coming of the Front Populaire in France he has become the national opposition chief in the Senate.

Recently a great honor has been bestowed upon him. The French Institute has given him the prize AUDDIFRED for his outstanding book, "La Revolution Francaise a la Martinique."

EXPECTS WAR TO BE MORE ACTIVE

The Senator knew that I was anxious to have his viewpoint on present events and France's position in the war.

"We are anxious," he began, "to see the war evolve to a happy conclusion, about which no one entertains any doubt. As soon as the weather clears up more and it gets warmer, I expect to see a period of extreme activity on both sides of the Rhine. With the recent developments in Southeastern Europe it would not be surprising if the Balkan States would be drawn into the conflict. That is one possible factor that might enter into the equation.

"It is idle to try to persuade ourselves that the conflict could be avoided, in view of the fact that we have permitted Germany to carry out her rearmament plans, spread the doctrine of racisms, the spirit of revenge and domination. The Reich would have us believe that her affair with Poland did not concern us and that her action in the East did not concern England, and France therefore had no right to interfere. And it is just on this point that there exists a fundamental difference of conceptions.

"For Germany there exists nothing but isolated states, and each one has only the right to be concerned only with itself. For the democracies there exists a collectivity of peoples and international law, and if it is not yet completely codified, it is none the less a moral and political reality. There is no distinction, as Germany makes, between large and small nations, in pretending that the latter are too weak to defend their liberties and existence.

"For us any ethnic or political entity, which through the centuries has proved its aptitude for existence, attests by that fact the conscience of its unity and autonomy, and is entitled to its place in the sun."

Apologizing for the interruption, at this point I asked the learned Senator for a word as to the colonies' part in the war.

"Yes," he continued, "our colonies are giving generously in men, money and materials for the cause. We have many troops under arms and as conditions permit we will enroll more. We are proud of our fighting men and you can be sure that soon we will hear more of their daring exploits on the field of battle."

America Must Prepare To Defend Its Liberties

Journal & Guide
5-25-40
Norfolk, Va.

THE swift and terrific German offensive in the present European war gives an entirely new aspect to the nature of national defense. It is clear that most of the implements of war employed up to this time by the Allies are obsolete when compared to the German war machine. The ease with which the mechanized German army pushed over the Allied resistance in the invasion of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, and the astonishing speed which has characterized the invasion of French soil in the face of what is believed to be the best defense the combined Allied armies could make, leaves no doubt that the Germans have developed an irresistible fighting machine.

The failure of the Allied forces to hold the Germans in check or to hurl them back upon their own territory is not due to any lack of will power or to a deficiency of courage or spiritual integrity on the part of the Allies. There are no finer soldiers than the French. More valiant defenders of their liberties than the British and the Belgians are not to be found among the nations of the world. The thing that is dominant in this war, and that is balancing the scales in Germany's favor is the type of war machine which the Germans have been building over the years for this very day. It is a war machine built upon an entirely conscienceless plan, totally disregarding the long established rules of civilized warfare, and ignoring entirely all tenets of international law and morality. It is this type of war machine which the world of tomorrow will have to cope. From all appearances at the moment, that world is going to be built around America as its chief defender.

* * *

The United States is at present in an uncomfortable position with its main naval power in the Pacific. Admittedly, the British navy has been, and is, our chief reliance in the defense of our Atlantic coast. Unless the Allies win this war—and their chances of doing so are desperately slim—the British navy is gone. In the light of what German air power has done in this war it is not a pleasant prospect to contemplate what it could do to the Panama canal, operating from bases on the west of Africa or in South America.

This leaves the United States confronted with the gigantic task of forming new and powerful national defenses, upon a scale never contemplated in the history of the nation. It is the only thing to do. The American people should not be caught unprepared, as were the people of Great Britain and France.

The Negro And The War

Journal 5/26/40 Savannah, Ga.

As guest Speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" program on Sunday, May 19, Doctor Dickerson, President of the State Teachers College of West Virginia at Bluefield, expressed the opinion that the American Negro should be ready and willing to fight with the allies, England, France, et al against Germany and her friends including Italy if this should become necessary because war is a conflict between democratic governments and undemocratic governments. We agree with the distinguished educator that the Negroes should fight against Hitler if they have to but we would state our reasons differently. It does so happen that the nations we Negroes are affiliated with through the United State are democratic in form of government but this war is not fundamentally a contest over democracy. This war, like the previous "world war," is really a competitive contest between two different groups of nations both of which desire to dominate and control the natural and human resources of the world. If Germany, France, England, Russia, Italy, Japan and a few others less powerful nations could agree to cooperate instead of compete for the exploitation of these natural and human resources in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world their different forms of government would make little different.

Historians know that same type of confused thinknig was responsible for the false idea that "state rights" or "local autonomy" or some such shibboleth was the cause of the Civil War in this country when the truth is that the real and only cause of the Civil War was Negro slavery in the United States and especially the methods of fighting for their freedom which Negroes were forcd to use. Thus it happens that the Negro was the major ause of the Civil War, he was the hief instigator and thechief beneficiary. This, of course, is a revolutionary idea. It is so revolutionary and yet so pregnant with heretofore unrevealed truth that one distinguished historian has called the idea a contribution to American history and professors at Columbia University have agreed to let the writer attempt to prove it as the completion of requnirements for the doctor of philosophy degree in history at that famous institution.

Some may consider it revolutionary if we say that the Negro shares a large part of the responsibility for t he beginning o World War 11, that he must expect to be called upon to carryw i to a successful conclusion an hat he will be one of the chie eneficiaries if the allies which w efinitely believe they will after ard and perhaps a long fight.

By way of clarification of th bove hypothesis we wish to cal ttention to the fact that for a long time HRitler has been saying that one of Germany's goals in this war is to get back Germany's lost colonies in Africa. There you come face to face with the black man, the Negro. News broadcasts have already mentioned the fact that France is sending to Africa to use on the Western front. There the Negro appears as one who must carry the war to a asuccessful conclusion. Most of the Negroes in Africa who were one time under Germany and are now under Germany's potentially ally, Italy, would testify that they would rather be under any of the "so-called" great democracies than to be returned to Germany or remain under Italy. Here the Negro looms in the vista as potentially one of the cheif beneficiaries of an allied victory. It is for these reasons the United States and everywhere that we believe that Negroes in should hape , pray, and, if necessary fight against the Germans.

HITLER CALLS AVERSION TO NEGROES "WHOLESOME"

Courier ~~7-27-40~~ 8-3-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1—(ANP)—Adolph Hitler, Nazi Feuhrer, believes that the rather widespread aversion for Negroes, the colored races in general and the Jews is a wholesome reaction, and so stated to a group of interviewers, it was revealed last week by Herman Rauschning, author of the "Voice of Destruction," a story of the German dictator.

Rauschning, whose book depicts inside secrets of German Nazidom, formerly lived in Germany and worked in a German government capacity.

The word "equality" seems to lash Hitler into a fury, the writer says and declares that he feels no country in the world will be an easier mark for a bloody revolution than the United States.

"No other country has so many social and racial tensions," Hitler is quoted as saying. And his ideas are fortified by those of Goebbels, who declares:

"North America is a medley of races. The ferment goes on under a cover of democracy, but it will not lead to a new form of freedom and leadership, but to a process of decay containing all the disintegrating forces of Europe. The America of today will never again be a danger to us."

Hitler sees the United States as a fertile field for National Socialism, the book points out. "National Socialism alone," he says, "will liberate the American people from their ruling clique and give them back the means of becoming a great nation."

"I shall," Hitler continued in a conversation with Goebbels, "undertake this task simultaneously with the restoration of Germany to her leading position in America."

GREAT BRITAIN'S MOST LOYAL ALLY ETHIOPIA, CLAIM

Courier 7-27-40

Every White Nation Hitler Has Attacked Talked Plenty, Quit Quickly—Ethiopians, However, Have Never Stopped Fighting.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

When Hitler invaded Austria, the Austrians gave up without a struggle.

When Hitler invaded Bohemia, the Czechs looked around for England and France, found they were not there, and yielded to the invader.

When Hitler invaded Poland, the Poles fought for a few days, found that their President and high army officers had fled, and quit.

Denmark and Norway yielded to the Fuehrer, almost without a struggle.

Holland fought for five days and laid down its arms.

The Belgian king gave up on the field of battle.

France, head of a vast empire, fought for a month and yielded to the invader.

All these were white nations, fighting against white. They orate about fighting until the last man, but they quit before the last man can get into the fight.

None of these nations faced the odds which were against Ethiopia in its struggle against Italy.

But Ethiopia has never quit. Ethiopian cities and towns were destroyed by air fire. Ethiopian troops were cruelly poisoned with gas, as were Ethiopian women and children, and cattle.

But Ethiopia continues to fight on. Haile Selassie has returned to a war which is still unequal.

Great Britain has never had an ally as loyal and brave as Ethiopia will prove to be.

GENERAL LEAVES HOLY LAND TO LEAD ETHIOPIANS

Tribune
6/14/40
Chicago, Ill.

JERUSALEM, June 13.—(AP)—Fitawari Berou, newly appointed commander in chief of Haile Selassie's imperial forces in Ethiopia, left Jerusalem by air today to attempt to liberate his country from Italy. Berou, former minister of war under Haile Selassie, said "Now is our golden chance."

Special prayers for his success were offered in Abyssinian churches of Jerusalem and Jericho.

"We could not battle modern Italian forces alone," Berou said. "But with allied support we will return to our homeland in triumph with the Negus at our head and the Lion of Judah will reign again."

Berou fought thru the Abyssinian campaign. He was wounded twice and escaped to the Holy Land when the Italians took Addis Ababa.

DOMINICAN REFUGE

Times
6/13/40
New York

The experiment in settling European refugees in the Dominican Republic shines like a candle in the dark void in which struggle uncounted numbers of Europeans harmed or driven from their homes by persecution and war. The Sosua Settlement on the north coast of the Dominican Republic could handle only a few hundred at present. Europe's refugees are now counted by millions. Yet the Sosua idea, the transfer of oppressed peoples to lands where they can find work under guarantees of liberty and equality, should be preserved, no matter how inadequate the Sosua development itself may seem in the light of the magnitude of the refugee problem.

The agreement under which the settlement was established was executed with the tacit, if unofficial, approval of the United States Government. To date, there is not the slightest indication that Generalissimo Trujillo, first citizen of the Dominican Republic, intends to deviate in any way from the letter or spirit of the agreement. Since there is no faction that does not understand the need of the nation for the friendship of the United States, it is unlikely that the Sosua agreement would be changed if the reins of government should slip from Trujillo's hands for any reason.

The entrance of Italy into the war has resulted in difficulties for Sosua. Several hundred prospective colonists awaiting transportation from Genoa cannot leave now. The sponsors of the Sosua Settlement are trying to bring settlers out through England. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in this or in some other plan to provide the colonists for whom Sosua is preparing. Europe's buffeted homeless may take hope if they know that somewhere, somehow, an experiment is going forward—an experiment that may establish a guide and a precedent to insure that at least some of the refugees may find new life in other lands.

United For Defense

Daily World
6/13/40
Atlanta, Ga.

The present program of the U. S. for national defense, envisions the largest peacetime military expenditures in our history. Over a period of a few years, spending for defense is to be progressively increased, and the total will run far into the billions.

There can be no question of our need for the world's greatest defense system. But it will be a disastrous mistake if we adopt a hysterical, "Never mind the cost" attitude. Some of the billions for defense must be secured by reducing or elimimnating the appropriations for other, less important government activities.

All the energies of this great country must be directed towards making it secure from invasion. To release those energies requires rededicating this nation to the ideals envisioned by the Founding Fathers.

High-sounding phrases aren't enough. Preparation against the possibility of invasion is a grim and costly business. Never in the history of our country was it so important for government to cooperate with individual enterprises or for individual enterprises to cooperate with government. Never was it so important to eliminate waste in government, in individual enterprise and in family life, in order to perpetuate liberty and opportunity.

"The Road To War"

Dispatch
6/15/40
Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Strongly reminiscent of the stirring days of 1916 and 1917, headlines of today have a decided flair in the general direction the headlines of yesteryear took. Gathering a few from papers of Sunday, June 2, they follow:

...."Pepper visions U. S. Allied Aid checking Italy."

"Drive for defense puts FWA engineers on emergency basis."

"Listeners' Boycott of Browder radio speech urged."

"U. S. Liner Roosevelt prepares to sail with 824 Americans."

"U. S. Ship, cargo seized, sails from Bergen."

"Strikers on U .S. Warship jobs plan vital meeting."

"Million offer for capture of Hitler expires."

"Bombed liner survivors arrive in New York."

"Crowd threatens sect for refusing to salute flag."

"Texas police rescue 50 members and rush them to jail."

"War Department harmony seen in defense rush."

"Railroads report they are prepared for any emergency."

"Civil Service Seeks Loyal Americans for New U. S. Jobs."

"Newest Battleship Launched Amid Strict Precautions."

"Governors Conclave to Have Overtones of War."

"Mrs. Bacon Urges Chains to Seek Communist Ban."

"225,000 Guardsmen know rules but lack arms and stamina. Biggest job will be learning to become cogs in machine say experts."

"C. I. O. Board to meet to discuss Labor's role in defense."

"15 Private planes ready for shipment to Allies."

"Nazi planes' ranges too short for effective attack on United States."

"Red Cross to buy surplus food to send to France."

"Pershing gives talk on war at dinner of Baltic Society. A. E. F. Group celebrates 23rd anniversary of embarkation for France."

"Outlaw Communists and Bund, Dies Asks; F. B. I. Speeds Defense."

"Stern Square-Jawed Veteran to Push Fifth Column Drive."

"Lawyers guild split over 100 per cent tax on War Profits."

"Living German's music banned zy conductor."

"American Resources development group to start work."

"Germans Have Eyes on Iceland as Air Base, says Stefansson."

"Hoboes Join Fight Against Fifth Column."

"Fifth Columnists declared known, G-Men on Trail; J. Edgar Hoover expends counter-espionage forces with law school men."

"Woodring Orders creation of new army units. Expansion goes ahead without waiting final Congressional action."

"Reserve Officers number four times those of '17."

"Marine Reserves prepare for field training."

"High school graduates sought for service in guard."

"Many civilians seek commissions in naval reserve. Scores spurred by war activities to ask appointments."

"Citizens map cooperation in defense plans. Fifteen-man committee is empowered to work out details."

"Cardinal Dougherty counsels American Isolation from war. We should mind our own business, he says in interview."

"Aviation Courses in high schools proposed in bills."

OPINION

War

A Chemical Fifth Column

Afro American
6/13/40
Baltimore Md

The International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians held their fifth national convention for three days in New York last week.

Out of its labors came a remarkable 500-word "resolution for peace" sent to the White House.

One would think that architects, chemists and engineers would have used those three days to acquaint one another with the progress and development of their several professions, but not so.

The peace resolution condemned expenditures for defense, war hysteria and aid to the Allies, praised the C.I.O. and called upon the New Deal for more appropriations for WPA, PWA, the Wagner Act enforcement, housing and health.

Our technicians seem more interested in public spending than in getting business on its feet and ending unemployment.

With the world on fire, they talk of saving our country by social reforms and an extension of civil liberties.

In fact, this peace resolution is so silly and inapropos for scientists of any calibre that we refuse to believe that they wrote it at all or even saw it after it was written.

Evidently the federation has its own Fifth Column.

* * * *

This brings us down to Dean William J. Hastie of the Howard University Law School, who made the commencement address at Morgan College Monday, in which he declared that our expenditures for defense and preparation for war should not interfere with our appropriations for education and social welfare.

Now Dean Hastie is no Fifth Columnist, for his argument parallels that made by President Roosevelt himself.

But what we point out here is that neither the President nor the dean appears to recognize the gravity of the present situation.

We have no army.
We have no airforce.
We have no adequate costal defenses.
Our navy can guard only one ocean at a time.

In this emergency the dean and F. D. R. advise us to arm for defense while keeping open the schools, and spending as usual for WPA, PWA, housing, health, and higher wages.

The dean and F. D. R. remind us of the pinch-hitter in the ninth inning who announces that he's going to bat with one hand only because he must use the other hand to fan himself.

If we would avoid the fate of France and England we had better profit by their example.

France curses those Communists today who, in the face of certain war, forced the nation into a 40-hour week.

Forever damned will be the Chamberlains and the Daladiers, who talked appeasement and peace when they should have been making and buying planes.

The Reds and the Nazis and their fellow travelers are among us. Let those who love America beware. We can save our country or we can lose it.

If we would save it, there is only one thing to do NOW, namely, to concentrate upon preparation for defense.

We need an army of one million men who shall be fighters, 500,000 flyers (10 to a plane), and another million mechanics to keep the planes, tanks, trucks and guns in repair.

Out of this number, 100,000 soldiers, 50,000 flyers, and 100,000 mechanics should be colored.

Negro Youth Assail Conscription Bill

Daily Worker

Protest Movement Sweeping Nation; Ohio Congressmen Oppose Draft as People Deluge Capital With Wires, Letters

8-3-40
New York

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Negro youth of America today joined the powerful people's protest movement against compulsory military conscription.

Louis E. Burnham, secretary of the Youth Council of the National Negro Congress, placed that organization on record against the Draft Bill in a letter to President Roosevelt charging that the measure is "inconsistent with the needs of a genuine defense program."

Burnham demanded that the President "use democratic methods in the defense of democracy."

"Negro youth," he wrote, "joins with the entire young generation in pledging their energies, talents, and if need be, their lives for the genuine defense of their country."

LION OF JUDAH BARES FANGS AGAIN TO FOE

Defender
8-3-40
Chicago, Ill.

African King Returns To Battles With English Might Behind Him

LONDON. — After a spectacular airplane dash from England to Sudan, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was reported this week to have arrived in his native country and is rallying his countrymen in heroic battles against Mussolini's fascist hordes.

The emperor's bold step was decided after the Churchill government had recognized him anew as Emperor of Ethiopia, and announced that the country was an ally of Britain in the war. It was understood that the British government had promised to assist Ethiopia in her struggle for independence from Italian domination.

"Doom Sealed"

Prior to the Emperor's arrival in the Sudan, Ras Birru, who had been his war minister, went from Jerusalem to the Ethiopian frontier to direct the resistance of numerous guerrilla bands.

In a statement to London shortly before his departure, the Lion of Judah declared that Italy has set the seal on her own doom, and that "the hour has come for my people to strike for the recapture of our country."

Natives Inspired

Reports of Haile Selassie's arrival are said to have greatly stimulated attacks of Ethiopian guerrilla fighters on Italian columns—a condition which has been a hornets' nest to the fascist invaders since their overpowering of the ill-armed tribesmen with their bombing planes and poison gas. It was said that a sizeable quantity of ammunition has reached the Ethiopians thereby increasing the effectiveness of their fight.

Simultaneously, the Moroccans are reported to have taken advantage of the difficult position of the French imperialists to strike a blow for their own freedom. The Moors were said to have become thoroughly disgusted with their French "protectors" and that "trouble" may start at any moment.

The Old Story

Constitution
8-6-40
Atlanta, Ga.

The Nazi blueprint has not been changed. In the Missiones territory of Argentina large caches of guns and ammunition have been seized by Argentine federal police. In conjunction with Paraguayan authorities, these officers have attempted to halt arms smuggling and, in the course of their investigation, have found large hidden supplies of machine-guns and rifles and have uncovered evidence of Nazi activities.

This effort of the Argentine authorities to halt plots against the safety of the commonwealth, however, has angered the German embassy, which dispatched a note questioning the propriety of the investigation and demanding return of swatstika flags and pictures of Adolf Hitler seized from Nazi sympathizers. This unwarranted intrusion into the internal affairs of an independent state is the same as that which preceded German action in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Poland, Holland, Belgium and France. A nation has no choice under this method of intimidation but to wait the inevitable day on which the plots now being uncovered have been brought to fruition and freedom has been destroyed.

It is to be hoped the Argentine answer to this Nazi arrogance will be properly firm.

Funk, the Nazi financial wizard, says gold is no good. Meanwhile, an English dictionary given German troops who are to invade England contains phrases like, "Where do you keep the money?"

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

MUST CHAMBERLAIN GO?

(The African Morning Post)

Defender
7-20-40
Chicago, Ill.

Two great lessons have already been learned from this war. The first is in our opinion, that while we need have no fear concerning the quality of our fighting men, we must, as prudent people, have considerable misgivings about some of our political leaders.

There seems to exist a growing conviction that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is not the man required to win this war because he has proved himself a poor judge of character and ability. Millions of thinking men are of the decided opinion that Mr. Chamberlain has failed in his choice of what may be described as the team of-all-the-talents required to win a war upon which everything depends.

We are of course in sympathy with the

of the critics since we are convinced that planning this war against Hitlerism calls for all the best the country can produce in leadership. We are also inclined to the view that many of our political leaders today who are poor specimens of statesmen and who now clinging to office with characteristic obstinacy are a positive danger instead of a help.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Hitler Victory Will Mean Bitter Struggle For Negro

Daily World 7-17-40 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—"A victory for Hitler means that in America the Negro will have to begin the most bitter struggle of his existence to survive as even a partially free man," says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, in the July issue of that magazine. Mr. Carter points out that the argument of some Negroes to the effect that the triumph of Hitler over the so-called democracies of Europe is of no importance to the Negro is fallacious and short-sighted. "The destruction of the democracies of Europe means the triumph not only of Nazi armies but also of the Nazi ideology. That ideology, as expressed by Adolf Hitler in his book MEIN KAMPF, relegates the Negro to perpetual serfdom and denies to him every semblance of legal status," Mr. Carter goes on:

"It is true that British and French imperialism have little to commend them insofar as humanitarianism is concerned. But under the British and French flags the exploited black does have legal status. He may appeal from the orders and decrees of governors and councils. He does, in many instances, have representation on the administrative bodies which are charged with the responsibility of governing. Particularly in the English colonies in Africa and West Indies, education has been encouraged. African and West Indian Negroes have been admitted to Oxford and Cambridge and other great educational institutions in England. Ashimota, in Nigeria, is an example of the belated attempt of the English to give the Negro native opportunity to acquire learning and skill in the arts and sciences of western civilization. France has from time to time, given the Negro some recognition in colonial posts of no little importance, such as Under Secretary for the Colonies and Governor of Guadeloupe. In addition the Negro has had representation, little as it may have been, in the House of Deputies.

Editor Carter Cites Nazis' Racial Doctrine

"A Nazi victory in Europe means that America will be the last great stronghold of the democratic principle of government. It means that America will be the object of intense and skilful propaganda from a Nazi-controlled and dominated Europe. It will give hope and encouragement to all Nazi-minded purveyors of racial oppression in America. It will give sustenance to the Negro haters, the Jew baiters, the opponents of organized labor.

"It looks now as if he will achieve that victory, and the prospect is not pleasant to contemplate. But the Negro must be prepared in the event of that final triumph of Nazism in Europe to prove his right to citizenship in the United States of America, which his fathers helped to build by their toil and to preserve by their blood."

Britain Battles For Civilization

By WILLIAM PICKENS
For ANP

Daily World 7-31-40 Atlanta Ga.

NARROW MINDS AND maniacal anti-British people will fail to see in this moment that the battle which Britain is putting up for Britain is also a battle for all the world's decency and civilization. The fact that Britain has a great stake in that battle, does not alter that underlying truth one whit. Fascist fifth-columnists cunning traitors and plain fools will still say that British history has been as full of wickedness as German history,—as if the talk was about "history"!! Relative wickedness of the past is always a debatable question,—but is not the question of the present. The present question is:On which side of this fight lies the interest of freedom for today and for tomorrow?

If that British line breaks, the world will know chains and horrors and suppressions of freedom such as it has not known for many a generation. All nations have wickednesses in their past, including our own. If we should take an attitude against the present action of a society solely because of its past, we should have to oppose all people, including our own.

IN THE PRESENT the Union Jack stands for the salvation of Europe and the security of America. That fact is so plain that it is marvelous that any person could pretend otherwise, whatever his attitude toward England or toward Hitlerism. A few years from now the dullest minds will see that clearly. Maybe a few months from now. Only a few months ago (remember?) we had the fight of our lives to repeal a foolish "neutrality law", which would have aided only Germany and all the worst enemies of our democracy.

Mr. Roosevelt had to fight and plead and pull for more than six weeks to get that plainly right thing done. Borah and all his kind were opposed and fought with fair and foul means against what is now plainly the only sane thing we could have done. A year or two ago, even the mention of enlarging the navy or increasing our ridiculour little army by a few thousands, brought howls of opposition about taxes, militarism, and waste, etc.

Now we rush forward toward a two-ocean navy. There are still some howls against this, but the howlers are now insignificant, at least impotent. Two years ago would have been a much better time to begin the expansion of that navy than now.

"It is not our war", That's silly: if there were a great plague in Europe, threatening to sweep the world, it would not be "our plague" either, which fact would not alter our relation to it or our menace from it one little bit. Slogans are almost always foolish things, made to take the place of brain action: "our war", "foreign war", "rival imperialists", "war of defense", "our soil" and the other fellow's soil, and wars of "invasion".

All poppycock! War is always war. If there is a little war in Europe, as between Italy and Greece, America may remain reasonably aloof to it. If there is a big war, as between France and England, it is idiotic to think that America can remain indifferent to it. If there is a universal conflict, such as is raging now, it is madness to think that it is "none of our affairs".

7-31-40

Of course, the British are aiming first of all to save themselves, —but if they save themselves in this instance, they will incidently save civilization, the best that is in it. And what a people they will if they succeed! If they fail, God help us..taxes, munitions, militarism, vigilant waiting, doubt, distrust, tyranny.

ASKS PLANES FOR ETHIOPIA

Sylvia Pankhurst Seeks Aid of U. S. Negroes for Haile Selassie

Times 8-9-40 New York

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Sylvia Pankhurst, suffragist aide of Haile Selassie, whom Great Britain has recognized as the rightful ruler of Ethiopia, said today that she was seeking to rally American Negroes to a movement to overthrow the Italians in Ethiopia.

The author and propagandist, who has been acting in liaison with Haile Selassie's organization of his peoples while Italy is busy fighting the British, said the main need of the Ethiopians was airplanes.

"American Negroes can strike a blow not only to help their own race by aiding the Ethiopians but also for all democracy by enabling these great fighters to become active allies of Britain in the African campaign," she declared.

She said she wants to enlist Negro fliers and get planes and funds for the Ethiopians.

Miss Pankhurst exhibited photographs of Ethiopian troops she said had "armed themselves at the expense of the Italians in raids and hand-to-hand fighting which have the Italians terrified.

"All they need is supporting planes to drive the Italians out of Ethiopia," she added.

Norfolk. Va. Pilot
August 11, 1940

Negro Recruit Drive Reopens

Enlistment Station Ready at Edenton Tomorrow, Sergeant Yates Says

Reopening of Negro enlistments for the United States Army was announced yesterday to become effective tomorrow, and such applications will be received until current vacancies in Negro regiments and units in the third and fourth corps areas are filled.

The annouhcement was made by Sergt. H. Yates, in charge of recruiting in the Norfolk District, who predicted a new record enrollment for this month with the addition of another enlistment station at Edenton which will be opened tomorrow. The Norfolk District embraces nine counties in eastern Virginia, and six counties in northeastern North Carolina.

Requirements for Negro, as well as white, applicants for enlistment are that they be between 18 and 35 years of age, physically acceptable, and that they be able to read and write and capable of passing the standardized mental test. Applicants between 18 and 21 will not be accepted unless they have their parents' consent to enlist.

The Edenton branch will be located in the Post Office Building, and will enlist applicants from Currituck, Camden, Gates, Perquimans, Pasquotank and Chowan counties

Record Shows Negroes Ready For Defense Work

Daily World

8-1-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS—The work records and accomplishments of 250,000 Negroes currently on the WPA rolls and thousands of others formerly employed have provided a groundwork for Negro participation in broad aspects of the national defense program.

Atlanta, Ga.

Alfred Edgar Smith, Staff Adviser, pointed out that many of these Negroes have been employed on peacetime projects whose value now have taken on special significance. A greatly increased percentage of those on the rolls will be engaged in projects directly of national defense value, and many are eligible for special training for employment in defense industries he said.

TO CONDUCT CLASSES

Colonel F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, has announced approval of a '17,000,000 project to conduct vocational training classes, in conjunction with the National Defense Advisory Council, the United States Office of Education and local school officials.

Functioning in established public vocational schools, this project will provide instruction for50,000 WPA workers and up to 100,000 other persons during July, August and September. The special courses will fit qualified trainees for jobs in industries concerned with providing defense equipment, facilities and services. Mr. Smith pointed out that the regulations prohibit consideration of creed or color in the assignment of trainees to classes. Similar provisions are contained in the WPA appropriation act for the current fiscal year relative to assignments to the rolls.

Laying the groundwork of national defense, a peaceful army of WPA workers has been laboring for the past five years, on the construction and reconstruction of airports throughout the nation, as well as on other dorest defense aids Colonel Harrington recently announded plans to increase the number of WPA workers employed on these and other defense projects from about 100,000 to half a million in the nert few months.

MANY NEGROES USED

The WPA has already built 200 new airports and has improved or expanded 300 others. In eleven Southern States alone, the number of qualified persons employed on this program during the week of May 1, 1940, was 3,697. Of this number, 1,127 were Negro unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and technical workers, Mr. Smith said.

Also of importance are the lines of communication represented by highway, roads, ands treets. The construction projects set up to complete these lines of communication employed some 215,000 WPA workers in eleven Southern States. Nearly 52,000 of this number were Negroes. These workers built bridges, laid culverts, constructed guard rails and walls, and other facilities necessary to the efficient and effective use of highways and roads.

In coopration with the United States Army and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the WPA has established a flight and ground school in Chicago, in which, Mr Smith reported, sixty Negro young men and women are receiving WPA instruction in aviation at Wendell Phillips High School. Motors and other airplane equipment valued at $100,000 have been furnished by the United States Army. Miss Willa B. Brown, a pilot holding commercial license and a degree from the Aeronautical University of Chicago, is the WPA instructor.

8-1-40

Twenty students who rank highest in the ground school course will be certified by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for advanced flight scholarships. These students must have seventy-two hours of training, six hours a week for twele weeks. This part of their flight instruction places emphasis on civil air regulations, meteorology and aerodynamics. These aviation classes are sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education, of which Dr. M. O. Bousfield is a member.

The Staff Adviser also called attention to the many advanced WPA vocational education classes throughout the country. Courses offered include radiology, mechanical drafting, mechanical trades and heavier metal crafts. According to Mr. Smith, many of these courses will be intensified and expanded under the nation-wide Project for Vocational Training of Defense Workers.

WORK AS DRAFTSMEN

The work of 117 Negro WPA aerial mapping draftmen is cited by Mr. Smith as an illustration of the place which competent WPA workers have in the Project for Vocational Training of Defense Workers. Through periodic lectures, these aerial mappers have mastered geographical mathematics and the rudiments of aerial photography—all of which can be turned to use in time of emergency.

Forty-four Negro women are engaged on this project, which is carried on in the old Thirkield Science Hall at Howard University. The work of the Negro drafstmen is part of a larger project sponsored by the Rural Electrification Administration and employing a total of 250 WPA workers.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

Amsterdam News

8-10-40

New York

CHICAGO—It seems to a visitor from New York that there is much less talk of the war in this steaming capital of the midwest than there is along the Atlantic seaboard. Very few people, if one is to judge by their conversation, are thinking much about the actuality of war. They may, of course, be thinking about it, but they do not talk about it all the time as does the average New Yorker.

Roy Wilkins

They talk about the weather, (and 101 degrees is something to talk about) the crops, business, the Chicago White Sox, and politics. I think the White Sox and politics run neck and neck, with Hitler and the war far behind. You can get an argument on the White Sox anywhere, among dark or white citizens, and you can almost get up a fist fight over Willkie and Roosevelt anywhere.

Of course, with the conscription bill up before Congress, the war topic has improved its position, you might say, and the people are beginning to realize that perhaps their friends, neighbors, brothers, husbands and cousins in certain age groups may be in uniform within the next six months. That is a sobering thought and even Jimmy Dykes and his attempt to stop the Yanks fade away.

Copies Mr. Pegler

Your correspondent (to borrow a phrase from the cursed and praised Pegler) is one of those who cannot see just why America needs to call up and train an army of 2,000,000 by the compulsory draft method. It is foolish romanticism, of course, to imagine that America can "spring to arms overnight" and fight off an invader who is fully equipped with the latest machines of death and unlimited trained manpower. But that is not to say that we have to disrupt the life of our nation, snatching hundreds of thousands of men from their accustomed pursuits, to build an army of millions.

Who threatens our shores? Where are these two million men going to fight? If the United States Army officials know something which justifies this conscription then the people of America need to be informed. There are, to be sure, some Army secrets, some facts which ought not be divulged, but anything serious enough to drag two million men into compulsory military training is serious enough to pass on to the people.

Now the Negro needs to be especially wary of the draft. He got a pretty raw deal from the last draft. In the first place practically no Negroes were called to serve on draft boards. Thus the race was not on the "inside" of anything that was planned or executed. The Army moguls and their agents rode roughshod over Negroes and poor and inarticulate whites.

Not Like Last Time

But the last time we were actually at war. There was some little excuse for high-handed methods. We could say that a state of war existed, that Germany had to be beaten and beaten as quickly as possible.

Today we are not actually at war, although we are not neutral. Under the war cry of "national defense," however, the people are being driven into a huge compulsory military machine allegedly for our protection against somebody, somewhere.

Latest advices from Washington are that considerable opposition has developed in Congress to the draft bill, so much opposition that the supporters of the measure are seeking some compromise in order to head off the bitter and lengthy debate now indicated. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, and now Senator Robert A. Taft are opposing the bill.

Negroes ought to oppose it, also, because they are certain to get the dirty end of the stick of any plan for drafting an army. The U. S. Army has never given the Negroes of this country anything approaching a square deal and I, for one, do not trust Army officials as far as I could toss Grant's Tomb.

Why, just two weeks ago the NAACP sent a young colored man down to the Army recruiting office at 39 Whitehall street to inquire about enlistment. He was told: "There is no provision for Negroes in the Army at this time, there is nothing for you."

8-10-40

That is what Negroes have been told from one end of the country to the other when they have applied to enlist voluntarily in their country's armed forces.

Can Raise Volunteers

This means, for one thing, that it is not true that a volunteer army cannot be raised. Probably 15,000 colored men would enlist voluntarily if they were not barred from most of the units in the army. That would not bring the army up to the strength desired, but it would help.

The suspicion exists strongly that the Army is seeking (as Army men always seek) to draft and control the manpower of the nation according to its wisdom (?) instead of the wisdom and desires of a free people.

As for the Negro, both political parties declared in their platforms for no discrimination against the Negro in the armed services. The politicians (who know a lot about what people actually want even though they do not obey them) have so declared in Congress. Even Sam Rayburn of Texas is credited with remarking that improvements will have to be made in the treatment of the Negro in the Army "because times have changed." But throughout all this the Army remains stubborn, determined to treat the Negro as it damn pleases.

HITLER NOT 'TOTAL LOSS'

New York

Dr. Fosdick Sees Dictators Playing Part in History

New York, N.Y.

A prediction that in historical perspective the dictators will prove not to have been a total loss was made yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in a sermon at the Riverside Church.

"Hitler and Mussolini represent everything that we most fear and hate in public life," he said. "Will they be a total loss? Not unless history reverses itself. A radical change in this world order has long been overdue. Our military and economic imperialism, our subjugation of native peoples, our insane tariff barriers, our unjust division of the world's resources have long cried out for change.

OCT 14 1940

"We, the democracies, might have done it peacefully. We failed. Now the dictators come. They are to me as terrible as they are to you, but be sure of this, in the retrospect of history they will not be a total loss."

RACE PROBLEM # 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

AFRICAN NATIVES FIGHT FOR ENGLAND AND 'FREE FRANCE'; OPPOSE NAZISM

The Call
Kansas City Mo.

SEP 27 1940

By Nancy Cunard

MEXICO CITY.—(ANP)—"For the first time in many centuries Africa plays a role of primary importance in the destiny of humanity. On its soil are being fought many ardent battles" are the words of Point 5 in a review of 12 points made in London on the first anniversary of the War. The first point of all on this list is "Hunger, if not famine, is foreseen for the countries of Europe this winter."

An immense wave of protest against the infamous peace terms of the Armistice between France and Germany and even more so against the betrayal of France by its Fascist leaders and generals to the Nazis, is sweeping over France's colonial possessions.

Africa leads in the list of these, and amongst the very first voices to arise there have been those of native Africans. At no price Hitler! All these messages and professions of loyalty to "Free France" led today from England, by General De Gaulle, have been passed on to him by the various French colonial Governors in Africa.

Move in Chad Region

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The first movement took place in the Chad region of French Equatorial Africa at the end of last month. A few details have come since then. Chief Amadou, leader of the Senegalese in that district, is himself from the Senegal, an African Negro; his telegram stated that all the Senegalese forces repudiate the "infamous treaty of Compiegne" and wish to assert their continued allegiance to the representative of "Free France" (the France to be reconquered).

General de Gaulle's answer runs: "With deep satisfaction we thank you for your loyalty and that of all other Senegalese in your region. Your message has been transmitted by us to your compatriots in Senegal itself along with your call to them to continue in the ranks of the true French people. Long live immortal France!"

In London, the new press service which has taken the name of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite", France's national motto which has been annulled by the Nazis, reports that Delarminat. governor of French Equatorial Africa, an immense region between British Nigeria and Belgian Congo) and Masson, governor of French Gaboon, and all authorities, civil and military, are with de Gaulle. The capital of Gaboon, is Liberville, which means "Town of the Free."

Base for Attacks

At the same time de Gaulle broadcast in London that the adhesion of French Equatorial Africa to the cause of Free France and of England gives Great Britain "an immense basis for operations from which it will be possible to make flank attacks on Italian troops and possessions in other parts of Africa." (Should another French territory, in North Africa, Tunisia, join the movement, this would mean that the Italians would have an enemy on the very edge of their colony of Lybia.)

Of special point is the stand made by Cameroon, a Mandate of France (with a smaller mandated territory to Great Britain) under the league of nations, for Cameroon has had particular and bloody experience of the Germans on its own soil; they were driven out during the World War in 1915, but have never been forgotten.

From Douala, its main port, comes the following message: "Because of the innumerable protests and manifestations received from the entire population of Cameroon during the last few weeks, representatives of General de Gaulle disembarked here and were received with enthusiasm by the African troops and the population. They declared that the Mandate of the country would continue as before, that is, in the name of Free France."

France Not Beaten

De Gaulle in various press messages transmitted from London has said that the Germans are utterly wrong in thinking France is beaten because of the shameful terms of the armistice and has stressed the "fine example of the African colonies which have shown in what manner all other French possessions should rebel against Petain's government."

Their governors and civil authorities have signed manifestos of loyalty with the full knowledge, approval and support of the native troops, African population and white colonists. The Chad region, first of all to rebel, on August 28, was qualified by Petain's government as a "zone of little importance." But on September 2 this same Vichy government was obliged to admit that not only the Chad, but the whole of French Equatorial Africa, in its revolt against Nazi - controlled France, was an extremely serious matter.

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It is thought that Governor Ebouey, a native African who had, at one time been governor of Guadelupe and who had been dismissed by French Colonial Minister Mandel, was the leader of the Chad movement.

These movements in French Africa have caused the immediate reaction in England of Prime Minister Churchill's assurance that, as long as they continue loyal to Free France (i. e. as allies of Great Britain) everything will be done to guarantee their economic stability, increase of commerce with the exterior and maintenance of their respective governments.

How serious is the situation for Nazi-controlled France is shown by the nominating of Marshall Weygand, first, as new colonial minister, and immediately afterwards as envoy to North African French possessions (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) governors of Equatorial regions have been destituted by the Vichy government.

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Chad, Gaboon and other divisions of French Equatorial Africa amount to over a million square miles and have borders with Nigeria, Sudan and Belgian Congo; this territory now forms a solid block with English possessions right across Africa from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. Gaboon alone has 293,218 square miles, half a million African population and only about 1,000 Europeans.

Other French colonies which have joined the movement are Madagascar, New Caledonia in Oceania, Indo China, which is protesting the entry of Japanese troops; New Guinea. Martinique and Guadelupe are reported as having over 89 percent of their population in favor of de Gaulle and a plebiscite is foreseen as to which side they wish to favor

Reveal Clashes

Revealed some time after the events took place, as is always the case in war, was the fact that, according to travelers arriving in British Guiana from the Antilles, serious and repeated clashes took place in Guadelupe between the population, the marine infantry, and the police as soon as the news of the collapse of France and of the terms of the Armistice became known.

Another French possession in distant Oceania which has joined "Free France" is Tahiti, where a plebiscite revealed that 75 percent of the population were for the continuing the fight aaginst Hitler. Madagascar, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Martinique, Guadelupe are the lands of peoples of African strain, although New Caledonia and New Guinea belong to the Negrotic group of Negro peoples.

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A rumor, unconfirmed, has also come that there are signs that Morocco may join the anti-Nazi, anti-Petain rebellion. One of the determining factors in this movement is the economic one; since the armistice French colonies had been cut off, import and export had ceased because of British blockade.

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In Lybia the Italians have over 260,000 men, a good number of whom are native troops, and have just entered Egypt, where important military developments are expected, coinciding with the frantically savage bombings of London by the Germans. Italian forces also penetrate Kenya in some places as far as 120 miles in their attempted drive towards its capital, Nairobi some 300 miles further south.

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Hitler Unintentionally Aids Negroes In Canal Zone; Social Conditions Improve

Many Are Happy and Looking Toward a Pay Day After Many Years Idleness

They Do Not Like The Nazis

OCT 5 1940

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—(By C. C. Whittingham for ANP)—Hitler, in his insatiable lust for power, has unwittingly contributed to the improvement of the economical and social conditions of a large number of natives and West Indians in Panama, as recent developments disclose. This "monster of Europe," who has plunged the world into chaos has immeasurably aided Negroes—the group he has consistently condemned.

The feverish rush of the United States government to make the country safe from the possible invasion of the totalitarian powers necessitates the expenditure of huge sums for the protection of the Panama canal—the key to the defenses.

Hitler's subjugation of Europe's unprepared nations which fell before his "mechanized barbarism" pointed out glaringly to the statesmen of the U. S. the folly of delay, and immediate solution to the local economic situation resulted as work started on the Canal zone on a major scale.

Negroes, hardy individuals to give satisfactory service beneath the burning tropic sun, were recruited to labor on construction projects, and although the monetary rewards are poor in comparison to the talent and energy being expended, they are making thousands of unfortunates happy because they can look forward to pay days.

For many years the colored workers of the Panama Canal and Panama railroad made strenuous attempts to be housed in quarters on the Canal zone but the limited number of houses in the various "silver settlements" only permitted a small percentage of those who had the rights to enjoy the privilege. The majority were forced to live in tenements in the cutues of Panama, to suffer silently in squalid rooms and to be at the mercy of unscrupulous la. dlords.

On April 13, 1940, a devastating fire destroyed approximately one-third of the city of Colon, leaving 10,000 homeless. Because most of the sufferers were employees under the jurisdiction of the Canal zone Government, temporary quarters were hurriedly erected on the zone, and the rush for accommodations followed.

Scores of couples living together for years without benefit of clergy quickly had their union legalized in order to gain access to suitable lodging, and others whose new financial status permitted them to raise families rushed to the courts to begin their lives of connubial bliss.

The Canal Zone's "marriage craze" is on, because many are desirous of enjoying the "commissary privileges." In the government owned and controlled stores, known as commissaries, goods ranging from a pin to materials for building a house, can be obtained cheaper than goods sold in the business houses of the republic. Employees are warned that tde privileges are etxended to the employee and his legitimate dependents, therefore the urge for continued enjoyment paves the way to the marriage altar.

Despite Hitler's accidental help to Isthmianites, the careful observer would note that the colored workers of the Canal oZne hold for the Nazis an inveterate hatred, for many would gladly resign from the positions they occupy to do their bit "to make the world safe for democracy."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Okla.

Harlem's 'Black Eagle' Preens For Plane Duel With Goering

SEP 19 1940

By MARTIN KANE
United Press Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Col Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, who is to Harlem what Prince Mike Romanoff is to Hollywood and Broadway, announced today that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering had accepted his challenge to a duel 10,000 feet over the English Channel.

The Black Eagle, every inch the equal of Goering in the cut of a uniform, proclaimed the Nazi air force commander's acceptance of his challenge as a splendid opportunity for him to "show that lousy nothing-divided-by-nothing."

Shortly afterward the German embassy at Washington denounced the whole affair as "absurd," but Julian went right on with plans to buy himself a Messerschmitt or so and keep his date with death. The last date with death the Colonel kept he sailed for Finland 13 days after peace had been signed. Before that he was off to Ethiopia where he miffed Haile Selassie by cracking up Ethiopia's airplane splang on the palace grounds and Haile Selassie told him to get out of there.

This incensed the British-born eagle so that when Italy won the fight he decided he was an Italian citizen and changed his name to Humberto Fauntleroyana Juliano Hot Diggety but the Italian citizenship didn't take and, after an Ellis Island interval, the black eagle decided he was "a man without a country."

"No government will be involved," he explained about the air duel. "I fight and die for my race, to avenge an insult. We will see who is a baboon."

What ran[illegible] the eagle's proud breast originally was word which reached him that Adolf Hitler, in Mein Kampf, had written that "all negroes are half apes and baboons and half wits."

He forthwith cabled Goering his challenge to an "aerial duel to avenge this cowardly insult." It cost him a neat $13.64.

"On Saturday morning," he continued, "I was out with my dogs when a telephone call from Washington came. My wife answered and a man told her: 'This is the military attache of the German embassy. Tell that black swine his challenge has been accepted and to be on the spot as promised.'

"Never fear, I will be there."

The date is for Oct. 12, 30 days from the date of the challenge, and Julian in the meantime must find passage and a Messerschmitt.

"I will use a German-made plane," he explained, "so there will be no question about superiority of equipment. If he sends a whole fleet of planes to get me instead of coming alone, that will be that. It will be a pleasure to die amidst bomb and shell just to show what rats they are."

The intrepid eagle, who has to his credit a Harlem-to-Ethiopia flight which cracked up in Flushing Bay, said he needed only the approval of the British government to start for the Channel. He confided that the British government was "secretly thrilled" about it all.

And now, one last word from the Eagle:

"I have but one life to give. I give it gladly. My wife said to me: 'Darling, I will be pleased to sacrifice you to such a cause'."

Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.

Colonel Julian

OCT 6 1940

NEWS sources revealed that the flying and dapper and dynamic Col. Herbert Fauntleroy Julian has challenged Field Marshall Goering to an aeronautic duel high above the English Channel. The Colonel proposes to do this to save the honor of the Negro people who have been the object of insulting remarks from Hitler and his henchmen.

The bravery of Colonel Julian's challenge is only exceeded by the courage that sent him on his non-stop flight across the Atlantic which stopped when his plane was intercepted by the forces of gravity and landed in New York's East River. Somebody should duel old Marshall Goering and his boss, Hitler. Julian feels that he is the match for the multi-medaled field marshal, but the Colonel has such an uncanny way of bringing his planes down at the most inopportune time and at inappropriate places that we doubt is.

We also remember that the Colonel is alleged to have smashed up the plane of Emperor Haile Selassie just in front of the palace.

The Colonel should do his duelling on land instead of getting above the English Channel where the people are busy trying to show how many people a civilized race can kill and have no time to rescue the Colonel in case the inevitable happens.

Chicago Bee
Chicago Ill.

French Monument To Negro Soldiers Blown Up On German Orders

BERLIN, Germany — France's monument of gratitude to her Negro soldiers for services in the World War has been destroyed on German orders, it was reported authoritatively here Saturday.

The "Monument Aux Noirs" on Avenue de Chalons at Reims was regarded as an insult to the white race. The monument, bronze group of Negro soldiers gathered about the French tri-color, had an inscription which read: "Aus heros de L'armee noire"—to the heroes of the black army". In the cornerstone was a document dated October 29, 1922, in which public thanks was given the Negro soldiers for helping "liberal, motherly France" in her struggle. Among the signers was Andre Maginot, builder of the Maginot Line.

OCT 19 1940

The Reims City administration undertook the job of blowing up the monument, a German spokesman said, adding: "Not entirely of its own initiative; it needed persuasion by the German military commander.

"The fact that the nation did not hesitate to perpetuate the memory of this disgrace to European culture by a monument shows more than anything else how deep it sank," the German spokesman concluded.

New York Age
New York N.Y.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

WAR SPREAD BRINGS US NEW FOREIGN PROBLEMS

We Guard Our Neutrality in Whirl Of Events in Scandinavia, but Decisions on Relations Wait

By HAROLD B. HINTON

WASHINGTON, April 13—Extension of the theatre of war into Scandinavia had its inevitable effect on the foreign relations of the United States. And it is impossible as yet to judge the scope of that effect.

Times 4-14-40

New York, N.Y.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull rushed back to the capital on receipt of the news of Germany's occupation of Denmark and Norway and did the obvious immediate things.

Under the Neutrality Act they extended the area of combat operations, which American vessels are prohibited by law from entering, to include the Scandinavian seas.

In addition, they took the unprecedented step, for which there was obscure and unused legal authority, of temporarily impounding credits and remittances intended for transmission to Norway and Denmark, with the object of seeing to it that such funds should ultimately reach the Norwegians and Danes only.

These steps were of such an emergency nature as hardly to constitute evidences of policy.

When the smoke of battle has died down sufficiently for a judgment to be rendered as to the status of affairs in Scandinavia, the President will have to make certain decisions. Under the Neutrality Act, for example, he will have to determine whether a state of war exists in Norway and Denmark.

The Stimson Doctrine

Should he so decide, it would automatically become unlawful for American citizens to lend any money to the government of either or both countries, to sell either or both of them arms, ammunition and implements of war on credit, or to travel on vessels of their registry.

Those decisions, again, would be of a routine character. The large question of policy would probably be one for the President alone to determine, under his constitutional power to conduct the foreign relations of the country. That would be the recognition or non-recognition of any status which might be established as the outcome of the current hostilities.

The Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of political sovereignty established by force or coercion has remained the central theme of the Roosevelt foreign policy in the various shifts that have occurred since 1933. The United States has never recognized the Japanese-controlled government of Manchukuo, and only a fortnight ago Mr. Hull denounced in the strongest terms the similar arrangement headed by Wang Ching-wei in China.

Two Conquests Recognized

In the cases of Austria and Albania, the conquests were recognized by the Government of the United States on the representations of the recognized representatives of those governments. These representations may have been made under force, but the Government of the United States was compelled, by ordinary usage, to respect them as "voluntary."

The cases of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia were handled in the same category as the Chinese. While the United States has difficulty in trying to keep relations with a non-existent government of Czecho-Slovakia, there is an exiled government of Poland which functions in Angers, France, with which diplomatic relations are maintained.

The issue provided by the Italian conquest of Ethiopia has thus far been diplomatically avoided, by apparently mutual consent of the Italian and American Governments. For the record, Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia has not yet been recognized by the United States.

Certain faint cries have been raised about the problem which might arise in the event the German Government, by virtue of its occupation of Denmark, should claim sovereignty over Iceland and Greenland. It has been suggested that the United States, in that contingency, must at once declare that the Monroe Doctrine would apply and that any transfer of sovereignty would be viewed as an act unfriendly to this government.

A Hypothetical Problem

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull have declined to take this problem very seriously and both have described it as hypothetical for the time being.

It is on the economic side, however, that the principal worries present themselves to Washington officials. International trade figures for the first six months of the European war are now available and they show, generally speaking, that the war has benefited certain lines of American manufacture and has been highly detrimental to American agriculture. These trends are expected to be accentuated as the war continues.

There is much talk in these circles of the "Versorgsraum" theory which the Germans are propagating among themselves and to what other listeners they can obtain. As used in this sense, "Versorgsraum" seems to indicate a sort of economic elbow space which would be the logical outgrowth of the already famous "Lebensraum."

Like the "Lebensraum," the "Versorgsraum" apparently must be achieved at the expense of some one else. The world is to be organized into regional economic units, with one nation dominant in each region. Germany, of course, is to be dominant in Europe, according to the theory.

The economy of that region is to be organized so that the dominant country will always have assured to itself what needful materials and supplies it must have. The supply must be assured regardless of economic considerations such as fair exchange, etc., and regardless of the wishes of the producers.

Of Interest to Us

The "Versorgsraum" need not be contiguous and, actually, cannot be in many cases. Germany, for example, could not possibly assure to itself supplies of products such as rubber, or tin, or many other essentials in any adjacent territory which could be influenced by political methods.

For such cases, economic coercion must be discovered and employed.

The interest for the United States in this theory of international economic relations is immediate, according to these government experts who give most thought to such subjects. In the first place, it looks to some of them that variations of this idea will reign throughout most of the world after the war, whoever wins.

The latter say that if that diagnosis is correct (and Mr. Hull would not agree for a moment), the present commercial policies of this government ought to be abandoned. Instead, they assert, some sort of channelization of trade with Latin America, for example, ought to be attempted. Granted that the American "Versorgsraum" would be founded on the voluntary instead of the coerced source of supply, artificial stimulants would have to be applied for the theory to mean anything.

Question of World Labor

Those experts who incline to an approximation of this idea contend that international division of labor, which they say is an ultimate goal toward which so-called liberal international trade policies incline, is no longer possible because of the wide distribution of skills about the world springing from mass production. They point out that automobiles, radios, textiles and other commodities susceptible to mass production can be made equally well anywhere—and will be.

In addition, they say, the rapid march of technology will provide new methods and new substitutes, especially as spurred by war.

Defeat Hitler So That Democracy Will Survive

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.,

IT IS imperative to the Negro welfare to help defeat Hitler and now that the war of aeroplanes of death is battling over England for supremacy, democracy lies at stake

This battle in the air is not a battle to show the mastery of steel or superiority of armament. but it is a battle of ideals and ideas, for if the Nazis win, democracy will be crushed and the Negro will lose his only hope of ever entering the port or real democracy and if Britain wins, it keeps the door of hope open that someday a full democracy will triumph.

While we know that democracy has not been perfect in all respects and the Negroes have borne the brunt end of the segregation under the, guise of democracy, it affords him a chance to open the door some day. Hitler has in his uttering said the Negro is not human but a half ape so in his theory the Negro is not a human being and should be reduced to a state of slavery and not treated as human beings.

Now if Hitler would win, the power would be in his hands and he could find some backwood mobsters in the United States that would be glad to carry out his designs against Negroes so therefore, it is paramount for the Negro to gird battle to defeat this damnable order.

War Called Struggle For World Markets as Nations Loot Resources of Blacks

Growing Wave Of Protest Is Noticeable Through England

Writer Discusses "Breener Pass" Conversations

By NANCY CUNARD

SANTIAGO, Chile.—(ANP)—The war is an imperialist war, waged to defend the Colonies of England and of France, a war in which the working classes of the world can have no interest, delegates representing 185,000 members of the British Trade Union of Shopkeepers have just held their National Congress in Birmingham, England.

Mrs. Johns, one of the main speakers, stated: "We are told this is a war to put an end to aggression. This is being said by the British ruling class while at the very moment Great Britain is strangling India, shooting down strikers in the West Indies, oppressing and exploiting the Negro workers in Africa." A growing wave of protest against the nature of the war is rising throughout England where it is now felt more than before that the war is what might be termed "a Trade War"—that is, a struggle for world markets.

Clearly enough, to attack Hitler and the Nazi regime and to defend democracy and the rights of smaller nations, if this be a true aim, cannot possibly leave out of count Mussolini, Fascism, the betrayal of Ethiopia, and the Fascism which is continuing to murder Spain under Franco. But, as we see, this is not the case. An "Anti-Nazi war," but not an "anti-Fascist" one! What kind of sense does that make?

Two weeks ago French Colonial Secretary Mandel and British Colonial Secretary Macdonald met in Paris with a body of experts to discuss how the Franco-British Agreement of last December could be worked out. This concerns the Common Fund of Resources for the colonies of both countries which has been instituted—a piece of "diplomacy" which never before has existed. Uncensored press of a neutral country qualifies this as "the most gigantic collaboration known in the history of contemporary imperialism.

An English writer states that "the mobilization of the human element of the British Empire is only in its initial stages, but its volume will increase every week until the biggest armed contingent the world has ever seen is created."

Considerable space is given to propaganda for the British Empire in several of the Chilian papers; we are told, for instance, that the yearly production of gold in South Africa exceeds 1,570 million pound-sterling worth, South Africa being the country which produces the most gold in the entire world. Copper from various mines in that country amounts to 30 million pounds workth per annum; that of tin, 7 million pounds. Pictures are sent out to accompany these facts showing the importance of the Empire; gold workings in Robinson Deep Mine in South Arica; Negro workers in sugar plantations in the West Indies.

Work is being pushed ahead in French colonies as well. Conakry, capital of French Guinea, is being made accessible to large liners. Till now the formidable "surf-bar," which stretches along so much of the West African coast, made entry into harbor, or stay there, extremely dangerous; the new jetty will enable cargo-carrying steamers of important dimensions to load and unload.

Although nothing more is being heard about the "New Front" (at this time of writing) that in the Near East which is regarded as envisaging a possible attack of the U. S. S. R.—it is well known that Allied forces are being increased in Egypt, Irak, Syria, Palestine; new contingents of troops from India, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia are arriving. Roads are being constructed as well as railways for transport to various points in Asia Minor, in the event of the Suez Canal being rendered unavailable.

The making of such a system of communications between Irak, Iran, Persia, and Afghanistan converts the immense territory between the Nile in Africa and the frontiers of India into a vast military zone. In connection with Afghanistan one remembers how its ruler, the Empire, was one of the first to protest against Italy's attack on Ethiopia. It is known that many Hindu troops have been sent to these regions by Great Britain.

The "Peace Terms" stated to have been discussed by Hitler and Mussolini in their recent meeting at the Brenner Pass contain several clauses which most directly affect the colored race. For instance:

1. Germany is to recuperate her ancient colonies within a period of 25 years, or at least obtain certain colonial concessions in certain zones of Africa in respect to German emigration.

2. Jews remaining in Germany will have to emigrate to Palestine, under British rule; to East Africa, under Italian rule ; to Madagascar, under French.

3. Facilities will have to be given to German and Italian emigration; for the former, in Africa; for the latter, in Tunisia.

4. Special conditions for Italian trade in Djibouti, (French Somaliland, on the borders of Ethiopia) and free passage thru the Suez Canal. The toll tax rates high for the passage of all ships through the canal at present and the main bulk of shares is held by England, France and Egypt.

Army Plans To Enlist Negroes

The Army's colors will swing to the Negroes with a limited enlistment drive beginning Aug. 15, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Wells, recruiting officer in charge of the Carolinas district, said yesterday.

One hundred and ninety-nine Negroes, all of whom must answer strict requirements, will be recruited and sent to Fort Bragg for service with the 41st Engineers. None of these recruits will be signed and officially enlisted before Aug. 15, Colonel Wells said. The age limit is from eighteen to 35 years, the normal enlistment specifications.

Charlotte N.C.
News
August 4, 1940

War

England Is Prone To Let Others Fight Her Wars

She Will Battle To Last Neutral, And That Last Neutral Is United States, Say Writer

BY PAUL PALMER

Special Correspondent for The Birmingham News-Age-Herald

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Asked for a new analysis of the war situation, in the light of this week's events, a prominent neutral diplomatic official here gave the following laconic reply:

"England will fight on to the last neutral. And the name of that 'last neutral' is the United States of America."

As a matter of historical fact, it is true that England has never fought her wars with English troops, except as a last and desperate resort.

The British strategy of empire-building, and empire-preservation, has invariably followed the same line. First, the other fellows are encouraged to fight among themselves while England stands aloof waiting to join the winning side. If this fails, powerful allies are built up to fight England's battles for her. The Napoleonic wars and the World War were handled in just this way. So far, in the present conflict, only the first part of the technique has been successful.

The Grand Alliance, which finally drove Bonaparte to his doom, it will be remembered, was composed of troops of almost every nation in Europe. They won the war for England. And again in 1914-18, England managed to get most of the rest of the world to fight her battle for her. Two-and-a-half million Russians were thrown at the Germans from the east. A million-and-a-half Italians were sent at them from the south. Two million Frenchmen fought on the Western Front. And for the first two years these allies held the kaiser's troops at bay with comparatively little English assistance. When the English finally did get their armies in the field, it was only to hold the line until a new and more powerful ally than all the others—America — arrived to save the day.

Getting the Record Straight

From about 1920 on it became the fashion in London to belittle this American effort. Just for the records, it might be worth while putting the figures down right here. Let it be remembered, then, that 1,496,000 American soldiers were actually under German fire. That one American out of every four and a fraction was either killed or wounded. That American troops held, by themselves, more than 70 miles of front-line trenches—more than was ever held at any time by the English armies. Without this American effort, the Germans would surely have won the last war. Without another similar American effort, England will never beat Germany in the present war.

Lacking such allies this time, what can England do? The answer is—nothing more than she has been doing, and is doing now, until the United States can be brought into the war to do the real fighting. France will not undertake the offensive. Russia, Italy and Japan are on the other side, if they are on any side. Therefore, until the Americans are in, England turns her attention to the small neutrals. These little nations, even though their combined strength would not be enough to turn the tide against Germany, make extremely useful pawns.

Sold Down the River

The list of them sold down the river by the English, in the past few years alone, is long and sad—Ethiopia, Austria, Loyalist Spain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Norway. The English technique varied, in the different cases, but the result was always the same. What marvelous sleight-of-hand propaganda it is that can get the British referred to, in a large part of our press, as "protectors of small nations!"

The technique used by the English in Norway will undoubtedly be the one to be employed again in the near future. The attack on the German ship Altmark and the mining of Norwegian territorial waters, plus not-too-well-concealed plans for further penetration, forced the German invasion. It is to be expected that similar strategy will force similar invasions elsewhere. Because, as England sacrifices one after another of the little neutrals to the god of war, she benefits in three distinct ways.

First, a Nazi invasion of any small neutral inevitably increases worldwide hostility to the Hitler Reich, and hence builds sympathy for the English cause. Arousing sympathy is always the proper first step in getting military allies. As England dooms one little country after another, she has reason to believe that she is bringing the little-informed but sympathetic Americans closer to participation.

Saving Her Own Men

Second, the English understand that every Pole, every Finn and every Norwegian or other neutral who can be got to fight against the Germans saves just so many English soldiers from having to do that fighting. It is no loss to England to have Norwegians, or Hollanders, or Rumanians, or Belgians, or Luxemburgers, killed by the thousands. In dying, these people will weaken by just so much the German war machine. In this way, without great cost to herself, England hopes Germany may be whittled down to a condition that will make her more vulnerable to the final attack, which, of course, is to be made with American troops.

Third, if England did not push the small neutrals into war, there wouldn't be any war. Interest in the struggle, particularly in the United States, would wane. Even the English people themselves would object.

Boiled down to its essentials, the picture is this: England can't fight this war by herself any more than in previous history she could fight a war by herself. She has no army comparable to Germany's, no such leadership, no such war material. And even if she had, the last thing she would consider would be using up such valuable assets when she can get others to do the work for her. England has one hope, one policy, one aim. It is to make this war look legitimate, to keep it going somehow, but with a minimum of damage to herself—until the richest and most powerful nation on earth, the United States, can be lured in to do the actual fighting and to pay the final and frightful bill of costs.

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News 5-10-40
Birmingham Ala.

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Second, the English understand that every Pole, every Finn and every Norwegian or other neutral who can be got to fight against the Germans saves just so many English soldiers from having to do that fighting. It is no loss to England to have Norwegians, or Hollanders, or Rumanians, or Belgians, or Luxemburgers, killed by the thousands. In dying, these people will weaken by just so much the German war machine. In this way, without great cost to herself, England hopes Germany may be whittled down to a condition that will make her more vulnerable to the final attack, which, of course, is to be made with American troops.

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Boiled down to its essentials, the picture is this: England can't fight this war by herself any more than in previous history she could fight a war by herself. She has no army comparable to Germany's, no such leadership, no such war material. And even if she had, the last thing she would consider would be using up such valuable assets when she can get others to do the work for her. England has one hope, one policy, one aim. It is to make this war look legitimate, to keep it going somehow, but with a minimum of damage to herself—until the richest and most powerful nation on earth, the United States, can be lured in to do the actual fighting and to pay the final and frightful bill of costs.

Paul Robeson, Famous Star Of State-Screen, Turns To Reporting on Europe's War

Black Dispatch 1-6-40

Popular American Actor Claims Neither Side Has Anything To Win In Present Conflict

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Actor A Former All-American Football Star

(Alan Shaw)

(Paul Robeson, internationally famous Negro actor and singer, has recently given two interviews in which he stated his views on the war in Europe. Robeson has just returned to America and will act in a series of plays on Negro life and American folk themes. In the first interview he gives his opinion of the war in Europe between Germany and the English-French allies. In the second he tells what he thinks of the actions of Soviet Russia in the Finnish situation.)

I

The European conflict between England, France and Germany was bluntly labeled by Paul Robeson as an "Imperialist war in which the Negro people have nothing to gain no matter which side wins." In this way the famous singer nailed the lie being spread that England and France are fighting for 'democracy and liberty.'

England and France are not at all interested in democracy for small nations. The only thing the English and French governments are fighting for is the preservation of the vast economic empire of their ruling class. "As for the Negroes, millions of whom can they believe Chamberlain is fighting for them, when the Chamberlain government contemptuously brushes aside the demand of India for liberation and maintains her oppressive rule in South Africa?" asked Robeson, who has spent much time in Africa, where he learnt several native dialects.

The struggle for freedom today is linked up with the struggle to keep America out of the war and to stop the war. "I believe," says Robeson, "that the cause of the Negro colonials as well as the interests of the Negro people in America lies with those who are fighting for peace. If peace is brought about it will mean that the whole struggle for Negro freedom can be strengthened, without so many of the best sons of the Negro people and the working class losing their lives in this useless slaughter." Robeson continued by saying: "The terrible irony of it all is that there are one million black Senegalese troops being used by Daladier to help make French imperialism richer and more ruthless gainst the colonies."

Illustrating how the war is being used to crush the struggles of the Negro people, Robeson referred to the recent movement for progress in British-owned Jamaica.

"I was working with a number of labor and progressive forces in England to aid the struggle for democracy in Jamaica. But using the excuse of the war, the British government has disrupted this work. A series of meetings which were arranged have been cancelled. This is proof enough that the Negro colonials should support neither British nor French imperialism in the war. The colonials stand to gain if the people can succeed in checking the imperialist plans of both Hitler and Chamberlain,' 'he explained. "Regardless of which side wins the serfdom of the Negro people continues."

The forces in the United States that are attempting to drag America into the war are preparing for it by a wholesale attack on civil liberties and are whipping up a war hysteria. They are already acting to crush organizations that are devoted to peace. The struggle to preserve democratic rights is a necessary part of the fight to keep America out of the war. "Certainly the Negro people have every stake in keeping America out of this conflict, and in battling against the war hysteria that now threatens civil rights. As an American Negro I know what any threat to democratic liberties means. I remember the last world war. I know that our energies should be directed toward bulding the labor movement, based on Negro and white equality, and in working for such measures as the federal anti-lynching bill," Robeson pointed out emphatically.

II.

"The action of the Soviet Union in Finland was necessary to balk a united drive of the big imperialist powers against the Soviet Union," Paul Robeson declared in the second interview. He does not hide his interest or his sympathy for Soviet Russia. It is acting in the interest of 80 million Soviet citizens, in the interest of the working people of Finland, and in the interest of world peace.

By 'the big imperialist powers,' Robeson means England, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the United States who have all been trying desperately to provoke a war with the U. S. R. R. to destroy the worker's government there. That is the reason that just after this worker's government was set up in 1917 the armies of twelve countries invaded Soviet Russia. That is the reason they helped to build up the fascist countries enslaving Ethiopia, Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Poland. It was to make Germany and Italy strong enough to attack the Soviet Union. That has been the hope of British and American imperialism all along.

Robeson has recently been living in England and says that "the peace movement there is much stronger than one can gather from the press reports here."

"Not only numerous intellectuals but large sections of labor and the people generally distrust Chamberlain and his muddled 'war aims.' When I left there it was being openly stated in many influential circles that Chamberlain's main desire was to start war against the Soviet Union. And they believe that he was still dickering behind the scenes to that end."

Proof of Chamberlain's desire to destroy the Soviet Union is found in his building up of the Fascist and Nazi nations whom he had picked to do the job for him. Or, as Robeson puts it in the interview: "If Chamberlain believes in democracy for small nations, why did he hand so many over to Hitler and Mussolini? The Negro people will not forget Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia—and certainly not Ethiopia."

While speaking of the war between Germany and the English-French allies, Robeson pointed out that neither side was better than the other. Both sides lead to the subjection of weaker peoples. But that is not true of Soviet Russia. He praised the Soviet Union, asserting that the march of the Red Army into Eastern Poland "gave these oppressed peoples the advantages of equality and opportunity which have already been achieved in the Soviet Union."

He further stated, "If anyone is really interested in the freedom of oppressed minorities, or in the liberation" of the Negro, he cannot help applauding the Soviet action in freeing the Western Ukranians and White Russians. If you disagree with this action then you must agree either with Nazi slavery or with the subjection of weaker peoples by British and French imperialism."

"While Chamberlain and Daladier are merely 'talking' about it, the Soviet Union showed the world how to stop fascism by halting Hitler's eastward march and by its mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic states," Robeson continued.

When these avenues of aggression against the Soviet Union were closed, there remained only one good road left—through Finland. Finland has always been controlled by English and American industrialists and was used to be the spark that would set off an Anti-Soviet war. Speaking of the Soviet-Finnish situation, Robeson says: "That momentous situation is preliminary to the alignment of Germany, Italy, England and France in a war on Russia."

Paul Robeson has always been in the front of the struggle for democracy and freedom. When Republican Spain was battling the Fascist invaders, he visited the front and contributed his gifts at many concerts for the Loyalists. His son has been educated in the Soviet Union. About this he says: "I sent my son to Russia because I could afford to see that he would not grow up subject to the kicks and rebuffs he would receive in America."

Considered one of the most brilliant and versatile figures of the day, Robeson was a Phi Beta Kappa and All-American football player at Rutgers college. He is now acting in the play, "John Henry," a folk tale of a Negro railroad worker.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
August 8, 1940

Army Has Openings Here For Negroes

The Dothan recruiting office will help assist in filling vacancies for Negroes in the 41st Engineers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Sergeant F. M. Dykes, recruiting officer, said today.

For several months no openings have been available for Negroes but the last Negro enlistments were assigned to Fort Benning.

Enlistments yesterday were: Huey W. Royals, Geneva route two assigned to Quartermaster Regiment, Fort Benning; Buck Nelson, Panama City, assigned to the medical detachment Fort Benning; Browder P. Knight Blue Springs Ala.; Grover C. Quattlebaum Dothan route one and William F. Frith Ashford route one all assigned to the quartermaster detachment Camp Jackson S. C.; Albert M. Martin Chancellor route one assigned to 4th Infantry Camp Jackson; Alex M. Carter Haleburg Ala. assigned to medical detachment Fort Bragg, N. C.; and William A. Frith Ashton Ala.; assigned to cavalry Fort Benning. All the enlistments were white men Dykes said.

Merguson Compares Fighting Methods Of French And German Soldiers At Front

Courier 7-16-40: Pittsburgh, Pa.

Describes German Private As an Automaton, Officer as Brutal—French Officers and Privates Are Friends and Allow Free Play for Initiative—Says Morale of French Would Hold Them Together Even If Germans Should Break Through Maginot Line.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

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PARIS, France, March 14—(By airmail; censored)—With the daily decrease of the severe cold weather, the like of which has not been experienced for a quarter of a century, there is a gradual resumption of artillery and patrol activity on the western front.

These daily combats, although of minor nature comparatively peaking, give one the impression hat they are the prelude to more xtensive movements and military ctivity. It will be remembered hat some of the most severe fighting around Verdun and its labyinth of forts was in the month f February during the coldest art of the winter of 1916. At that time there were no motorized armies.

In the last twenty-five years the motorized branch has been highly perfected.

The assault on Verdun was an infantry attack in mass in which 800,000 Germans beseiged 100,000 French defenders.

FIGHTING STYLES CHANGE

The methods of offense and defense being quite different to what they were during the last war, it is not likely that the Germans will make their first move at the first signs of thawing. Motorized tanks and anti-tanks in their offensive require a certain solidity of ground, otherwise all movement is impossible.

Germans, being a scientific people, have done all in their power to develop mechanized military arms. Because of the treaty of Versailles, and its stipulations they have been obliged to act and work fast for the perfection of their armament.

For this reason errors have been committed, and major military defenses, like the Seigfried Line have had to be constructed rather hurriedly.

With the slow economic strangulation of Germany, she will be compelled, within a few weeks, to begin her great offensive. The great problem is where to strike. The Maginot Line seems impregnable, and to form a breach, permitting German troops to enter France seems likewise impossible, and the loss of life would be out of all proportion to the success gained.

There would still remain other accessory lines of defenses and unbroken French morale and will power. For of all the factors in warfare the morale and will power of an army are the least calculable. There is no way of telling when a man's will will collapse.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRENCH-GERMAN SOLDIER

At the present stage of the war, in the spring of 1940, it is mathematically impossible to defeat the French army. This invulnerability is not wholly based upon mechanized equipment but also on loyalty, comradeship and undying patriotism.

The Frenchman will defend the soil of France against all invasion, and when he says that the enemy shall not pass it means that he will die on the spot without retreating one inch. There is a great phsycological difference between the French soldier and the German.

The German is disciplined and in mass; it is an amorphous body, obeying implicitly and without question the orders of his superior officers. There is no point of contact of a fraternal or social nature in the German army between the common soldier and an officer. This familiarity in Germany is unthinkable.

The German officer is brutal and the German military organization does not permit of the questioning of any plan of action by a subordinate. That is why one finds no initiative anywhere in the ranks.

This method could not under any consideration be applied in France with French mentality. Apart from the large number of soldiers under arms, the first thing that attracts the visitor's attention in France is the comradeship and familiarity existing between the French officer and the common soldier. You do not find this freedom in any other European army.

The French officer is not considered superior because he is an officer but rather because of his intelligence and his military preparation. Some of you have noticed in a recent photo General Gamelin, chief of the French armies, in a visit to the trenches, offering cigarettes to one of the soldiers. On another occasion one would see the same familiarity on the part of a private who would offer a cigarette to his lieutenant or captain. The rigid severe discipline of other armies would not permit of such socialibility. Officers among themselves, in their unions address each other as Monsuer and not as captain, Mon Commandant, Mon Colonel, etc.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ASK QUESTIONS

When a French officer gives an order, the soldier first tries to understand it, and if need be he will ask his superior officer why such and such must be done and will even discuss the situation with him. Why do that? is the question. And when it is explained there is perfect harmony; the orders are executed and he even tries to do more to please his officer.

-In the eyes of each they are first men and each respects the other as such. Not as matter as in the German army, or under the rigid discipline of the English army. The French soldier willingly and without regard for the safety of his own life, will, under a withering fire, go and bring his wounded officer to safety, with no other motive than the high esteem in which he holds him.

In the German army on the contrary, there is so little initiative that there would have to be a special order given under the same circumstances. And he would not perform this act of bravery because of any love or esteem which he had for his officer; it would rather be done with a feeling of contempt. The French soldier might not be as assiduous in performing a task as a German, but his heart is there and there is perfect collaboration for a definite aim in view.

France and the French people are easy to misjudge. All foreigners make the same mistake. The apparent indiscipline in the French army is just what it needs for its cohesion.

NEGROES GLADLY ENLIST IN ARMY, OFFICERS ASSERT

Daily Tribune
8-7-40

Many on Waiting Lists of 4 Colored Regiments.

Chicago, Ill.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Army officials said today that there has been no difficulty in getting Negroes to volunteer for service in the army, and that there is a long waiting list among Negroes for enlistment.

There are only four strictly Negro regiments in the army—the 24th and 25th infantry regiments and the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments, a total of about 4,000 men. Army officials, asserted, however, that Negroes also are scattered thruout the quartermaster corps, the artillery and the aviation branches of the service.

"They have their proportion of army strength," one official said.

The place of Negroes in the armed forces occupied the attention of the house appropriations committee recently when it considered the second national defense appropriation bill for 1941.

New Colored Units Provided.

Representative Louis Ludlow [D., Ind.] asked Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, about complaints on the training of Negroes for armed service. He asked also whether a recent act of congress calling for transfer of material for training of Negro pilots had been complied with.

"In the first place," Gen. Marshall replied, "in the colored organizations, a much larger percentage of men reenlist than occurs in the white organizations. The result is that there are very few vacancies for new soldiers as compared with the vacancies in white organizations.

"In other words, it takes no recruiting effort at all to find the men for the colored organizations. There is even a waiting list.

"As to pilots, there is no such thing as colored aviation at the present time. A start has been made and I think the CAA is the proper place for that start or beginning to be made."

Says Army Complies with Law.

Gen. Marshall also said the army is complying fully with an act of congress providing "that no Negro, because of race, shall be excluded from enlistment in the army for service with colored military units now organized or to be organized for such service."

At the same hearings, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was asked by Ludlow about training of colored people in the navy. He also was asked about a suggestion for training Negroes for aviation and general naval service in the Virgin Islands.

"That goes into the very heart of naval policy, and I have not gone far enough into it to answer that question," Knok replied.

When Ludlow insisted upon some answer for the record, Knox said that "no such proposition is being considered at the present time." Ludlow then pointed out that a number of colored leaders have complained that the door to naval training is closed to them and that Negroes cannot enlist in the navy.

A Negro Statement

B'ham News
8-12-40
B'ham. Ala.

At a meeting of more than 100 Southern Negro leaders in Georgia a resolution was passed demanding that Negroes be permitted to share in the work of national defense "in proportion to population." Note that they did not express mere willingness to do their part; they demanded that a full share of the load be laid upon them.

How far these leaders represent their race no one can determine with mathematical accuracy, but most observers familiar with the situation are satisfied that they speak for a large proportion of the Negro population. Some of the more addlepated native Communists have dreamed of detaching the Negro from his loyalty to this country; and some foreign commentators have actually predicted that if any really desperate emergency arose the United States would have trouble with its Negro citizens. But here is a statement which bespeaks among Negroes a desire to share to the full in the obligations and responsibilities toward which all elements in the nation are preparing to face up. Such an attitude is not the less welcome because it was to have been expected from the beginning.—Baltimore Sun.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier - 7-13-40
Pittsburgh Pa.

Having miraculously survived my recent tank attack on the "Five for France" movement dedicated to collecting nickels from undergraduates in Negro colleges for aid to Senegalese soldiers, Dr. Mercer Cook, chairman of "Five for France," launches a vigorous counter-offensive. He writes:

"First I must thank you for the publicity which you have given our campaign for the French Negro soldiers. Since your scathing denunciation of the project, we have received several generous contributions.

"To many Negroes who know France, that country represents more than boulevard cafes, absinthe, and blondes. Undoubtedly the French, being human, have often fallen short of their ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity. The ideal has existed and persisted, however, and countless Frenchmen have attempted to attain it.

"In your article you set yourself up as a competent judge of France's cultural contribution. Many who are at least equally qualified seem to disagree with you.

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"What is more important—", the learned Doctor continues, "and what you and your ilk fail to realize—is that there is a difference between French and German imperialism. Your follow-up article even indicates that because all is not perfect in the United States, a Hitler-controlled government would hardly be more unjust to Negroes than the present regime. How long do you suppose the Nazis would tolerate your weekly masterpieces?

"In short, Mr. Schuyler, there are those of us who feel that France has been relatively more humane to Negroes than Germany; who believe that the French Negro soldier is entitled to an expression of racial sympathy; and who are all the more certain that their cause is just since they have found you on the other side of the fence. This does not necessarily mean that they are blind to conditions at home or indifferent about correcting them.

"I write you not as the spokesman for this group, but merely as an individual who would like to see you use your irony to better advantage."

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It is evident from Dr. Cook's opening paragraph that "Views and Reviews" is a powerful medium, having been the means of obtaining "several generous contributions" to aid France's black soldiers. No wonder he thanks me. Others take notice. A knock from me may actually be a boost.

Unconvincing is his second paragraph. The mere fact that the French have lofty ideals and that "countless" of them have attempted to attain those ideals, scarcely alters the hard fact that France acquired and has retained her grip on black Africa by the same methods by which imperial Germany crushed the Cameroons and her other African colonies. We are dealing here with conditions, not theories. French imperialism has been warring on African civilization for a century, disrupting native life, ravishing women, slaughtering countless thousands in forced labor. The beds of French railroads and highways in Africa are paved with the bones of hapless Negroes, as even white French writers admit.

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Americans have an ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity, too. But to what extent is it practically applied when it comes to the submerged Negro? Georgia swarms with churches dedicated to carrying forward the principles of Jesus Christ and the ideals of Christianity, and yet there are countless black victims of white Georgia terrorism via lynching, malnutrition, brutality and all the other evils flowing from ostracism, degradation-by-law and votelessness. What is true of Georgia is true in varying degree of the rest of "The Land of the Free." I only single out Georgia because it is Dr. Cook's place of residence. There are as many white Americans as there are "countless Frenchmen" striving to attain the ideal, and they deserve credit for it. But they are not striving hard enough to greatly temper the indifference and brutality of the majority. Doubtless there are many of the same kind of people in Nazi Germany. Indeed, it was the Social Democrats who denounced the German terror in the African colonies under the Kaiser's regime. And the German liberals upheld them. The same was true in Belgium, where Vandervelde led the fight on those responsible for the Congo atrocities, and rallied Belgian liberals and radicals. In England it has been the same story. The civilized few objected in vain.

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Dr. Cook is naive in supposing that there is any fundamental difference in imperialism: French, German, Dutch, Belgian, British, Portuguese, Japanese or American. Indeed, it is astonishing how imperialistic procedures parallel each other. They are all messy in the beginning when "bandits" have to be suppressed and liquidated. Then they are gradually scrubbed up and made "efficient" with society nicely stratified. imperialists on top, aided by soldiers, prists, teachers and handpicked Uncle Toms, and the submerged masses, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed, scuffling at the bottom of the heap. This is the picture in Hawaii, in India, in Africa, in the East Indies or in the Wall-Street bossed Central and South American "democracies."

To quibble about which of these robber gangs is the more humane is to only stimulate bitter ironic laughter. To what extent would the Negroes of Brownsville, Tenn., be better off or worse under Hitler, Goering, et al?

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How long the Nazis would "tolerate my weekly masterpieces" would depend on my expressed attitude toward their philosophy of government and the tenseness of the military or political situation. With all the talk about democracy, every intelligent person knows that if under our present form of government I began actively denouncing the democratic forms and philisophy and urging the establishment here of a Hitleresque regime, I would be tolerated only briefly. Tolerance everywhere is only exercised in the face of confidence and security. With America becoming more hysterical and uncertain in the face of totalitarian advances, it is hard to say how long freedom of speech will be permitted. Even now it is barely tolerated unless one is echoing pro-British propaganda.

The white press has always exercised a certain ban against free-speaking Negro writers. It simply will not take certain types of articles or stories that might "offend" white readers. It is doubtful if the Negro press would protect writers who aroused the hostility of the powers-that-be. There are literally hundreds of sacred cows that writers in our "democracy" must not touch.

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My irony could be used to no better advantage than to ridicule Negroes who gather nickels to succor the unwilling black tools of French imperialism who, when they are discharged and returned to Africa, will be assigned as chiefs to various villages to "stool" on their brethren. I repeat that if it is a matter of merely helping black soldiers who are risking death on battlefields, why not also collect coins for the black warriors of Mussolini in East Africa or for the native black British levies opposing them. Why send packets only to the French blacks? What about gathering a fund to fight discrimination against Negroes in the "democratic" U. S. Army?

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Britain Attacked Savagely

Rome-Berlin Axis Seems Ready To Unleash Forces

Daily World

By THE SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

7-?-40

While German air fighters assaulted virtually every corner of Great Britain Friday the United States continued preparedness efforts when President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson decided to give federal training to four divisions of the National Guard "as soon as possible."

The guardsmen will also be trained in modern mechanized warfare, including seven anticraft regiments and to a number of harbor-defense regiments.

The announcement was made by Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early, who amplified his statement to say that training of the guard could not be undertaken until congress gave its consent.

Period of training and the proposed time to start the plan were not estimated by the proponents.

NAZIS IN SAVAGE ATTACKS

Germany's savage attacks on Britain from Scotland to the southeast left a large number of persons dead. Nazi leaders claimed huge successes in the U-boat campaign to starve the British into submission.

The Rome-Berlin axis seemed ready to unleash the total war machine against Britain. Only Adolf Hitler and his close associates are said to know when the full war machine power will be unleashed.

Britain bombed German positions in Holland and France in return for the invasions of the islands.

BRITISH WILL ACT, REPORT

Courier

7-13-40

Pittsburgh Pa

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The French West Indies were threatened with direct involvement in the European war this week as the result of Great Britain's use of force in the attempted seizure of French warships.

The possibility of a naval encounter in American waters became a distinct threat when it was revealed by U.S. Naval authorities here that a large portion of the French Navy has been operating from a West Indies base at Martinique.

Although the number of French vessels based there was not announced, the fleet is known to include a number of cruisers, submarines and other units which have been maintaining a patrol and convoy service off the coast of Brazil and other South American countries.

The British Navy is expected to attack these French ships if their commenders decline either to scuttle the vessels or turn them over to British authorities. Several of the cruisers and submarines are reported to have sailed for Africa where they plan to surrender to the Germans under the Petain agreement.

Hitler Drives Rene Maran into Hiding

Afro-American

Noted French Novelist Said Without Funds

7-13-40

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rene Maran, celebrated colored French author of "Batouala," the "Book of the Brush" and other novels, is now in hiding somewhere in France.

An outspoken critic of Hitlerism, M. Maran would be a rich catch for the Gestapo.

In two letters sent via the Clipper from Bordeaux on June 18, M. Maran tells of his desperate condition.

Fled Paris

Early last month, when the Germans were moving closer and closer to Paris, he and his wife were fortunate enough to obtain railroad transportation to Bordeaux. They were crowded like sardines with fourteen others into a compartment intended for six people.

Afro-American 7-13-40

Money Runs Low

With banks closed and the chaotic conditions which accompanied the French capitulation, M. Maran had funds sufficient to last him only two weeks.

His letters appeal to his American friends and readers of "Batouala" to help him through his ordeal, giving an address to which money can be sent.

"I shall kill myself before I let the Nazis get me," he writes. Acquaintances of the noted author are confident that this is hardly an idle threat.

An effort to raise funds which will enable him to leave France is being led by Prof. Mercer Cook of Atlanta University. Contributions may be mailed to him at Box 267, Atlanta, Ga.

Senegalese Won't Fight For England

Courier-7-13-40

By GEORGE PADMORE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LONDON, England, July 11.—(An exclusive Courier ble dispatch)—Although there were few, if any, Senegase among the French colonials evacuated from Dunkirk rly in June, hundreds of the black African fighters were ded on English soil after the nch broke with the British and d for an armistice with the mans.

Many of these Senegalese sharphooters have already embarked for Africa on English ships.

They were given the option of joining the French Legion under General de Gaulle, leader of free Frechmen, or of being repatriated. They chose to return to Africa after the situation was explained to them.

Senegalese landed in England were bitter against the French and particularly, Pierre Laval, new foreign minister, whom they regard as the betrayer of Ethiopia.

4,000 AFRICANS REQUIRED FOR SERVICE

JUL 6 1940

Here is a summary of a statement which the Government issued on the recruitment of Natives for the protection of certain parts of the Union.

The Government records its appreciation of the many and constant offers which the Natives of the Union have made to help in the protection of the country against aggression.

JUL 6 1940

The unanimity of these offers is all the more remarkable when we realise that continuous subversive efforts have been made to seduce the Natives from their allegiance to the Union and its constitutional Government.

Bantu World

These subversive efforts have been opposed by the Natives under their own leaders. The Natives have exhibited a steady and unvarying patriotism and sense of duty, which has always served the country well in troublous times.

Johannesburg

It has now become possible to acknowledge the Natives' offers of service. The personnel employed in the protection of vital spots and essential services within the Union requires considerable strengthening. At present these duties are being carried out by personnel

support offered by the Natives

action and control the general

to whose sane and level-headed

which might to some extent be made available for more active military work. Unless the additional strength required is found from some new source, further inroads must be made into the active personnel of the Defence Force.

JUL 6 1940

The official statement proceeds:-

"The Government has accordingly decided to recruit 4,000 Natives for the purpose of assisting in guarding such places in the Union as it is necessary to protect.

"The recruiting, suitably distributed throughout the four Provinces, will be carried out by the Department of Native Affairs assisted by the Chiefs and Headmen and their readiness to give proof of their public spirit is very largely due.

S. Africa

"The details of the service now proposed will be communicated to all concerned in due course."

This is a beginning. It will be followed by other steps if they are deemed advisable.

"In order to forestall misrepresentation and prevent possible misunderstanding, it is to be clearly understood that Natives will not be placed on guard over, or in charge of Europeans—enemy subjects or otherwise—nor will they be equipped with arms of precision. They will be under European officers and supported at their posts by armed European detachments to any necessary extent. Their arms will be those normally carried by Native police."

JUL 6 1940

TO FIGHT UNTIL RIGHT PREVAILS, VOWS EMPEROR

Courier

7-27-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Selassie Reaches Alexandria, Egypt, on British Fighting Plane—Leaves Message to World Renewing Ethiopia's Will to Fight for Freedom.

LONDON, Eng., July 25. (By Cable)—Having flown no stop across German-occupied France in a plane unaccompanied by fighting craft, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was in the Egyptian Sudan this week rallying resistance against Italy, it was revealed Friday.

The Emperor arrived in Alexandria on June 26 in a plane which carried his eldest son and two membes of his cabinet-in-exile. His trip from England to Alexandria was kept a strict secret.

Thousands of Ethiopians, including members of the royal family, had fled to Egypt following the conquest of their country in 1936. These wariors have been mobilized by their ruler to aid the British troops there who are out-numbered by the Italian forces.

Haile Selassie's arrival off the east coast of Africa indicates that the War Ministry here was already working upon his repatriation and a military plan for the Anglo-Ethiopian forces in East Africa when assurance was given to the Pittsburgh Courier three weeks ago by Alfred Duff Cooper, minister of information, that England included Ethiopia among those invaded States she is determined to restore.

SELASSIE LEAVES MESSAGE TO WORLD

Just before his departure from England on a British airship, Haile Selassie left the following message, just published, to the British people:

"From the moment I left Ethiopia four years ago following the predatory and cruel onslaught on my country by Italy, I have never wavered in the belief that sooner or later the time would come when an opportunity would present itself for the avenging of my country.

"That time has now come. By declaring war against the Allied powers which were then so friendly to myself and to my country, and have remained so, Italy has set the seal on her own doom and has provided my people the moment to strike for the recapture of our country and the establishment once more of our freedom and independence.

SHALL FIGHT UNTIL WRONG IS VANQUISHED

7-27-40
Pittsburgh Pa

"I can say without hesitation that already every advantage is being taken of this opportunity, and that, like all the indigenous population of Africa, we shall fight with the utmost tenacity until wrong has been vanquished, right has triumphed and Abyssinia is once more a free and independent nation.

"When the Italians marched into our country, we, a small and peace-loving people, were totally unprepared for war on such a scale as that which was immediately waged.

"My soldiers fought magnificently.

"Out-numbered, unequipped to match the weapons and the mobile land and aerial power of our enemy, our towns were reduced to ruin by aerial bombardment to which we could hardly reply.

THIS WAR TO TEST ITALY'S METTLE

"In the end, our brave fighting men, forced back by sheer weight of over-powering armed might were compelled to retreat to the remote hills and mountains.

"The result of the Italian war on Ethiopia was therefore no index to Italy's capacity to fight against nations as strong as or stronger than herself, and there is little doubt that in naval, military aerial and economic fields, she is bound within a measurable space of time to find herself in a much less favorable position than she enjoyed when she so ruthlessly brought battle and death and destruction upon my people and my country.

"Despite the months and years that have elapsed since the Italians overcame our effective resistance and established themselves in Ethiopia, my people have never given up the struggle against them.

"There has been constant fighting between small Ethiopian forces and Italian soldiers. The country has never been really conquered by Italy.

RECALLS THAT HE DID NOT ABDICATE

"As for myself, let it be remembered that I have not abdicated and have never renounced my title to my ancient throne.

"Four years ago, I declared:

" 'If there is justice in this world—and I know there is—then I shall some day in God's own good time and when He considers it suitable and fitting, once again sit on the throne of Solomon.'

"God's time is now at hand.

"There has never been an atom of doubt in the minds of the native population of Africa as to who among the great powers is the best friend of those peoples.

PRAISES BRITAIN AS COLONIAL RULER

"Britain, by her example in colonization and living in amity with the people of her great empire and, incidentally, with those on its borders, people who retain their freedom and independence, has been a pattern.

"For four years I have known intimately the friendly spirit of the British people, as their guest. When it became necessary for me to depart temporarily from my beloved country, it was to Britain that I came, and it is here that I have since enjoyed the hospitality of a traditionally hospitable land.

"This is some which, when my country is restored to its old dignity and standing as an independent state and once again I rule a free people, I shall never forget."

NEW COLORED UNITS TO BE ORGANIZED

The Guardian

7-27-40
Boston, Mass.

Atty. Julian D. Rainey has received the following letter from Chas. Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic National Convention:

Demorcatic National Committee
National Press Building
Washington
Charles Michelson
Director of Publiicty

July 23, 1940

Mr. Julian D. Rainey
20 Pemberton Square
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear. Mr. Rainey:

I believe you called my attention to a report concerning our colored groups I called the War Department's attention to the matter and received a reply, of which the following is an extract:

7-27-40

"All existing colored units of the army are now at full peace-time strength. However, under the 375,000 set-up, there will be several colored units organized, called for 4,595 additional colored men to form the following units:

1 155mm. gun regiment
2 Coast Artillery gun battalions, AA
1 Engineer regiment
12 Quartermaster truck companies
1 Chemical company."

CHAS. MICHELSON

THE REAL TROUBLE

Globe + Independent

By Gordon B. Hancock for ANP.

8-2-40
Nashville Tenn

Today we read that Great Britain with her back to the wall is acclaiming Ethiopia as her ally. The Ethiopia that was sacrificed a few years ago is now hailed as her comrade in arms. Great promises which she will never fulfill are being vouchsafed unto Ethiopia in the hope that even the little help that Ethiopia may render in her prostrate condition, may relieve some of Britain's pressure. When a socalled mighty nation like Britain seeks help from poor Ethiopia whom she betrayed before the startled gaze of a wondering world, things must be serious indeed.

It all goes to show what England is at heart. Aside from its great protestations about its contributions to western civilization; aside from its pretenses at international paternalism, the fact must be faced that Britain has done her share of the dirty work in this world. Germany is not the only international danger this world must deal with. After the French bore the brunt of the fighting on the First World War's western front, England imposed upon Germany a shameful peace, and it is this that largely made Adolph Hitler possible. It is safe to say that Hitler was "made-in-Britain." When Britain recognized Haile Selassie as the ruler of an empire that was sacrificed on the altar of international duplicity, we get an idea of the real trouble with the modern world.

For quite a hundred years Britain has ruled the waves and the miles and the modern world is largely of her making. The heart of Britain can best be seen in her recent transactions with Ethiopia. To proclaim as ally one recently betrayed by her is the height of international hypocrisy. In other words, Britain can **USE** Ethiopia now and she so proceeds. Britain used France for many generations to bear the brunt of her fighting, and now that France is no more, she turns to puny Ethiopia whom she stood by and saw despoiled. She stood idly by and saw a cripple struck down by a giant and offered no succor.

It is this kind of spirit that has brought damnation to Europe. It is this kind of spirit that will ever make the nations mourn. It is this kind of spirit that will keep this world peopled with Hitlers. So we are justified in saying that the real trouble with Europe today is that it has been largely ruled by a nation that will **USE** even those whom she has betrayed. Britain is not interested in the restoration of Selassie's kingdom but in the preservation of her own hegemony. **THE REAL TROUBLE.**

LITTLE PLACE FOR RACE CONSCIOUSNESS IN FRANCE

Bee
7-28-40
Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25—Special—There is little place for race consciousness in the philosophy of the French people, Professor Louis Achille of the Howard University faculty told students at an Atlanta University smmer school assembly this week. There is an absence of race pride in French civilization and culture which is a result of humanism and a belief in the oneness of human nature, the speaker informed the large audience. In France, resemblances rather than differences are stressed, and the point of view of the people is almost like a religion, which is the reason so many foreigners consider France a part of them, he declared.

Professor Achille was speaking on the subject "A French Negro Looks at the War." A native of Martinique, French West Indies, he was educated on the Island and at the University of Paris. For the past two summers he has been visiting professor of French at the Atlanta University Summer School.

With such a philosophy as the French possess, the speaker declared it is not difficult to see why the majority of French Negroes have gone willingly into the war. To these people, a love of France gives a warmth of enthusiasm to performance of their duty and protection of their interests. Contrasting this condition with the American Negro situation, Professor Achille stated that the presence of so many varied peoples in this country, with all competing to become well-to-do, has caused an exploiting of differences in order to eliminate competitors. Thus to defend himself, the speaker continued, the American Negro has found himself race conscious, thereby stressing again the very differences which facilitate his persecution. This situation he compared to France, which to some extent has become totalitarian, in order to fight the totalitarian Axis partners.

Continuing the race angle of his address, the speaker stated that in France, races are not in direct contact, and differences in civic status only tend to cover up or suppress the need for what might be racial differences. Hence it [illegible] to understand the attitude [illegible] French Negro to be strong[illegible] patriotic.

Of the French defeat by Hitler, Professor Achille asserted that the Colonials do not feel they have been beaten, but rather that they have not had a chance fully to fight their own battle. There is danger in the crumbling of the old order, which though none too good, he stated, may be replaced by one stressing race emphasis and discrimination. If France collapsed, he declared, it is not because its motto is wrong, but because it has not been fully applied, nationally or internationally.

Speaking on the possibilities of a union which might have been brought about between the British and French Empires, Professor Achille stated that if the French Negro would strive to gain for other Negroes the rights they themselves have enjoyed, borrowing the good traits of British Negroes, this civilization would ultimately go beyond this union to reach Negroes and colored races everywhere, "thanks to a triple principle which they fought for with their white fellow-soldiers freely, equally, fraternity." This principle the speaker declared to be a world solution of injustice and hatred.

Acme

THE BLACK EAGLE
. . . escaped to glory.

FINLAND

Time

Return from the Wars

7-15-40

Tough, erect little Oscar Penttila (pr nounced Pen-te-la) was born in Finlar 37 years ago. Like many another Finni youngster, he went to Germany for military training during World War I. helped chase the Russians out of Finland in 1918. Five years later he turned up in Mexico, fought on the losing side of a revolution, fled to the U. S. Battle-hardened at 20, he became successively a mechanic in Galveston, Tex., a chauffeur in Manhattan. Last December he smelled powder again, quit his job, went off to fight the Russians in Finland once more. Last week he was back with a story.

When the *Gripsholm* landed him and 69 other volunteers in Finland, Oscar Penttila was straightway re-enrolled as a captain, given a battalion which included 20 other U. S. volunteers. They went out on 58 ski patrols, fought Russians 40 times, lost one dead and three wounded. Of some 500 U. S. and Canadian volunteers (including expatriate Finns) who got to Finland, about 40 saw front-line fighting, 14 were killed. Some were unfit for soldiering. Many needed training, were still getting it at camps in northern Finland when the war ended. In Finnish towns where they were sent to await shipment home, the volunteers were so royally treated that many stayed put.

Last week the Finnish freighter *Mathilda Thordén* brought Oscar Penttila home from the wars. Jammed aboard the freighter were 109 returning volunteers, 18 Jewish refugees—and a stink which immediately wafted through the Manhattan press. While most of them went quietly on their way, a handful of the returning warriors growled that they had been shamefully treated: they were fed "slops" from a rolling army field kitchen on the main deck, had to sleep in the ship's suffocating hold.

All united in a common dislike for a brown-skinned, fabulous figure who appeared on deck in a navy blue uniform, well loaded with gold braid and perfume: Harlem's Hubert Fauntleroy ("Black Eagle") Julian, who had previously distinguished himself by crashing the Emperor of Ethiopia's airplane. His critics on the *Mathilda Thordén* averred that Pilot Julian 1) had arrived in Finland 13 days after the war ended; 2) even if he was a commissioned captain (as he had Finnish papers to prove), he had no right to wear a Finnish military attaché's uniform. Captain (erstwhile "Colonel") Julian nevertheless kept his uniform, escaped to glory in Harlem.

PROBLEMS OF CONSCRIPTION

Age
8-3-40
New York, N.Y.

CONGRESS IS DEBATING a bill that will if it becomes a law. make compulsory a year's military training for young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years. It is estimated that more than a million men will be under arms at one time under this plan and on a proportional basis this would mean 100,000 or more Negroes in training.

Among Negroes in the North there will be many who will oppose the setting up of separate training camps for these Negro soldiers, but since the majority will be drafted from the South and will be trained there, we expect that the War Department will follow the plan used in the last war of setting up special units of Negroes rather than integrating them into units already established. Under a plan of integrating the Negroes into established units, there would be little opportunity of training and advancement for Negro commissioned officers, but under the plan used in 1917-18 there would also be a special Officers Training Camp for Negroes as well as two or more full divisions of Negro troops.

In addition the Navy Department would have to abandon its present policy of accepting Negroes only as mess-attendants since there would be more Negroes drafted into this branch of the service than is needed for this particular type of work. Opportunity would be given for training as mechanics in both the Navy and Air corps of the two branches of the service.

It is the duty of all citizens to answer the call of their country whenever there is danger, and we can all be of greater service if we are trained and prepared. We believe that the discipline obtained through this compulsory military training will be especially valuable to the Negro youth, many of whom have been unable to find work in the past few years.

Race leaders should take the larger view of this conscription law and instead of quibbling over what camps the Negroes will be trained in should insist that we be given a proportional number of trainees in all branches of the service.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

U. S. Participation In War Urged By Bishop!

Urging that the United States abandon "pseudo-neutrality" and "sham neutrality," to help the Allies, first with wealth and supplies, and then, if necessary, with lives, Bishop Henry W. Hobson, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio, told the annual diocesan convention at Christ Church yesterday that "there can be no neutrality when it comes to our attitude as Christians.

"Can we sit still in the pseudo-neutrality and run the great danger of having a Nazi victory destroy the liberty of free peoples until all life is subordinated under the rule of dictatorship, and every value embodied in Western civilization by the Christian faith is wiped out?" Bishop Hobson asked. ****

Scoring those who say that our country must not run any danger of becoming involved because our duty is to preserve the great values of civilization, Bishop Hobson said that "such smug hypocrisy may be good isolationist policy, but from a Christian point of view it would offend every principle of the Gospel.

The Bishop then quoted from a recent statement, which he had signed and which, he said in part, expressed the convictions that he had reached:

"We urge that the United States immediately enlist its moral and material resources in support of the Allied nations. We believe that such assistance offers the best hope of avoiding either military involvement in this war, or a later single-handed encounter with victorious totalitarian powers, east and west," the statement said.

"Certainly for our country there has been only a sham neutrality," Bishop Hobson continued. "For two years more than 50 per cent of Japan's war materials were supplied by us. Since the European markets were cut off last fall we have helped Japan by increasing our shipments of war materials to over 80 per cent of the total need.

"Gasoline has gone to Italy in order that Mussolini's son might more easily fly his plane over the Ethiopians and have the sensation he described of dropping bombs into the huddled crowds and seeing their bodies torn into mangled bits like a rose bursting into bloom.

"Let us not forget that he were a party to this frightful blasphemy. To this I must add that I for one cannot except the position that we should help the Allies with wealth and supplies and then imply that in case of need for men we would refuse to send them. This would mean taking a position of 'we believe your cause is right, we want to help you and will risk our money, but not our lives."—Enquirer.

HAILE SELASSIE GOES TO LONDON TO WATCH

Ethiopian Emperor May Act for Freeing of His People

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11—The exiled Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Seassie, reappeared on the scene today after four years of obscurity in an apparent attempt to regain his throne. On the news that Italy had entered the war he left his home in Bath, England, and hurried to London.

He is keeping in close touch with latest developments in the war and is considering the possibility of issuing a statement, which may contain a message to his people.

Haile Selasie has all along kept up the title of Emperor while living here, despite Britain's recognition of Italy's conquest. His equerry said today that, while the Emperor was not prepared to make any statement immediately, it could be said he fully realized what the intervention of Italy in the European war might mean to his people in Ethiopia.

Haile Selassie landed in England in June, 1936, with his daughter, Princess Sahia; his sons, the Crown Prince and Duke Harrar, and General Ras Kassa. In the last few years he has lived in almost frugal style in a suburban district of Bath. He has discarded his picturesque long-flowing black cloak and his black derby for an overcoat and Homburg hat.

Harlem Branch YCL Recruits 17 in 10 Days

Daily Worker

Combats War Hysteria with Pre-Convention Membership Drive

6-10-40

Under the slogan, "we are not interested in the Maginot and Siegfried line, we are going to crack the Mason and Dixon line," the James Ashford Branch of the Young Communist League has rallied 17 new recruits to their ranks in 10 days, Howard Johnson, Branch president, announced yesterday.

The Branch, situated in the heart of Harlem, is now conducting an intensive campaign to combat the war propaganda let loose by the Roosevelt administration. "Not a dime, not a man for the army," marks the highnote of their campaign. Attempts made by the administration to recruit the Negro youth into the war machine have been unsuccessful. As one member aptly stated, "You can count the number of Harlem recruits on your fingers."

REMEMBER LAST WAR

"Why should I die for my country when I can't live for it?" declared another. "What we need is jobs, not arms," he added.

One of the girl members pointed out that in the last World War Negro soldiers were given the most menial work. "They were given the dirty end of everything. And the same thing will happen again today if the United States enters the war."

Most of the Harlem youth feel the same way. They want jobs not arms. They want to break down the discrimination that prevents them from living a healthy and happy life.

"Those who wish to prevent us from bettering our conditions and who are now inciting the war hysteria are the real fifth columnists," declared Howard Johnson. "We who struggle 24 hours a day to raise our families are the real patriots," the Branch president added.

In conjunction with neighborhood groups, the Branch is now conducting an intensive campaign for jobs for the unemployed youth. They are also active participants in a campaign against the Bell Telephone Company's consistent refusal to employ Negro girls.

Among the 17 new recruits are NYA workers, industrial youth, unemployed workers and one amateur boxer. All typical Americans. All determined not to be an imperialistic scape goat.

The membership drive was launched in preparation for the New York State Convention of the Young Communist League which will convene June 14, at the Manhattan Oddfellows Hall, 105 East 106th St. To date New York State has recruited 1,000 new youth to the fight for peace and socialism.

Preparations are now being made for a pre-Convention meeting with all the outstanding Harlem youth leaders, who will convene Sunday, June 9, to discuss the vital subject of the "Negro Youth and War."

The Destiny Of Italy

N.Y. Post 6-11-40

Choosing the moment carefully, and waiting until the grip of the German invasion is closing around Paris, Mussolini has declared war upon the Allies. "Our conscience," said Il Duce in making the announcement yesterday, "is perfectly tranquil."

The tranquillity of Mussolini's conscience, which would seem to be due to lack of exercise on the part of that organ, is probably not matched by any similar mental complacency.

The Italian dictator has undoubtedly weighed the prospects carefully. He would not attack France until he felt reasonably sure that the French were already beaten. He would not send his third-rate army against a superior people until he saw that the German drive had weighted the odds heavily in his favor. He would not challenge British naval power in the Mediterranean until he believed that Great Britain would soon have to abandon this area in any case. But still Mussolini is not sure.

He lays great stress on his desire to limit Italy's war-making to being present at the kill. He asks Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt to notice that the Italian hyena intends only to attack the wounded lion. That Fascist sense of chivalry which was apparent in the conquest of Ethiopia, the seizure of Albania, and the intervention in Spain is again uppermost. It dictates extreme caution about hitting anybody, no matter how small, who might have both hands free to hit back. But still Mussolini is not sure.

He is not sure because there can be no certainty as to how Italy will profit from the contemptible course on which its dictator has launched this once much loved and respected nation. The outcome does not depend on the additional sacrifices now to be exacted from the Italian people. It does not depend on what poorly-defended territory they can seize, or on how well or ill they fight. Italian destiny, to which Mussolini refers so incessantly, has little or no relationship to what Il Duce does. It depends much more on what Hitler wants.

In choosing his course Mussolini has shown the cunning of a small mind. He has done his best to put Germany under obligations by capitalizing to the utmost on his nuisance value. Now he is trying to confirm those obligations by declaring war when, as he figures, there is a minimum of risk and a maximum of profit involved.

But whether this sly plan works out to Italy's advantage is for Germany, not Mussolini, to decide. Win, lose or draw, Italy will remain an inferior, satellite power. All of Il Duce's bombast, his posturing and strutting over 20 years, have in the upshot only served to confirm that sorry fact.

To be a satellite of Nazi Germany, seizing what Hitler is willing to let him seize, is the best for which Mussolini can hope. The worst that he must fear is something very different. For all the agony of the situation, for all the punishment they have taken, the Allies are as yet far from beaten.

Italy is vulnerable and Italy is weak. Moreover there is not a single nation, including Germany, which has or can have the slightest respect for Mussolini's devious and degrading leadership. At the moment Il Duce's rodomontade may elicit cheers from the Roman mob. But still the Fascist chieftain is not sure about his gamble.

ALLIES' PLIGHT IS CAUSED BY 'DOUBLE CROSS'

Herr Hitler Fooled Them By Striking West Instead Of East

Defender

By METZ T. P. LOCHARD
Foreign Editor

6/15/40

Chicago Ill

"I stand before you as the last bulwark of constitutional government. I plead not for Ethiopia alone but as well for the security of other nations whose sovereignty and independence may be blotted out by force of superior arms. The fate of Ethiopia may well be that of other autonomous states. You may forget what you did here, but history will record your deed and the world will remember your acts." Thus spoke Emperor Haile Selassie before the full assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in June, 1936.

Only four years have elapsed since these prophetic words fell from the lips of the diminutive Ethiopian monarch. In that short space of time Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium have lost their autonomy and independence. France and England are today engaged in a mighty struggle to protect their sovereignty.

Second Cataclysm

The world is passing through its second cataclysm in less than a quarter of a century since the first world war halted the onward progress of an era that gave promise of being one of the most brilliant in the annals of mankind.

Shocking and distressing as this reality may be now that the four horsemen of the Apocalypse are galloping again, the principal actors in the theatre of war can scarcely, especially the Allies, plead for sympathy on the basis they were unaware of the direction in which events of increasing gravity and magnitude were leading.

Accustomed as they are to foretell ominous shadows and interpret the slightest ripple on diplomatic waters, the British and French foreign offices had had enough warnings and ample time to prepare for the storm. That they were almost totally unprepared for the ordeal that is sapping their vitality is demonstrated by the present course of events. To attribute such unpreparedness to inept diplomacy pursued by decadent and decaying states as many uncritical observers do, is to miss the whole point.

Both Quai d'Orsay and 10 Downing street where French and British foreign policy is formulated knew the restless mentality of the Teutons and their open avowal to scrap the Treaty of Versailles. Had not Hitler outlined boldly in "Mein Kampf" his plans for territorial expansion of the Third Reich, the redivision of the African colonies and unbounded extension of Germany's sphere of political and economic influences.

The Triumph of Naziism

British diplomacy strained every available means to induce Hitler to center his attack in the East and fight Russia. With Lady Astor, the guardian angel of the inexorable Cliveden set, working ceaselessly for the triumph of Naziism over Communism, both Neville Chamberlain and his predecessor, Stanley Baldwin, made concession after concession to the former Austrian paperhanger, Adolf Hitler. It was no secret that the British foreign office was inspired and influenced by Lady Astor into whose dexterous hands Baldwin and Chamberlain were mere putty.

Defender 6/15/40 Chicago, Ill.

The fear of Communism together with a congenital love for the Germans served reactionary Britons admirably in their efforts to convince English metropolitan public opinion that Stalin and not Hitler was the sworn enemy of the British empire and all that it stood for. So long had Britain entertained hope for a smashing German offensive against Russia that she had come to believe in the security of her own position. Her diplomats had worked feverishly toward that end while officials in London avoided all semblance of amity between the British Lion and the Russian Bear.

It was British diplomacy and intrigue that kept Dr. Benes from accepting Russian assistance during the Czechoslovakian crisis. Moscow was willing to give military aid to the Czechs, though the pact guaranteeing the sovereignty of the Czech republic, to which France and Russia wee rsignitories stipulated that Russia was to cime to Czechoslovakia's aid only if France fulfilled her military obligations to the Czechs. France, as we all know, did not fulfill her commitments. Why? Because Chamberlain warned her that such a course of action would find her without the support of the British empire.

Inherited Legacy

France's economic weakness — a legacy inherited from the first world war—caused her to follow almost blindly the perilous course on which British diplomacy had embarked. Thus Quai D'Orsay, since the assassination of the astute French foreign minister, Louis Barthou, in Marseilles, in 1932, reflected more the attitude of Downing street than French traditional policy in facing objective reality.

The non-intervention policy formulated by Leon Blum during the Spanish conflict enabled Britain and France to deny aid to Loyalist Spain while Germany and Italy openly supplied men, planes and tanks to General Francisco Franco. Russia's manifest interest in the fate of the Spanish people's constitutional government cancelled British sympathy for the cause of Republican Spain. British and French merchant ships were sunk at will in the Mediterranean by so-called phantom submarines whose identity in reality

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IF HITLER WINS

Christian Recorder

It is high time for us to think seriously about what is happening in Europe. The German hordes are on the march. Nation after nation has fallen before the Hitlerian mailed fist. The embattled German hosts are preparing to invade England, their arch enemy. A rational thinker would scarcely say the feat is impossible. Many said the Maginot line was impregnable.

8-1-40

Should Hitler win his attitude toward the United States would be questionable. This country sympathizes with England and defeated France. The logic in the equation would make the Reich and Uncle Sam hostile. It is a known fact that the Reich hates Jews and Negroes. In this regard large areas of this country are partly pro German. Unfortunately the democracies for the most part, consumed their energy trying to keep the Negro down. May as well try to sweep the ocean back with a broom. A Hitler victory, and an humbling of the United States would result in the expulsion of all Jews and a confiscation of their wealth. The Negro church would be proscribed. The race re-enslaved, and their property taken. Our men would be immolated. Living conditions for Negroes would be in general as they are in the deep South, or in South Africa under the union Jack.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The hope of the race in the United States is to fight to help preserve the government. As much as we hate war, that is the way out. But we want discrimination abolished in the armed forces of the country. If we are good enough to die for the flag we are good enough to live for it like other people. If we are required to pay taxes, we should help say how the tax money should be spent.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

INTEGRATION OF NEGROES INTO ALL BRANCHES SOUGHT

Pittsburgh Pa
Aug 17 1940

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Complete integration of the Negro into all branches of the U.S. military and naval service was urged Friday in a resolution adopted by the New York State Progressive Baptist Convention at the close of its annual meeting here at Mt. Moriah Baptist church.

The convention also urged immediate passage by Congress of the Federal Anti-Lynching bill. Speaking of the army-navy resolution, Rev. A. L. Roach, field secretary of the National Baptist Association of America, declared:

"This is no time to continue the old custom of selecting men to defend the country in an emergency according to the pigmentation of their skin or their racial identity."

At the close of the convention, Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville revealed that the Progressive Baptists will form a nucleus for an eastern drive to increase the membership of the National Baptist Assn. of America which the noted Tennessee minister heads.

Dr. Boyd also promised close cooperation with the Progressive Baptist Young People's Union and Sunday School Congress which was organized at Thursday's session. The Rev. R. D. Brown was elected president of this branch, and Miss Kathryn Houston and Miss E. P. Jones, secretaries.

The Rev. S. W. Timms of Brooklyn was re-elected president of the state convention for the eighth consecutive time. Other offices elected included the Revs. C. W. Clark, vice-president; W. C. Clark, second vice-president; W. B. Whitfield, third vice-president; L. S. Taylor, secretary; M. Bishop, corresponding secretary; J. H. Williams, treasurer; K. M. Johnson, superintendent of missions, and ~~F. M. Middleton, missionary.~~

EUROPEAN WAR

MEN AND MATTERS

MUSSOLINI TAKES THE PLUNGE

[illegible]
1940

At length the other European brigand has taken the plunge and linked himself with his fellow-gangster. This is neither more than we expected nor less than we predicted in these pages several months ago. When Hitler met Mussolini at the Brenner Pass we were convinced that they carefully plotted to destroy the democratic states of Europe in order to effectively dominate and exploit the lesser countries of Europe who were too weak to defend themselves from these two enemies of human freedom. We cannot extend any pity to the Italian people they, like the Germans, have only succeeded to the government they deserve. A slave people will always accept a slave condition without question or resistance. This Mussolinian move, which will doubtless be enthusiastically welcomed by Hitler, is only one more nail which has been added to the burial box of their iniquities. Egypt is prepared. Turkey has set her house in order and the other Balkan States will, in our opinion, be not one whit behind their neighbour. Greece, as is well known, cannot forget the rape of the Dodecanesian Islands. Albania may have been seized, but that hardy warrior race cannot be eternally enslaved. Abyssinia, which is still struggling for her freedom must rise again from the ashes of a ruthless and unprovoked invasion. Her Emperor is reported to have left England for his country to assist in its restoration.

The President of the United States has publicly expressed his horror at this latest evidence of the forces of evil, and his country has pledged itself to render every material assistance to the Democracies. In addition there is that powerful factor—THOUGHT. At least nine-tenths of the human family is *Willing* the destruction of these two enemies of mankind and that concentrated *Thought* must reach out to the **Great Thought Which** will see to it that the Enemy of Evil shall not triumph. The way may be long and the path beset with difficulty and danger, but a period must be put to this system of Brigandage and human Enslavement.

Censorship Is Blamed By Cook

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

OCT 6 1940

By MERCER COOK

Once again the brave black men of Senegal have fought for France. The only difference this time is that they have fought for a fascist France which may not have been worth the effort.

General DeGaulle must have had reason to believe that the colony would welcome an opportunity to break away from the Nazi-controlled Vichy government, which has already been compelled to accept Hitler's brutal fascist doctrines. At any rate, this would have seemed a logical deduction. Beneath the surface, however, there are several reasons why the DeGaulle plan miscarried.

CENSORSHIP BLAMED

The first of these reasons is censorship. Few Senegalese actually realize what is taking place in France. Veterans of World War I who may have remained at home this time remember Marshall Petain as a leader who often befriended them in the Battle of Verdun. They simply do not know that he has been forced to bow to the dictates of their arch enemy Hitler.

Colonial officials primarily interested in drawing their monthly salaries have not advised the Senegalese of the barbaric treatment meted out to their betrayed compatriots by the Germans. If a courageous man like the Negro governor Felix Eboue, now leader of the revolt in French Equatorial Africa, had been in charge of Senegal, DeGaulle's expedition would have met a better reception.

NATIVES MISLED

Secondly, the governmental officials now in Senegal convinced the Senegalese that the DeGaulle expedition was, in reality, a British effort to steal the colony away from Frances. For more than one hundred years the Senegalese have been taught that the French are the finest people in Europe. In reality, France's first contact with the Senegalese dates back more than four centuries.

There can be little doubt that the French have built more schools and hospitals in Senegal than in any other West or Equatorial African possession.

Until last year, when the privilege was extended more widely, four communes in Senegal had the vote. The colony had a native deputy representing them in the French Chamber. This was not true of Dahomey, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Togoland, or the Cameroons. Despite various short-comings in the administration set-up, the Senegalese rightly considered their country one of France's most favored African possessions.

PROUD OF RECORD

Senegalese were proud of the enviable record of their soldiers and of the achievement of men like Diagne, who became a member of the French cabinet.

One of the most brilliant Negroes I have ever met is the young Senegalese teacher and author, L. S. Senghor, who completed his training at the University of Paris outdistanced his white rivals in the difficult examination for the agregation, and taught in one of the finest Parisian secondary schools.

Although he was too intelligent not to be a pacifist, Senghor realized the ostrich-like folly of adhering to pacifism when a man like Hitler was loose in the world. Called to the colors last March, young Senghor wrote me: "If I have to die in a war, I would rather it be for France than for any other nation."

REACTION TYPICAL

This reaction was typical. Among Senghor's less educated brothers, loyalty to France was blind and unquestioning. Obviously then, it was a simple matter to persuade them that the British attack must be repulsed.

Daily World

As a third reason for the Senegalese opposition to the DeGualle effort, some commentators have cited the presence of German and Italian agents recently sent to the colony. This explanation will have to be accepted for what it is worth, although my own tendency would be to discount it considerably.

OCT 6 1940

Atlanta

Ga

From what I know of the Senegalese, they fought and defeated the British last week because they thought they were fighting for free France. What will happen when they learn that France has gone fascist is another matter.

No Appeasement Here

SEP 25 1940

"Appeasement" has become a shameful word during the last year or two—and justly so. Today almost all of Europe is a tragic monument to the futility of attempting to appease the dictator powers. The appeasers may have been sincere, but they were terribly wrong. Dictators' ambitions know no limits. And each fresh attempt at appeasing the dictators simply gave them more confidence, and led to still greater demands.

Daily World

In this country the majority of the people are opposed to any efforts to appease those who may threaten the destruction of our way of life—which is the democratic way of life, with free men working under a free system. But there is a minority whose thoughts turn to the possibility of appeasement. "All over the world," their argument runs, "liberty has been abrogated, and government has been made supreme. Civil rights have been dissipated like leaves in a storm. It is logical to expect that we shall see a similar trend take root at home. So we might as well make the best of it. After all, even total governments must have the services of men with brains—there will always be jobs. So let's see if we can get on more friendly terms with our potential enemies."

Atlanta Georgia

A child can see what that argument must lead to, once accepted by the people. It would lead to a dictatorship as brutal and as thorough as any in Europe. For democracy is one thing that can't go half-way. Weaken it, and you are helping dig its grave. No nation, said Lincoln, can exist half slave and half free. And no nation can hope to strike a balance between representative government and total government. It must choose between one or the other, with no "ifs, and, or buts" involved.

A system worth having is a system worth fighting for. The United States prays for peace—but the United States was never a country to give an inch to its possible enemies. If the appeasers should have their way, we will go the way France went—and all that America has stood for in the past will become meaningless. Let's make up our minds that this is one corner of the world where democracy, social and economic, will be defended to the last ditch.

Explaining

DEC 5 1940

BY WICKES WAMBOLDT

Women, bless the dear things, are given, it is said, to reasoning with their emotions rather than with their heads. Here is an instance of what is meant:

B'ham

Age-Herald

Dorothy Thompson, in a recent sentimental glorification of the Italians as a nation, went smack off the deep end when she said, "They have a distinct aversion to invading other people's countries."

Then realizing that some sort of excuse should be made for Italy's invasion and seizure of Ethiopia, Miss Thompson naively explained, "The ~~Ethiopian~~ war was popular in Italy. They ~~argued~~ that Italy would be a civilizing influence; that she was only taking what was left over in ~~Africa from~~ other imperialistic grabs; that ~~Ethiopia~~ could be made an integral part of the Italian Empire, and that by careful cultivation it could be made to grow certain raw materials necessary to Italy."

So that was why well-trained, well-equipped Italian military forces shot down the almost defenseless Ethiopians, bombed them from the air and suffocated them with poison gas! "It was lots of fun," said Mussolini's son-in-law.

B'ham, Ala.

That doesn't sound like "a distinct aversion to invading other people's countries," does it?

Aggressor nations always have excuses for doing what they do. Hitler has his excuses, too, set for the in high-sounding phrases. Hitler says he is "creating a new world order;" he is "protecting" the countries he invades from their own governments; he is establishing "spheres of influence," and blazing the way for "lasting world peace based on justice." Greedy, ambitious aggressors can always find excuses.

Dorothy says the Italians do not like this present war. Small wonder! They have gotten hold of something hot which they can't lick as easily as they did Ethiopia and Albania. Oh, yes! And in her enthusiasm to show the grandeur of the Italian national character with its "distinct aversion to invading other people's countries," Dorothy entirely overlooked explaining why the Italians invaded and seized Albania.

DEC 5 1940

But it is those funny little ways which make women, including Dorothy herself, so adorable.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

The War Concerns All of Us

AN EDITORIAL

Afro American 6-1-40 Baltimore, Md.

In a mysterious sort of way we have discovered another of the many things that are wrong with Howard University. It crept out in a news release from a Washington Elks' home. Here it is in a nutshell:

> More than 200 heard "The Negro in World Affairs" discussed at the Elks' auditorium, Sunday, by Dr. Eric Williams, A.B., Ph.D., of Oxford University, and now a member of the faculty of Howard University.
>
> The young and noted professor told the audience that "the war in Europe means nothing to the colored American, as the war is really to determine either Nazi or British imperialism.'"

Fortunately, newspaper workers are not employed on the strength of the degrees they possess like college professors, but the average cub reporter who rubs elbows with the masses instead of poring over the masters, knows that Howard's Doctor Williams is all wet in his argument.

Perhaps Dr. Williams has been too busy obtaining his degrees to have to hunt for an ordinary job and find most of the avenues of employment shut in his face because the jobs that colored people once held are now being gobbled by refugees from Europe's war.

The war might not be the business of college professors, but it is definitely the business of housemaids, charwomen, day laborers, elevator boys and soda jerkers, who must give up their jobs to make room for the kin of their employers who come to America to escape Hitler's fury.

Perhaps he has been too busy with classical research to know that blockades and armaments make it harder for farmers to float their crops on a world market, and many are facing starvation and ruin.

Maybe this misconception is due to the fact that young Doctor Williams, like many others, tries to look upon the colored masses as something apart from America and American problems. This viewpoint is not congruous with the facts.

Whatever helps American business helps us; whatever helps American labor helps us, and vice versa, because our welfare is intimately tied up with the welfare of America—and the welfare of the world, to stretch a point—and the colored man cannot save himself by sticking his head ostrich-like in the sand and saying, "it ain't none of my business."

We do hope Dr. Williams is not teaching that sort of trash at Howard, but we are afraid he is, because modern education methods put more stress on degrees than on horse sense.

This is unfortunate for the poor students who are being turned out today who are not half as prepared to cope with life as those turned out by such men as Kelly Miller, Dwight Holmes, the late Dr. Sterling Brown, Sr., and others who did not have as much "book learning," but knew how and what to teach.

ENLARGING THE U. S. ARMY

Age 5-25-40 New York

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress last week for an appropriation of over a billion dollars to bring the armed forces of this country up to war time strength, came none too soon, for when we realize that this country has less than 200,000 men in the regular army, we can all understand that our armed forces are wholly inadequate to cope with the modern military machines of other nations.

It also raises the question, what does the New Deal propose with reference to the Negro as a soldier? The policy of the government at Washington in this respect isn't at all clear. During the past seven years the Negro has been more of a nonentity in the Army and Navy than at any time in our history.

In enlarging the Army to a million men, it seems to us that the Negro should have a proportionate share of the new recruits, and that a definite policy should be established in advance as to their status, so that those enlisting would know just what was expected of them and their prospects of advancement.

There are thousands of unemployed Negro youth who could profit by the discipline of military training but no reasonable government should expect them to rally to the flag if they are to limited to labor battalions and service units in the Navy and Air Corps.

The President has made much of the stttement that he is interested in the man lowest down. Now is the time for him to prove this deal in our rearmament program.
interest by insisting that the Negro get a square deal in our rearmament program.

Incidentally, we congratulate The Pittsburgh Courier, which has been strongly for the New Deal, for coming out and openly demanding a showdown for those in authority at Washington on where the Negro stands in the Army and Navy. More of our leaders should take a stand on this issue.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

Plaindealer 5-17-40 Kansas City Kansas

The American Negro has always been loyal to his country. Every combat the United States has had, the Negro always answered the call and mastered the job assigned to him by his government. At no time, in the midst of combat has the Negro turned his back on the Stars and Stripes. He has always answered the bugle call, shouldered the gun and fired upon the enemy in behalf of old glory. The Negro is no less loyal to the Stars and Stripes today than he has been in the past If Uncle Sam sounds the bugle ,the Negro will be one of the first to answer.

The Negro is loyal in spite of the injustices heaped upon him in the United States because of his skin being black. The fact that he is the last hired and the first fired does not enter into the equation when he hears the bugle sounded. Disfranchisement, injustices in the courts, unfair play in politics and lynching are forgotten by the Negro when Uncle Sam says, "We must fight to make the world safe for Demonracy." He is just loyal under any and every condition.

Today as the United States faces a possible war. this same loyal Negro is discriminated against in the same army, navy and air corps that he will be expected to join and help fight, ,if the United States should enter war, but he will be loyal regardless. When the real dangers come, if it should come he will perhaps be called upon to guard the Nation's capitol and protect all key points from possible sabotage. The Negro is without any doubt one of America's most loyal citizens.

Our Armed Forces

Amsterdam News
6/1/40
New York

A Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first one to give his blood for freedom of this country in the American Revolutionary War. In every war since, including the War of 1812 and even the Mexican War, colored Americans have fought heroically for their country without a murmur. In fact, 15,000,000 colored citizens are as loyal as any others and more loyal than most people who call themselves Americans—they can be depended upon regardless of the crisis.

Yet, these loyal, patriotic, 100 per cent Americans are denied the privileges of enlisting freely in the armed forces of their country even in order to defend it. Negroes are excluded from the marine and aviation corps; although a measly few are accepted in the army and navy, they are used solely as servants for white enlisted men and officers. A handful of Negroes have been graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point but none of the few who were admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis has ever been graduated because of the white heat of race prejudice.

Prejudice against Negroes in the armed forces of the nation is so strong that white enlisting officers openly inform Negroes who seek to enlist in various branches of the service that "it can't be done." Less than a month ago the War Department issued an order that the 369th Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard, had to put the letters, "COL," after its name to distinguish it from the white national guard units in this State.

Despite the loyalty, patriotism and courage of the Negro citizens, the Government encourages discrimination against them; yet it admits with open arms all kinds of hyphenated Americans into all branches of the service. (The recent Nazi spy cases in which some hyphenated white Americans were sent to jail for treasonable acts against the United States is an example of what the color of one's skin means in this "land of the free").

Now that the Government is going to loosen its purse strings to build up the armed forces of the nation it is time that it scuttled its hateful policy of discrimination against citizens because of the color of their skin and permit Negroes to enlist in all branches of the service. Our Government must see to it that its army, navy, marine and aviation corps are truly democratic and that loyalty, physical and mental ability are the only bases by which a man who wants to fight for his country is judged. Fifth Columns can grow faster in a nation which preaches Democracy for all but practices it for only a few than any other.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News
6/1/40
New York

THE DECISIVE triumph of Germany over the Allies will change the whole aspect of modern civilization.

The position of colored folk will be altered; of necessity they will become allies of conquered nations against a new white world master.

This new master cannot triumph without effective cooperation with Japan and India and the blacks of Africa.

The price of such cooperation may well be increased freedom and autonomy for the darker world, despite all theoretic race ideology.

If Germany does not win, the war can only end in virtual stalemate and such disastrous weakening of the power of Europe over the darker world as will give that world every possible opportunity to become free.

Amsterdam News
6/1/40
New York

at excavating the stinking, rotten remains of the dead American soldiers and reburying them in the great cemetery at Romagne. It was a horrible, sickening job and time and again brought the black troops to the edge of open revolt. Strange are the bed-fellows of time: today, over that cemetery are marching the planes and hosts of German soldiers, and the roar of murderous artillery is waking the awful dead. There is no sense in it; there is no reason; but there are the scars of terrible memory in the minds of myriads of black Americans.

Bayen

The death of Malaku Bayen brings memories. One of the efforts of America and England has been to keep progressive and ambitious Negro groups from coming into contact and understanding with each other. When, therefore, Ras Tafari who afterward became Emperor Haile Selassie, started out to visit and get acquainted with the modern world he was welcomed to England, France and Italy but refused admission to the United States. Later he sent an Embassy of prominent Abyssinians here. They were escorted about by government officials and every effort was made to keep them from meeting Negro leaders. Eventually, however, this policy was circumvented by the decision of the Emperor to send Abyssinian students to foreign countries for their education. Malaku Bayen was one of these and was sent to America. He received his college training in a small Western institution and then determined to study medicine at Howard. Here he took his degree, married an American colored girl and became eventually attending physician to the Emperor. He thus was in peculiar position to make liason between American and Abyssinian black folk; to interpret them to each other; to know their common aims and the ways in which they could realize them. He was an Ambassador of Pan Africanism in a singularly happy sense. Then came war, conquest and disaster. He struggled bravely and died in his fortieth year from what men call pneumonia and angels know as a broken heart.

Rugged Individualism

Let us be free, cries American Industry. Let the individual develop, achieve, invent and enjoy the fruit of his own labor and skill. Let the Government stop seeking to chain and bind him and tell him what to do and how much he shall earn and how he shall spend it. Oh yeah! Well consider, for instance, the case of Antonio Meucci born in Italy and a resident of Staten Island. He invented the telephone in 1871. This is not only attested by Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, who when driven from Italy lived with Meucci for a while; but it is attested by the records of the United States Patent Office: The Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1888, ruled as follows: "The Bell telephone should be called the Meucci telephone, because the Bell telephone has acquired the patent fraudulently." Later the Supreme Court revised this statement. Nevertheless, Alexander Bell patented the telephone in 1876 and the law allowed the company to exploit the invention while Meucci died in poverty.

Frenchman Tells Merguson American Negroes Are Mis-Educated And Put On Too Much Show

Believes Negro Fails to Make Most of Opportunities—Says Race Ignores Ways in Which It Can Make and Save Money—Believes Churches Could Help with Intelligent Leadership.

By R. W. MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

Courier

4-27-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

PARIS, France, April 25—(By airmail; censored)—In The Courier March 2, in the interesting column, "The Horizon," written by P. L. Prattis, about which I have heard complimentary remarks from my French and other friends in Paris, there appeared an article, titled: "Are We Doing All We Can to Help Ourselves?"

Answers were solicited to the above question.

Other questions asked were "Has the Negro race made as much progress as it should have?" and "Is it making the most of its opportunities?"

This particular article resulted from a letter written by a southern white man in which some criticism was made concerning the lack of business foresight among Negroes.

READS LETTER WRITTEN BY SOUTHERN WHITE

Among other things, this white man wrote: "For example, in South Carolina, Negroes own many new cars; for the price of a new car anyone can start a small crossroads store, and if the Negro storekeeper got half the Negro trade in his community, he would be an economic royalist in a short while."

For the last six months, since my latest arrival in Europe, a number of Frenchmen have become better acquainted with The Courier and have read it with interest. I have on numerous occasions, on behalf of the Courier staff and its great reading public, thanked these Frenchmen for their compliments.

One such Frenchman, Monsieur James (pronounced Jah-mees), a man of high cultural training who has a thorough knowledge of American life, having visited the South and the Pacific coast, was pleased to give me his viewpoint on the article referred to above. Our conversation was in French and I will, as best I can, convey to you his thoughts and viewpoint. Said he:

"I have read this article and to the three questions asked I would unequivocally answer in the negative. The letter is in substance true and especially the paragraph quoted above. What obstacles does the white man place in your way to prevent you from developing your own industries? None!

HAS STUDIED RACE AT CLOSE RANGE

"All races interested me and I avail myself of all opportunities to know more about them. That is why I study at close range your problems when I visit America. First of all, I do not believe there is any panacea for all human body ailments any more than there is one for all the ills of society.

"The reasons for this state of affairs are numerous. I would place them under several heads: faulty education; lack of race pride; no knowledge of the value of leadership and organization; inadequate and inefficient home training, and, last but not least, widespread jealousies and unwillingness to self-abnegation.

"A few years ago it is said that the European system of education, books and all, was transported to the colonies in Africa for the natives to learn in the histories, for instance, how his ancestors came from the North and had blond hair and blue eyes, etc. This system, it was soon learned, was neither making a European of the native, nor an educated African. A more successful system is one in which the native learns something of his own history and past.

NOT MAKING WHITE MAN OUT OF NEGRO

"The faulty education in the United States teaches the Negro something about everything and everybody in the entire universe except himself. In other words, in the United States, the schools are not trying to make a white man out of the Negro nor are they making a Negro.

CRITICIZES ELITE IN WASHINGTON

"To give you an example: During my last visit to the United States, I was in Washington, D. C., where you have many schools and thousands of students. You are taught business courses and I wondered why you do not put that knowledge to account.

At one place near M street Northwest, there are a half dozen large schools, all within a stone's throw of one another, and several thousand students, but not one store, which could be a co-operative or school enterprise, exists. I have the impression that you are more concerned about the spending of money than in the opportunities for earning it.

"One thing I noticed was the desire, in opening a business or industry, to start with a large, elaborate enterprise. This I believe to be the one great error in all Negro undertakings.

"Begin small and learn as you grow.

CELL IS ALWAYS FIRST UNIT

"The human body is one of the most highly perfected and complex organisms in the universe. It begins small, as a single cell, and through successive divisions eventually becomes the wonderful mechanism that it is. The cell is always the first unit in biology, politics, business, religion or what not, and this idea must be grasped before any effective program can be instituted.

"A very good idea of the cell unit is the little cluster of Negro enterprises which I visited at the entrance to the campus of Tuskegee institute.

"Whether you have expensive automobiles or extravagant funerals, not paid for, there is something magnetic and fascinating in the thought of making an impression, but this love of the spectacular overbalances good judgment and plays no part in solid substantial progress.

"This outside glamour counts for little. It is the psychic force of man, that strange force which we do not see, which dominates the universe, which alone will permit you to make the most of your opportunities.

"That force comes from within, is developed within each individual body and the results of its power you see by the measure of your accomplishments.

CHURCH LEADERSHIP

"The greatest leadership the American Negro has is in the ministers of his 40,000 churches. In France we are very successful with cooperative stores. They mean a great saving to the members of the cooperatives, for the prices are lower than in ordinary stores. Your ministers, with little effort and some intelligence, could easily organize cooperative movements to care for their thousands of members. Stores of canned provisions would help to fill the vast empty spaces in the basements of most of the churches.

"Progress in all civilized communities is accomplished through leadership and that alone, for the mass of people never institute anything. They are always directed.

"I am told, and my observations confirm the point, that you are the best-dressed people to be found anywhere. You spend millions of dollars a year on clothes, and I venture to wager that not one per cent of the enormous sum is spent with your black brother in need.

DISMAL, GLOOMY PICTURE

"The picture is dismal and gloomy when one considers the additional millions spent annually parading around the country to lodges and conventions.

"No, emphatically no, the Negro in the United States is not making the most of his opportunities. The illiterate foreigner, without diploma or academic training of any kind, by thrift and industry, amasses wealth in ten or fifteen years, even less, on American soil—more than the average American Negro does in a lifetime.

"But his philosophy of life is different. He does not spend his days and nights at dancing parties, receptions, card parties, smoking parties, get-together parties, petting parties, tea parties and talking parties.

"All economy is small and, practiced over long periods, will produce immense results. In France we practice small economies, but the practice is methodical and clock-like in its precision. As a result, we are rated as one of the richest nations in the world.

IGNORE SMALL SAVINGS

"In the United States, I noticed the prevalence of the use of tokens on street cars. The difference between the cash fare and the token is, I believe, two cents. In other words, that represents a saving of two cents. I noticed, particularly in all the large cities I visited, that Negroes pay many more cash fares than whites. The small saving of two cents evidently does not appeal to them.

"Take any large city and estimate what these small sums accumulated from day to day would amount to in a short time. And Negroes, thoughtless in this minor respect, receive less consideration from the public transportation barons than other types of passengers. If your National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had these small sums, it would not be forced to beg or close shop."

Senegalese Rushed into Front Line

By VICTOR GAILLARD
(Exclusively for the Afro-American Newspapers)

Afro American 5/25/40 Baltimore Md.

PARIS—The Tirailleurs (Infantry) of Black Africa are going into the firing line.

Several regiments are reliably reported to have been sent forward to the vicinity of Laon to check the Germans' advance toward Paris, and to the Cambrai region through which the invaders are striving to reach France's channel ports.

Courage Unsurpassed

Many of them are already at their posts, and they do not shrink at the infernal chorus of war machines coughing out murderous breath; nor when they see and hear shells exploding a few hundred yards overhead; nor when they can hear the purring of enemy bombarding planes.

In bayonet attack these men are admirable. Their reputation with this weapon is so well known that they are the terror of the enemy.

When they charge, nothing can stop them, not even the sight of their own blood when they get a minor wound — which they will not stop to attend to until the end of the fight.

Afro American 5/25/40 Baltimore

And if there are dead men in their company, they will do all they can to get them behind the lines, even at the risk of their own lives, so that a sublime homage can be paid to the remains of these heroes who have fallen on the field of honor.

Feats Acknowledged

The motto of the Committee of Assistance to Black African Tirailleurs is, "They Fight Like Sons of France." No further comment is needed.

They also distinguished themselves by their feats of arms in the early winter, as may be seen by the two following citations chosen at random:

AZROUMA, Sergeant:

Native non-commissioned officer who distinguished himself when in command of a detachment on watch during three nights, using judgment in the use of his machine-gun and grenades to repulse enemy attacks. Succeeded in maintaining constant vigilance, calm and enthusiasm among his tirailleurs in face of sharply attacking enemy patrols, and notwithstanding continuous bad weather.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

Amsterdam News 6/1/40 New York.

IT IS DIFFICULT these days to talk about anything except the war. The German military machine not only is mopping up in Flanders, but it is forcing the rest of the world to pay attention and to speculate on what will happen if Hitler should bring the French and British empires to their knees.

Roy Wilkins

In this country we have been forced to examine our defenses and to consider our resources for safeguarding the country. That brings the Negro into the picture. It is still true that this is not our war—either America's or the Negro's—despite the frenzied attempts of Allied propaganda to make us believe it is. It is true that the world-wide problem of black people will not be solved no matter who wins.

Plight of Negroes

But when it comes to our national defense program, we Negroes can seek to improve our position as Americans. We can bring every pressure to bear in an effort to achieve a little better status. According to present signs, unless we do bring such pressure we will be left out in the cold.

No one, from the President on down, so far has evidenced any intention of including the Negro in any defense plans except perhaps, as laborers.

Air Training Possible

As this is being written, Mr. Roosevelt has announced that he intends to have 50,000 airplane pilots trained in the fiscal year beginning July 1. There is only one glimmer of hope in this plan so far as Negroes are concerned and that is that the Civil Aeronautics Authority may have charge of the training. The CAA, after much pressure was brought to bear, gave training this past year to students in five Negro colleges and a number of these young men and women are about to receive private pilot licenses. It is to be hoped that the expanded program of training will include more Negro colleges and more students, and that the line will not be drawn against Negro students in mixed colleges who want to take this training.

Goes Beyond College Men

But the program goes beyond college men. Any man between the required ages who is not in college is eligible to apply. Here again the line should not be drawn against Negro applicants. Of the 50,000 pilots so trained, 5,000 could be colored. At least 2,000 ought to be colored.

Not only must the Negro fight for a chance to fly, but to work on the ground in the huge air program. General Motors has announced that it has gone into airplane work, manufacturing the new Allison water-cooled engine and also propellers. Now, General Motors is not noted for employing Negroes. It has a few hundred, maybe a thousand scattered here and there, mostly in its foundries. I am informed that its Buick plant is practically lily-white. Also Chevrolet. Also A-C spark plug. Also emphatically Frigidaire. Also Delco. I do not know about Cadillac, Oldsmobile, LaSalle and Pontiac, but it is reasonable to suppose that they follow the pale pattern. Ford, in contrast, has between 10,000 and 12,000 Negroes on his payroll in Detroit.

But if the United States Government is going to spend your money and mine by the billions to build national defense, why should not we have some of the jobs? The government must say to General Motors, to Boeing, Lockheed, Douglas, Vultee, Curtiss-Wright, Consolidated, Bell, Sikorsky, Martin, Hamilton Propeller, United Aircraft and all the rest that no applicant for work shall be refused because of his color.

We Deserve a Share

This money is going to be spent. The Negro is not by nature a grafter. Apparently he is unable to get away with anything bigger than a ten dollar bill. During the last war the United States spent ONE BILLION dollars for airplanes, but not a single plane was made and delivered to our troops overseas. Somebody got that billion dollars—and he was not black. Well, since we are not going to be in on the "big gravy" we are at least entitled to our share of the jobs.

Quite aside from the point of getting a share in the jobs created by tax money from all the people (which is an important point) Negroes need to be a part of this program in sheer self-defense. Modern warfare, as demonstrated by Hitler, proves that no country has a right to send its men into the field to die for it unless they have been trained in the latest methods and with the latest equipment. Negroes do not want to be dragged overnight from their civilian occupations, given a gun and shoved into front line action as shock troops. They have a right to demand training in all branches of the national defense.

Must Build Unity

The greatest reason of all behind this agitation is the necessity of building national unity for the maximum defense. If this form of government means anything to America now is the time to show it. For the greatest threat to democracy is still not Hitler, but the democracies themselves. They have within them the seeds of their own life or their own destruction. If they can overcome their greed and prejudices toward minorities, classes, and religions within their groups they may survive. If not, they perish.

It has been said, and with much truth, that this is not a war between Democracy and Dictatorship, but a war between two kinds of dictatorship for the right to rule. It is almost too late for the so-called democracies to prove that their leather strap benevolence is better than Hitler's iron fist, but they can try. America has a better chance than England or France, but for all her preachments and prayers, is she prepared to act?

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1940.

Africans And The War

OCT 5 1940

In this issue we publish a letter written by Mr. C. B. [illegible]. Dladla taking exception to our remarks on Dr. Dadoo's trial in our issue of September 21. This correspondent takes us to task for having the audacity to differ with the doctor's viewpoint on the Government's war policy. He particularly criticises our remarks where we pointed out that it becomes us to consider the present predicament of the Government during the war and not to further embarrass it &c., and also that Africans are better advised not to join forces with Indians, quoting views on this matter by two eminent Indians, the two great men of India, Messrs M. K. Gandhi and Sastri.

Mr. Dladla quotes for our edification the resolutions passed by the African National Congress in Durban last year as well as those of the joint committee of the National Congress and All-African Convention at Bloemfontein this year. We are not criticising those resolutions but we think we are entitled to express our viewpoint on matters which we think are of vital importance to our people. We still think it a better policy to restrain ourselves from expressing sentiments that may embarrass the Government during a state of war such as is upon the British Empire to-day. It is our concern that our Government should be assisted by all its citizens—including ourselves as Africans—to come out of this as victors and not as the conquered.

We owe a great deal to the British than some of us are prepared and perhaps disposed to admit. Grievances will always exist on this earth until the advent of the Millenium or renovation of this earth to be a world living in accordance with the will of God. There is no country in this world which enjoys such a peace as Mr. Dladla and others deign to demand by their words. There are complaints in Britain but at such times as now when the countries are in a state of war all loyal citizens of those countries are abstaining from criticising their Governments in a state of war.

As for our people, they are better advised to give more attention to their own advancement by preparing themselves for the enjoyment of better things by making themselves worthy of those better things. Mr. Dladla cannot tell us that our people are as ready for shouldering great responsibilities as much as the Indians whom they are so eager to emulate.

What is the position here in South Africa and particularly in Durban? It is not a century yet since the first Indians arrived in Natal to work on the cane-fields and on European farms for less than £1 a month for adults. What do we see now? They have outstripped the sons of the soil in the economic race to an alarming degree. They have left the work on sugar estates to the Africans while they now have so become urbanised that recently Europeans have put on their thinking caps to find a solution to the problem of Indian penetration into areas formerly recognized as European. They have been able to do this because of their devotion to work and husbanding their money. We know some will say the charge of penetration is not laid so much on those Indians who were induced to come here for work on European farms and cane-fields as on those who came as merchants, but it cannot be denied that that very class is economically stronger than pure Africans. We should be handicapped if we joined forces with this progressive people before we are so innured to work as our Indian friends and thus capable to share with them the benefits on an equal basis.

OCT 5 1940

It is good for the African National Congress to pass those good resolutions but we, the educated Africans, cannot fully advance with our people so far behind in the race for advancement. Those resolutions may fit a few of our people but the great majority still need a new heart to be so wedded to work that they will work for themselves as they do at present at the command and surveillance of the European master. Even the great leader of Israel could not enter the land of Canaan because his people were not prepared for such entry until they were conversant with the requirements of such a possession. Our leaders may err in precipitating matters and claim rights which the majority of their people are unprepared for. The Government and the Europeans are partly to blame for our people's standstill but the Government is entitled to the support of the citizens including Africans in this state of war.

The Natal
Sun
Durban

The Natal
Sun
Durban

Let's Take Martinique

NOV 30 1940

If we ever go to war with Germany, one of the spots near our shores which Hitler will try to fill with secret agents and hidden submarine bases is the French-owned island of Martinique (380 square miles, one-third the size of Rhode Island), 300 miles southeast of the Virgin Islands and 900 miles from the Panama Canal.

Since the island was discovered, probably by Columbus in 1502, and seized by France in 1635, Martinique has been settled by 60,000 slaves from Africa who have mixed their blood with Indians, French, Jews, and many another racial group. Today its population is of varying complexions from "Saccatin," who are near African, to "Sangnelle," who are near white. There are all the shades in between.

Today, as often in the past, they are innocent victims of a war not of their own choosing.

In 1762, 1793, and 1809, the island was seized by the British and held for fifteen years.

Ever so often its active volcano, Mt. Pelee, erupts and threatens the whole island. In 1902, the worst eruption in its history took 40,000 lives.

Since France was conquered by the Germans the past summer, there has been apprehension lest Hitler move secretly into Martinique. The danger is real. Current reports are that guns and ammunition are being removed from the French warships in the harbor of Fort de France to supply land batteries. An air-craft carrier has on board 110 new United States-made war planes, which rumor says are to be manned by Germans in the pay of the Hitler government.

United States destroyers patrol outside the harbor daily and United States planes from a distance keep watch to prevent German agents from slipping away with planes or ships.

All this is a good bit of bother. As long as France is tied to Hitler's apron-strings, it seems to us that the United States ought to step in and take over the island for the duration of the war.

France couldn't object. It lies prostrate under Hitler's heel. After the war is over, it can have its island back.

There is another reason why we should take Martinique. Its 250,000 people are poor and hungry. The British blockade has ruined its trade.

Uncle Sam can do them a favor and get rid of a likely headache if he adopts these few French-speaking colored folks until peace comes.

Afro-American
Baltimore
2nd

Seeing and Saying • By William A. Fowlkes

NOV 24 1940

No Negro Spies

NEGROES OF AMERICA ought to be congratulated (they probably won't be, however) that none of their color is even under suspicion in the present flare of espionage and sabotage in this country.

Of all the munitions and war supply plants blown up and burned in this country, not one of them has been recorded as giving employment to members of the race. They had chosen, as hundreds of others are choosing, to employ ANYBODY of non-African descent. By the hundreds of thousands, persons who can speak but a few words of American-English and whose fatherlands are now embroiled in strife are employed in vital defense industries. Persons whose fatherlands are lined up against every ideal expressed in the United States Constitution, every tenet of democracy and even the nation itself are readily employed in preference to Negroes.

Daily World

Yet, week by week the explosions are wrecking the work and industry intended to keep America's freedom and democracy intact and to curb the spread of totalitarianism. Sabotage has apparently spread to army supply storage places. The army in the past has notably practiced gross discrimination on account of color.

The very essence of inconsistency!

WE MERIT RECOGNITION

I herewith join the thousands of real American patriots who see a possibility of the breakdown in our system of governmental privileges through the infiltration of unpatriotic elements, by urging that more and more Negroes be put in the industry and service that this country uses to defend itself.

Nowhere in all the world does a more loyal group exist than America can claim in her citizens of color. Throughout the entire history of national defense, the part played by black Americans has been noteworthy. All this in the face of recent attempts to minimize his claim to the democracy that is America's.

Atlanta, Ga

To those in power: Clean house

on these shores or the foundations will totter and fall and there will be more and GREATER confusion than we have yet seen.

THANKFUL, OR NOT!

This is the season of Thanksgiving, and what a timely season it is!

I was one of the few who attended service at a church where congregations of at least three of the largest of Atlanta's East Side churches were supposed to assemble to give thanks to God for His many blessings of the past year. I have been told that other sectional attempts at spiritual Thanksgiving observance met with the same comparatively poor response. Upon leaving church one observed the streets crowded with gay celebrants. At the football game in the afternoon, the largest crowd of several thousands was on hand to see a battle for the city and Southern grid championships.

Personally, I had a good time at the various events I attended. But, I couldn't help but think of the parable cited by the minister concerning when Christ asked where were the other nine lepers he had cured and who failed to express gratitude for His help.

I wondered where were the thousands of people blessed by the great Creator during the past year and who failed to show up for just an expression of gratitude for His goodness. This is no sermon—just common askance reasoning. It seems that our group should have shouted from the housetops concerning its blessings and made resolve to use every talent granted during the common year. All of which leads me up to the subject of the column I really started for today, "Continued Lethargy of our Group."

At this point of writing, however, I won't begin any dessertation on lethargy. I would ask my readers to carefully consider whether the group is advancing as fast at the present time as it advanced the years prior to the turn of the century following emancipation. It seems to me we need to strain every nerve to attain the ideals of democracy and men Attainment lies mainly within ourselves, believe it or not.

THE VOICE OF HITLERISM

NOV 23 1940

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

We are indebted to Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery, Alabama, and to the renowned Advertiser of that erstwhile Confederate capital for a frank revelation of philosophy of the white South indicating its close affinity to that of Adolph Hitler and his Nazi gunmen.

Judge Jones writes at great length eulogizing the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1901 which "established White Supremacy in the State within the limits imposed by the United States Constitution."

"In 1901," chortles Judge Jones, "the people of Alabama (He means the white people, of course.—Ed.), made their choice. They demanded that our elections should be purged of all fraud and intimidation, and that the supremacy of the White Race, and the peace of the State, should be made secure. . . The convention preserved White Supremacy in Alabama. . . It took the ballot from the hands of the unworthy."

In what way does this philosophy differ from that espoused so vociferously by Hitler, Goering, Rosenberg, et al?

British Jail Three Negro Leaders in African Colony

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

DEC 5 1940

The recent arrests of three Negro leaders in Sierra Leone, a British African colony, is reported by the Pittsburgh Courier in its weekly issue of Nov. 27, in a censored dispatch from London.

It is recalled that in British India also, in recent weeks imperialist persecution of the Indian people has been capped by a series of arrests of national leaders, including Jawaharlal Nehru, who received a four-year prison sentence at hard labor.

The Pittsburgh Courier's dispatch follows:

"As the war spreads to Africa, where the 'Battle of Empires' may soon be fought, the British authorities in West Africa, are keeping a strict control over native public opinion.

"Mr. Wallace Johnson, secretary of the Sierra Leone Trade Union Congress and Youth League has been arrested and sent to a concentration camp by order of the governor, Sir Douglas Jardine, under the Colonial Defense Regulations, which give governors the right to imprison any native whose conduct is considered likely to 'prejudice the successful prosecution of the war.'

"Messrs. George Thomas, and S. O. Boyle, editor and publisher, respectively of the 'African Standard' have also been sent to prison for publishing an article criticizing the Sierra Leone government for arresting and interning Johnson without trial before a court of justice.

"Representations have been made to the Secretary of State for Colonies in both cases, according to agency messages from Freetown, West Africa."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

"Full Speed Ahead"

Daily World
6/12/40
Atlanta, Ga.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Charlottesville.

JUNE 10, 1940 marks the day upon which Premier Mussolini formally declared war on England and France, but will become more definitely fixed in the minds of the American people for the emphatic pronouncement made by President Roosevelt, at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he took occasion in delivering the commencement address to the graduating classes of the University of Virginia to sound around the world the impulse of the people of the United States. From the speech will come the suggestions for much legislation regarding our defense program.

The President made it plain in his preamble that he was not only addressing the graduating classes of 1940, but classes that graduated through all the years, students still in the process of study and those who were in other classes over the nation. In that the President was sending his ringing appeal to the people of the United States.

Here near the home of Thomas Jefferson, and on the campus he made possible and famous, America received her second dedication to the principles of liberty. Charlottesville, therefore, is a second Gettysburg and from the rousing chapter of that address will the blood of American youth tingle to the cause of liberty.

The President suggested broad training for youth everywhere and this would include all those bonafide Americans and believers in the principles of free government.

The President made it clear that this nation was opposed to those nations who resorted to force of arms and pledged material aid to the democratic allies who were fighting the cause of free government. We agree whole-heartedly with the expression of the Chief Executive that we should proceed to povide supplies to the allies with full speed.

This was indeed a happy occasion for there are millions of Americans who have been dealt with as stepchildren in the republic. Denied the right to vote, to the extent that voting on their part has neary become a thing of the past. In many states high officials and representatives have been selected and seated through various subterfuges denying the right to vote to bonafide American citizens. This has flown such discouragement among our group that it has gotten to the place that bells have to be rung and horns blown from the housetop to arouse these citizens to their plain sense of duty in taking part in making this a government by all the people.

The President issued a broad challenge. That challenge lifts the battle cry of this republic and from his memorable utterances will we move on in the spirit of his rousing bidding: "FULL SPEED AHEAD."

To the last full measure of devotion we stand,
America to defend thee;
Though low our state and black our hand
We'll ever befriend thee;
For thou art Liberty's last lone shrine,
Whose frontier lies beyond the Rhine:
And here a brave and fighting line
Its [illegible] will lend thee.

FIFTY THOUSAND FIGHTING PLANES—ROOSEVELT

Argus
5-24-40
St. Louis

The appeal of President Roosevelt to Congress for "50,000 fighting planes and an annual production capacity of as many more planes" a few days ago, somehow was not received by us with a great deal of enthusiasm. Despite all efforts on our part to quiet our feelings, we could not help but think of the practice that is going on in this country to prevent young Negroes from studying aviation along with other young Americans. Our thoughts moved swiftly to the situation here in St. Louis where the white youths are given ground work training in aeronautics at the Hadley Vocational School, while the Negro youths who attend Washington Vocational School are denied this privilege. So far as we have been able to learn, the National Youth Administration is ready and willing to support such a school for Negro youths in St. Louis provided it can secure a sponsor for a project of this sort. The appeals of Negro citizens of St. Louis to the Board of Education have been made with one frivolous excuse after another, some of which sound to us like ridicule in its rankest form. About three months ago, when a representative group of Negroes called upon Mr. Jeffries regarding this matter, his chief excuse was that the Negro did not need such training because there were no opportunities open for them to exercise or to use such knowledge even if they were given the training, and therefore, he regarded such a course as a waste of the taxpayers' money on the part of the Board to set up such a project for the benefit of the Negro youth. This excuse, to our minds, carries neither logic nor good sense. It is just as illogical to say that Negroes should not be trained for certain kind of work as it is to say we should not prepare for war until the enemy is upon us.

The people of the nation today are all excited over unpreparedness. Germany has England and France by their throats because they slept while Germany was preparing. This country today is making the serious mistake of failing to prepare one-tenth of its population, through military training, for whatever emergency which might arise. Racial prejudice is a demon, more destructive than all the Hitlers to be found in Germany, because, after all, such prejudices are but the spirits of the possessors.

Right here in St. Louis just a few days ago, there appeared in the local daily papers this statement: "More than 1,000 civilians are learning to fly in St. Louis." So far as we are able to ascertain, not one of these persons are colored. The provision for these people to receive this training is made by the St. Louis Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce and the United States government.

Therefore, we cannot help but protest, as we have heretofore, that the denial of this training to Negroes is an injustice to a group of American citizens who come nearest being one hundred per cent loyal to this government than any other people.

When we think of these things, when we think of this condition under which Negro America has to live, we recall the story of old when under monarchies a Roman citizen was a Roman citizen at home and abroad.

The War

Star of Zion
6/27/40
Charlotte, N.C.

It is almost inconceivable that on the heels of two decades of unprecedented discussion and organization for peace we have the most colossal and devastating war in the history of the world. Something, indeed, has gone wrong. Peace advocates have either been engaged in mere wishful thinking, or their predictions have been based upon false premises.

When party politics and belief in the century-old Washingtonian isolation philosophy barred American entry into the League of Nations we entered upon an untenable position in international relationships. It was plain ostrich-like foolishness to suppose that it is none of our business what happens in Europe, and even more of a delusion that an attack upon our shores was an absurdly remote possibility. Our efforts to promote peace in Europe by presidential letters, emissaries and other means of ambiguous possibilities have been regarded as pure meddling, because the highest possible contractual agreement had been repudiated on the ground that we abhorred "foreign entangling alliances."

And now with all our boasted isolation and independence, we find that we must hurriedly, if possible, prepare for something which we fondly dreamed could not happen. For the invasion of the Western Hemisphere is as well within the realm of probability as that of England, even though both seemed so remote a short while ago.

As a Christian nation, we are naturally peace-loving. But the love of and desire for peace must be backed up with aggressive and courageous action to prevent war. Nothing ever attempted was more calculated to insure a repetition of war than the Treaty of Versailles. The Christian spirit did not prevail, except in so far as America was wholly without demands for territory and indemnification. Our refusal to sign the League of Nations covenant, after we had already engaged in "a foreign alliance" in the war, was closing the door on the best opportunity we ever had to build a warless world, through cooperation with the rest of the world.

But all that is past now. The war is upon us. Europe is engulfed, and the democracies which are our natural ideologi-

cal allies are hard pressed. England may eventually be forced to take refuge in Canada, our neighbor. which would bring the war to our very doorstep. With all our sympathy, if not actual aid, on the side of the allies, we would be a natural target for the continued aggression of the dictators. We would then be in the war despite all our efforts to stay out.

A miracle could happen, of course. France and England by some unforeseen eventuality may yet win the war. If they should, we will be eternally indebted to them for doing what we might otherwise have had to do ourselves—or what they with greater ease might have avoided with our help. Such are the grim results of our so-called neutrality.

Meanwhile the war goes on, and we can only pray that God may in some way, which we do not see, turn the tide and save civilization from this mad deluge of blood.

Who Will Write The Great Epic of Flanders

Daily World
6-7-40
Atlanta Ga.

HISTORY is annotated all down its annals with warring terror about Flanders. Flanders has been the playground of death. On its great stage dictators have staged their roles and gambled with fate for the satiation of their ambitious lust. Terrifying ghosts shreik the tragic siren around this memorable battleground and crosses by the scores mark the last resting places of the heroic dead.

During the first world war it was possibly John McCrea who brought out of the flame and fury of the fallen in the greatest poem of that tragic era. The lines he scribbled behind the battle lines just before he himself went on to join those who slept; "Row on row beneath the skies."

The world has known its despotic dictators in the roles of Nero, Hannibal, Attilla the Hun, Bismarck and Napoleon. Our history fairly glitters with incidents converging around their birthmarks of rulers and benders of steel.

In our poetry we get an imperishable cross-section of our history. Here noted human events are scaled to time and reduced to song. Down the ages even the simple connotes these stirring incidents from the imprint of that language common to us all, Music.

In our own time our stirring history has been painfully neglected because of a want of literary men to pen in stirring tones the hymn of these momentous occasions. The great moment at Munich nearly went by default in so far as reaching the pinnacle of our literature in verse. The dramatic Chamberlain hasn't been penned as Sennacherib and Babylon.

We may have some Browning among us to sing to the ages the hymn of Munich. There may still be left a Longfellow to tell us of the Meuse and the groaning wails of women, children and youthful soldiers that fell beneath the lust of Hitler to the tone of The Skeleton in Armor. 'Maybe we will be able to find a Tennyson to sum up the Great Pocket strangle in Flanders in the imperishable meter of the famous "Into the Valley of Death Rode the Six Hundred."

The poets are the last of the great prophets left us. With the stirring utensils of fervor, tone and philosophy it might be theirs to sing the troubling nations into a lull of Peace.

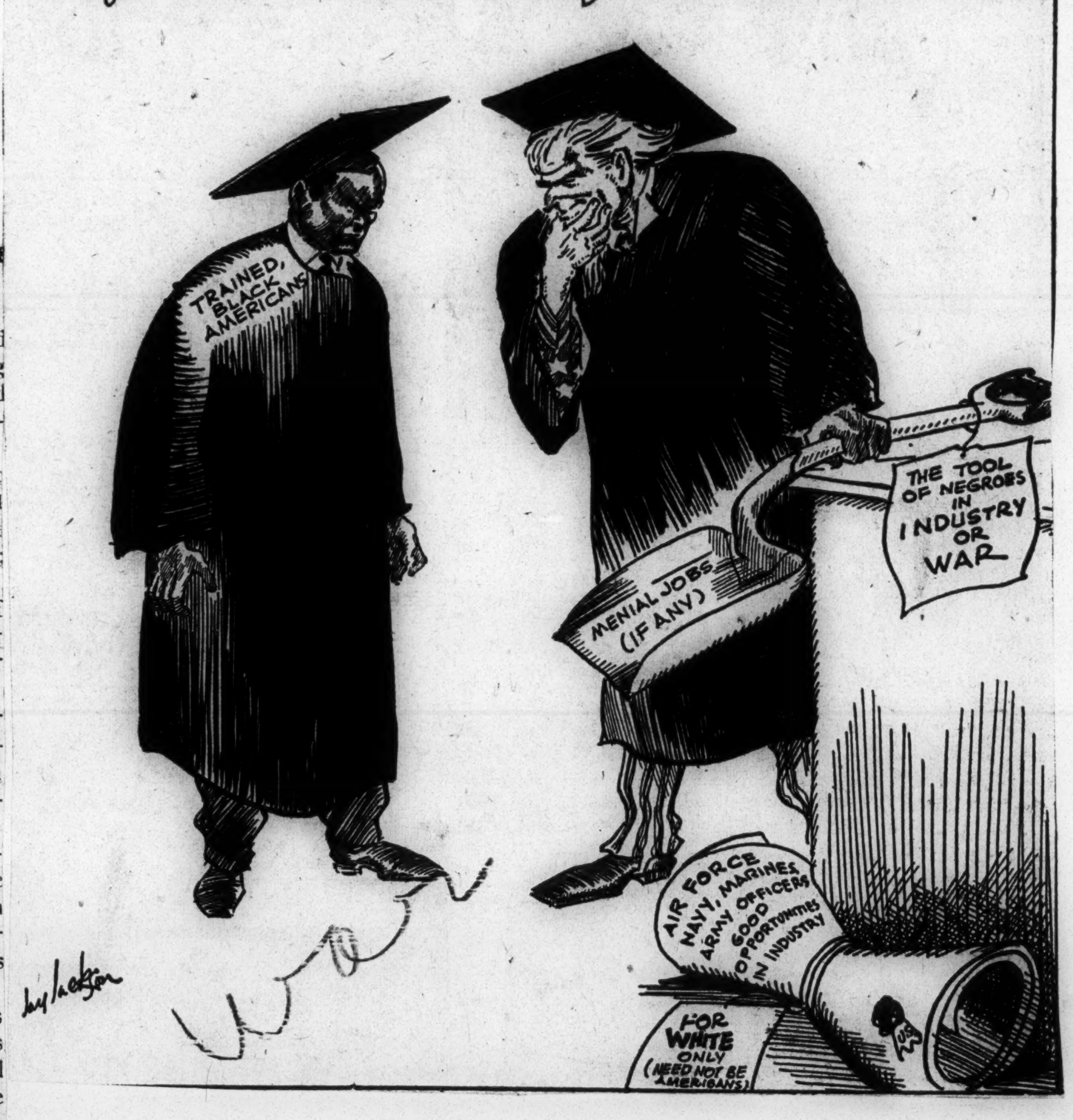
It has been said that when the evil svirits were upon Saul, David played down with his harp the conflagrations fuming from his fury.

Now, who will write the great poem of Flanders? Write it in such stirring tones that it will go to the core of the world.

Let us call on our poets and call them loud for they may be off on a sleep.

'But This Victim Has Been Trained To THINK, Too!'

Defender. 6/15/40 Chicago. Ill.


TRAINED, BLACK AMERICANS
MENIAL JOBS (IF ANY)
THE TOOL OF NEGROES IN INDUSTRY OR WAR
AIR FORCE NAVY, MARINES ARMY OFFICERS GOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN INDUSTRY
FOR WHITE ONLY (NEED NOT BE AMERICANS)
Jay Jackson

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

While France Awaits German Drive Into Paris, Merguson Sees African Prince

Courier Correspondent Is Stunned by Resplendence of Prince Mamadou Who Praises French Rule of Natives—His Highness Seeks to Enlist as Simple Private in French Army.

Courier

5/25/40

Pittsburgh Pa.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Courier War Correspondent

PARIS, France, May 23—(By airmail; censored)—As I write these lines, the air in Paris is charged with expectancy. The German invasion of Norway has been successful. Spring has come, the time for military moves to be made on the continent. There is a general feeling that the Nazi drive through either Holland and Belgium or through Switzerland, is imminent.

During the past winter, my assignment to the French battlefront by the Pittsburgh Courier has not been concerned with battles and fighting, for there has been very little of that on a large scale. Both armies have awaited a break in the weather behind their formidable fortifications.

But ere another fortnight has passed, the great drive may be on. For the past few months, I have sought to give Courier readers glimpses of the life, condition, loyalty and aspirations of African natives who have come to Europe to help France, their mother country. What I write today may be the last of such dispatches, for there are increasing signs that the fight will soon be on.

In this dispatch I propose to tell you of my meeting with one of the most remarkable young men I have ever encountered, Prince Alioune Mamadou of Sudan, West Africa.

HAD NEVER DREAMED OF MEETING A REAL PRINCE

I had never dreamed of having the opportunity to meet a real black prince in Europe, especially at this time. The opportunity came without any planning.

I had gone to the waiting room of the colonial office this morning to keep an appointment with the popular deputy from Senegal, M. Galandou Diouf, who was to present me to General Buhrer, commander-in-chief of colonial troops, for the purpose of advancing my work here.

I had waited for sometime in the company of a number of parliamentarians who were eager to see M. Georges Mendel, minister of colonies, when suddenly the door opened and there stood a stately African, well over six feet in height, dressed in his native African costume of immaculate white, high dress boots of Moroccan leather, curiously, but beautifully, ornamented.

The sumptuousness of his dress and his courteous demeanor, indicated to me that he was a person of culture, if not of noble lineage. In reality, I was to learn that it was his highness, Prince Alioune Mamadou, eminent Pouhl chief of the Sudan.

AUDACIOUS ENOUGH TO INTRODUCE HIMSELF

For several moments, I was fascinated, but, curious by profession, I was seized with a desire to meet the prince. Audacious as we Americans are, I decided to dispense with all formalities and introduce myself to him. He had just time to greet me affably and to consent to an interview at his home in the afternoon.

M. Diouf then arrived and we kept our appointment with Gen. Buhrer.

As soon as this interview was ended, I ate lunch hastily, so as not to be late arriving at the Prince's home. I recognized that his residence in the rue de Banville, close to Monceau park, was in a district similar to Park avenue in New York City.

SEES PORTRAIT THINKS IT'S PRINCE

The concierge informed me that the Prince's apartment was on the first floor, the door facing the elevator. I had scarcely rung the bell, than a maid, neatly dressed in white, showed me into an ante chamber in a niche of which I saw a life-sized portrait of the prince in his native state robe which at first gave me the impression that I was face to face with the prince himself.

From there I was led into the large modern salon, set off by huge bay windows giving on the avenue.

A few minutes later, I was directed into the private study of the prince. The door opened before me and, as I entered, I was overcome by an indescribable surprise. So resplendent and unique were the furnishings of this room, I thought for a moment that I was in mystical Africa.

Examples of African statuary, animal skins, cult objects, rugs and other forms of African art filled this private office. In an angle of the room, the desk of the Prince was placed on a pedestal at the foot of which was an enormous croocdile head through the eyes of which gleaming red lights played upon the velvet-draped walls of the darkened chamber.

For several minutes, I was so literally dumbfounded at the curious aspect presented to my eyes, I was unable to utter a single word. Presently, however, I did recover sufficiently to stammer a few meager excuses to His Highness who, all the while, was amusing himself at my bewilderment.

When my composure was fully regained, I informed the prince that the purpose of my visit was to get comments from him on current events and, particularly, information about his African subjects who came to Europe to fight Hitler.

INTERESTED IN ALL BLACK PEOPLE

After some reflection, His Highness informed me in French that would have delighted the Academy, that he was deeply interested in all the black people of the world and their development. His exposition was luminous and valuable.

The Prince and Galandou Diouf are the two personalities I have met on this trip to France who have made the most lasting impression on me.

Although the prince is twenty years younger than Diouf, I found him to possess an extraordinary mind and a character that is dynamic as well as sympathetic and winning. His reception of me was so friendly that he insisted I remain with him that evening and enjoy with him the famous African dish of fish and rice.

During the evening, I had occasion to question His Highness on the aim of his visit to the Colonial bureau. He replied that he had gone to enlist in the army as a simple soldier for the duration of the war.

His position as ruler of a population of 200,000 in Africa would entitle him to a captaincy which M. Mandel and Gen Buhrer insisted that he accept because of his great service to the country. But His Highness, descendant of a long line of rulers and warriors, dating back to ancient Egypt, wanted to show by example that he was still imbued with the fearless fighting spirit for which the black African is renowned.

GRANDFATHER WAS KNOWN AS "THE LION-HEARTED"

On his mother's side, the prince is a descendant of the most celebrated kings of Senegal. His grandfather, known as "The Lion-Hearted" because of his courage, was always at the head of his army, instilling courage and demonstrating a contempt for danger. I could but admire the prince when he explained:

"My ancestors have always fought side by side with their troops. If I remained behind, far from all danger, I would consider myself a renegade and not deserving of respect.

"I am proud to tell you that I love France as I love my mother, to the very depth of my soul. I honor and venerate them both, and I will give the last drop of my blood to defend and preserve the one as well as the other."

I countered with the suggestion that without the French he would be the chief ruler of his country.

"Without doubt," he answered. "But it is nevertheless true that if France wished to give us our liberty, I would be the first one to ask that she continue to keep us under her tutelage and administration.

"I go even further. I can unequivocally certify that all my countrymen, without exception, will tell you that France is the most humane, most just, colonial administrator, and that her representatives are the only ones who do not consider the black man as an inferior.

"Do you wish a few exampels? The vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies is black. There are 12 blacks in the Chamber of Deputies and among them there have been five ministers in the different cabinets on the same footing of equality. Four blacks have been elected to the Chamber by French voters in metropolitan France."

Indiana Senator Introduces Bill Providing For Air Training For Negro Citizens

Asks $200,000 For Erection Of Airdome And Other Equipment As War Clouds Gather

Dispatch

Bill Is Referred To Military Committee

6/15/40

Oklahoma City

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—All of the pleas in the world filed with various departments could not move them to do something toward training Negroes for aviation service, but, it is pointed out, when the war clouds drift toward the United States, action is quicker than ever hoped for. On Friday, Sen. Sherman Minton of Indiana introduced in the senate bill No. 4078 as follows:

"A bill to authorize the appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of constructing a national airport and aviation school at Indianapolis, Marion County, Ind., for training Negro citizens to become aviators in the United States Aviation corps, and as aviators in the government's subsidies."

The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Such a plant developed in the center of the country would be a training ground for the graduates of the collegiate schools now training Negro aviators furthering their training for military service and at the same time furnishing the basis for an all-Negro aviation unit, should the military committee approve the appropriation as outlined in the bill.

Germans Would Use British Color Segregation Rule

Dispatch

6/17/40

Oklahoma City

BOSTON.—(ANP)—Hitler has admitted that he would have used German African colonials in the first World war, but for the British blockade of central power shipping.

It is now to be assumed that if the Nazi Fuehrer has his way, he will establish the black man's status similar to that under the British empire, with a strong color line ever present to separate all colored people from the glorified "Aryans." This is practically official.

"Mein Kemp," the Nazi bible, does not mention the Kaiser's number one scare, the "Yellow Peril," or threat of the Mongolian races which, as every one knows, is the chief "colored" or non-Aryan threat of today. This was played up big in Germany over a quarter century ago and there is reason to believe that the Derlin-Tokio pact of today is as honest as any similar pact between the Dodgers and the Giants.

Underground rumor indeed has it that eventually German hopes to lead the "Aryans" of the west against the increasing powers of the East.

EUROPE'S WAR

5-24-40

Nashville Globe

In the midst of false hysteria and Pharisaical expressions of interest in the oppressed of Europe, it is advisable for Negroes to keep a clear head, along with millions of other Americans and demand to be shown, more than has as yet been shown, to become convinced that the fate of the United States is going to be affected drastically by the outcome of this war, even if German imperialism wins a victory over British-French imperialism.

To say that the war in Europe is a grapple between Democracy on the one side and Totalitarianism on the other is sheer popycock. Those who peddle that sort of stuff must underestimate the amount of intelligence the masses of Americans, including Negro Americans, have.

If Great Britain is a Democracy, it seems strange that Mahatma Gandhi, a British subject and a very learned man, has not been able to find it out as soon as American propagandists of the great "European democracies."

It is a tenet of our democracy, that no man is entitled to hold another man in slavery without the latter's consent.

There are millions of human beings in the far-flung dominion of the British empire who live in abject slavery and have been held on slavery under threats of death at the hands of the greedy and sinful government Britains maintain.

No nation beats Great Britain in promoting race discrimination and in undertaking to promote a white rulership over the darker people of the world. No nation ever piled up wealth by enslaving and exploiting helpless people to a greater extent than Great Britain. The example Britain has set of how you go about "civilizing" the so-called backward people of the world has helped as much as any other thing in inspiring Mussolini and Hitler for the tragic roles they are playing at present.

Proper appreciation of the evils of building a nation by exploiting human beings came to the people of the United States more than seventy years ago when slavery was abolished. Since that time the European nations all could have found a way to abolish slavery throughout their dominions and could have used their talents in building nations composed of freemen. They could have done this and achieved an even greater material prosperity for the world than it has been possible to boast of under their system of slavery. Most certainly they could have avoided the retribution that always has and always will come to those who violate the teachings of God.

Plainly, European nations have sown to the wind and are now reaping the inevitable whirldwind. Their plight provides many lessons for the people of the United States, but none of more importance than that we should highly resolve to avoid entanglement in Europe's war either by sending men, materials or money to either side, except under the established plan of neutrality which is now in force. Any departure from this plan will be certain to lead to direct participation in the war with the same tragic consequences that followed our misguided participation in the other World War.

BRITISH EXPERTS FIND 8 CAUSES FOR NAZIS' GAINS

Admit Power of New German Tactics.

War

Tribune
6/17/40
Chicago Ill.

BY LARRY RUE.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

LONDON, June 16.—Failure of the allies to make any effective resistance against the new scientific warfare of Germany is due, in the opinion of experts here, to numerous factors.

First of these is the original underestimation of the audacity, morale, efficiency, organization, and resources of the enemy.

The second is the efficient use to which the Germans put their equipment, altho there is nothing particularly new about it.

The third is the ability of the Germans to move large bodies of men with a speed heretofore believed impossible.

Fourth is the excellent coördination of all units, many of which depend upon individual initiative.

New Tactics Devised.

The fifth is new tactics which provide maximum support of artillery, airplanes, and tanks and depend on the full use of radio communication of all arms with the infantry.

Sixth is the knowledge of the enemy's weakness, equipment, tactics, and strategy.

Seventh is the great superiority of the air force and the uses to which it can be put.

The eighth factor is the greatly increased power of destruction of shells and bombs, the multiplied firepower of all arms, and liquid fire from tanks which made areas untenable by flesh and blood opposition.

It is clear that, despite the example of the Norwegian debacle, the allies underestimated the striking power of the German forces over the Albert canal in Belgium. Otherwise, they would have prepared a defense on the extension of the Maginot line instead of attempting to advance into Belgium to fight the enemy there.

Nazis' Equipment No Secret.

Almost all of the equipment used by the Germans, from flame throwers to parachutists, was known to the allies, but the use to which it could be put was not foreseen.

Altho the Germans were said from the beginning of the war to be moving troops at the rate of a million at a time in Germany, from the Baltic to the Siegfried line and back, no one seemed to realize how important such training and experience would be in making the army mobile.

Coördination of all units had been studied by the Nazis with the guidance of cameras and so in every phase of attack and defense every man knew what he was supposed to do.

Coördination Reaches Far.

This coördination, beginning with the infantry, reached thru the tanks and artillery and even to airplane support. This permitted the use of new tactics in which, in any operation, commanders knew the difficulties encountered and could give by radio the orders needed to solve the problems.

It is understood the Germans had information regarding the strength of armor used on allied tanks and developed a gun to penetrate it. They were fully aware when they attacked Belgium of the moves the allies would make and had planned counter strokes.

Improvements in explosives were first demonstrated when a torpedo sank the supposedly torpedo-proof battleship Royal Oak in Scapa Flow.

Liquid flame throwers also were said to have proved effective in making enemy areas, including pillboxes, untenable.

Human Capacity Measured.

On top of all this, the Germans were said to have worked the problem of human capacity down to a science whereby soldiers were not forced to fight beyond the period in which they showed maximum strength. After this reserves took up the battle.

While the allies made many reconnaissance flights, the Germans were able to move tremendous numbers over great distances despite allied bombers. How this was done is not yet clear, altho eyewitness stories of British soldiers indicate that some system of camouflage was used, with the troops advancing under cover of darkness and possibly not over main routes.

Stories have been told of how allied tanks passed completely thru territory where German infantry was massed only to find themselves trapped.

New Camouflage Jackets.

Even in allied counterattacks, infantry suddenly faced withering fire from heavy forces in unexpected places. The difficulty of spotting the German infantry was said to be due to camouflage jackets which, when properly used, make them almost indistinguishable from the terrain even from a point nearby.

Tribune
6/17/40
Chicago Ill.

In underestimating German strength, military writers here have consistently erred as regards to food and fuel resources. Even after the Flanders battle, newspapers here seriously remarked that the German drive was bound to break down because of the scarcity of oil and gas for tanks, motorized equipment, and airplanes.

There has been no indication that this was true, and the fact that the royal air force within the last week announced the succesful bombing of oil tanks at Dunkirk suggests that if a serious lack of fuel had existed the Germans replenished their supplies in the march thru Belgium and Flanders.

Losses Believed Huge.

It is admitted that altho main stocks at various areas might have been destroyed there were thousands of gas stations thruout northern France where gas must have been available.

It is reported here that the German losses have been enormous, but the continued tenacity of the German drive on both wings of the French army and on the Maginot line proves that, whatever they were, they were not sufficient even to cause a slackening of operations.

Is Selassie Leading Army in Ethiopia?

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City Mo.
War

Speculation as to the whereabouts of Haile Selassie, exiled emperor of Ethiopia, made the headlines this week.

Dispatches from Rome this week asserted that Selassie is leading 8,000 troops of his former Ethiopian army along the Kenya-Ethiopian frontier.

It was said by Italian authorities that Selassie slipped quietly out of England, where he has been in exile since 1936, and went to the Sudan area adjacent to Ethiopia.

If he is not leading members of his former army himself, the Italians say, then one of Selassie's former lieutenants is in command.

At the same time, a dispatch from London said that Selassie was still in exile at Bath.

Ras Hailu, enemy of Selassie, is reported commanding Ethiopian troops under the Italian flag.

IDOL OF FRENCH SOLDIERS

Leaves War Besieged Capital of France

Argus
6/14/40
St. Louis

PARIS, France, June 1—(By Air Mail)—Among the many French civilians fleeing the horrors of the oncoming German squadrons of death is Josephine Baker and her count husband. She left the French Capital May 31st when the Germans were storming thru Belgium and into northern France. She left only after the emploring by French authorities, who were concerned over her safety.

[illegible]phine Baker

The nation's most popular entertainer, who with her co-star at Moulin Rouge, Maurice Chevalier, has been the angel of France's fighters, singing for them at the front, joined the hoard of refuges and civilians fleeing from the air raids and death dealing machines and weapons of the million-man German offensive, which was steadily pushing back the most heroic and stubborn resistence of the defenders representing many nationalities.

Even the thoughts of the war are forgotten when the American-born Negro artist makes her appearance. The populace was aflutter when she reached Lockes, 20 miles from Tours, south of Paris. "Sing, Sing," they beg and often she accommodates. Her songs seem to relieve the listeners of the strain of the land of honors.

Plans called for Josephines' established quarters at Brive in southern France, where she could sing to her soldiers or over a radio hookup and make periodic trips to the lines to sing to valient French fighters.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By L. Baynard Whitney

Plaindealer
6/17/40
Kansas City Kans.
War

HAIL! RACE REFENDER!

Well merited progress since 1905 occasioned a 35th anniversary during the month of May by the Chicago Defender. "As an institution we have labored with an eye single to the economic civic and political progress of the Race" said they.

The common goal and purpose of Negro journalism is cogently expressed, also: "Journalism among our race is charged with a greater responsibility than among other groups. This is true because the opposition to the obtaining of these natural rights to which we are entitled must, from time to time, be fought for."

These days here in our own country demand anew and ever more forcefully the battling, united and intelligent Voice of the Negro Press to obtain the natural rights to which we are entitled in our waning Democracy. The natural autocracy of emergency days is rushing swiftly upon us: let us have or say while we may. We must take our places, racially and individually, in this imminent war of defense, and the Negro Press having grown more influential with each passing year, is daily fulfilling its high office. Hail! Race Defenders!

NEXT WEEK

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City Mo.
War

What is being done with the three inactive Negro army regiments as the U. S. prepares its war defense?

* * * *

A drive was begun this week for enlistments for the cavalry (white) located at Fort Riley. What about the brave black troops of the Ninth and Tenth cavalries? Are they to become mechanized or remain servants?

Best Fighting Men on Earth

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City, Mo.

There is no occasion for surprise in the news that the Germans in their drive toward Paris recoil in fear from the French colonials. These black troops are lineal descendents from the warriors with whom Hannibal whipped ancient Rome at the height of its military prowess, fighters defeated not in battle, but by the policies of their home government.

Ever since the destruction of the great library in Alexandria in Northern Africa, history has been in the hands of of whites, who have used it to emphasize their own deeds. But even they admit grudgingly here and there the extraordinary fighting qualities of black men. The Zulus in South Africa went down under the guns of Europeans, killed but not conquered. The British at the time when the Hague conference made the rules of war asked for permission to use dumdum bullets against blacks armed with knife and spear.

Here in the United States where government has followed custom in shackling the citizen of color, it hides in the musty records of the war department the achievements of Negro soldiers as glorious as any pages in American history. That charge at Fort Wagner which is called by experts the greatest assault on fortifications was the work of black men.

Though American prejudice circumscribed the part that Negroes played in the World war, their regiments from New York and from Illinois by winning honors for their colors proved that blacks are still the same soldiers they were when they took San Juan hill for the Rough Riders to carry off the credit for it.

It is literal truth that over thousands of years black men have been the greatest fighters on earth. France, with its colonial policy, is able to make full use of them, and they give France their best because it withholds nothing from them. Negro members of the chamber of deputies in the capital of France and Negro soldiers putting the Nazis in fear are but different sides of the picture.

Italy is claiming credit for the blitzkreig, and does have in support of its hold on this doubtful honor the fact that it fought the Ethiopian tribesmen from the air and with mechanized troops. But mark the difference in the way that kind of attack was received. In German hands it rolled white peoples under in a few days. But the blacks in Africa are still matching their stout hearts and gas pipe guns against Mussolini's best, and forcing the Italians to stick close to the cities. They may not know how to do big business, but when time rolls up its scroll, on it will be their names as the noblest exemplars of a willingness to die for liberty.

Until the United States changes its policy from harassment to appreciation of the Negro, it shuts itself off from what would be its stoutest defenders. That it belies its democracy in practicing prejudice makes its waste of loyalty all the more ~~inexcusable.~~

"A WHITE MAN'S WAR"

Age
6/15/40
New York, N.Y.

IN MANY OF THE discussions on the war and its causes, we have repeatedly heard the statement, "This is a white man's war and the Negro should keep out of it." Most of those who make this statement are either Communists or Garveyites, who consider race first and country second, but the statement should be refuted regardless of its source.

As we see it, the destiny of Negro Americans is inextricably entwined with that of all other racial groups in this country. What affects one group will affect all. Just as the depression knew no color line, neither does the war recognize racial lines. The war lords will over-run any country that is weak and unprepared, as witness the fate of Norway, Finland, Austria, Belgium and Holland. None of these countries were enemies of Germany in the true sense of the word, and considered themselves safe as long as they remained strictly neutral.

Should the war be brought to these shores, through an attack on Canada or any of the British possessions in the West Indies, the United States cannot avoid becoming involved because of the Monroe Doctrine and any Negro who thinks that the enemy will spare him is living in a fool's paradise. Noncombatants are the chief victims of aerial warfare as it is practiced today, therefore it seems to us that the wise course is for the Negro group to follow is to join with other Americans to see that our country is adequately protected and that we are trained and prepared to meet any invasion.

So far as we are concerned, we are Americans first; that we are Negroes is only incidental. When danger threatens, it is the duty of all citizens to present a united front to the enemy. Any other course is not only disloyal but is also unwise. This war is a world war and before it ends all the races and nations of the world probably will be involved.

America WELCOMES "Fifth Column"

Tribune

6/13/40

Roger F. Gordon

Philadelphia, Pa.

GIVES THEM EVERY PRIVILEGE, WHILE OPPRESSING LOYAL COLORED CITIZENS

Read
"Now I Think",
page 4

DEMOCRACY MUST BE UPHELD.

~~Plaindealer~~
6/14/40
~~Kansas City, Kans.~~
Palmetto Leader
6/15/40
Columbia, S.C.

The European conflict is now more than a black spot on civilization. Italy's entrance into the war against Great Britain and France [illegible] and that is to weaken if not completely destroy democracies in Europe and set up a government of force [illegible] might against right.

The struggle in Europe is one that undermines indirectly a form of government that has been the pride of France and Great Britain for centuries. These countries need more than sympathy—they need and must have immediate aid and that must go forward speedly.

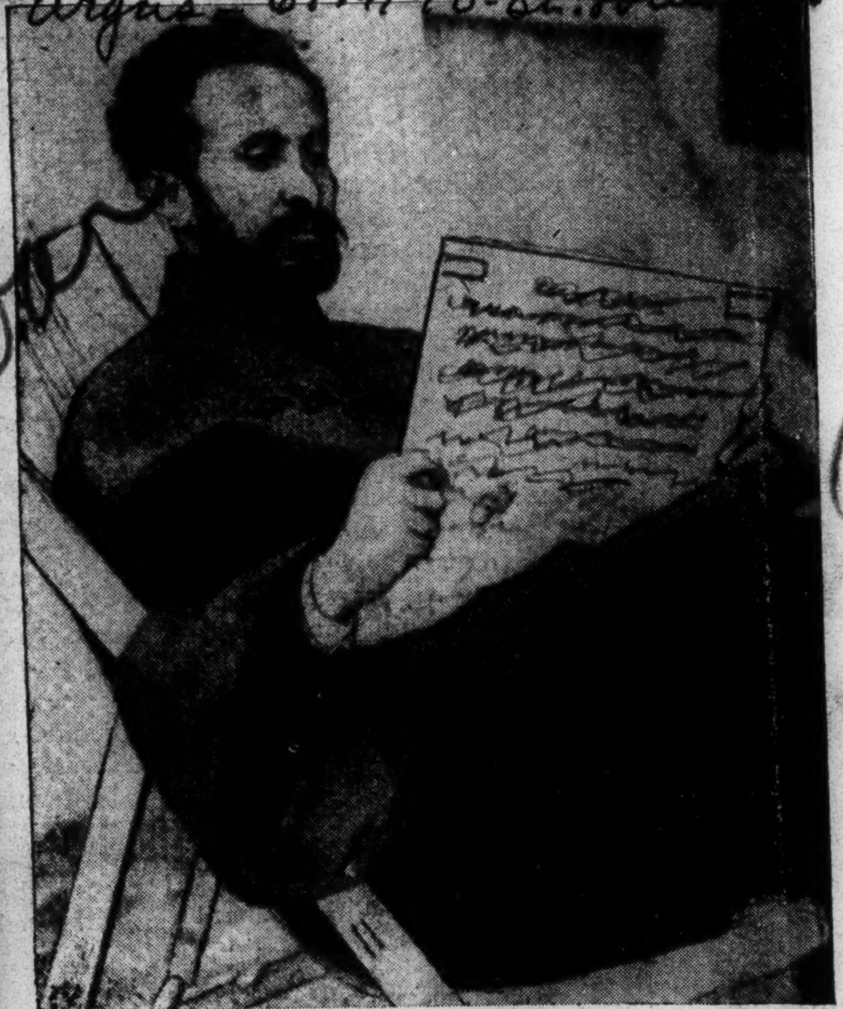
The Americas must help. Every American citizen white and black must act in one accord as it respects the European conflict and our future destiny. Every American citizen must speak the same language and think the same thoughts. The world must respect democracy and the problem of having democracy safeguarded is the problem of the Allies here and in Europe.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Haile Selassie Reads of Italy's Entrance Into War Against Allies

Argus - 6/14/40 - St. Louis, Mo.



As Emperor Hailie Selassie read the news of Mussolini's declaration of war on France and England as he sat in his quarters near London, England. Although driven from his country by the aggression of the Italians, his people have never ceased to recognize him as their ruler. A British radio report said reports had been received in London of a revolt in Italian-occupied Ethiopia and the uprising of the Imperial Abyssinian standard by an Abyssinian. "Abyssinian tribesmen are getting ready to take their revenge, the broadcast said."

Why Not Here?

Daily World
6/16/40
Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS OUR information from one of the war correspondents and commentators that a bill has been or soon will be introduced for the establishing of a naval school and air training base in the Virgin Islands for the training of colored officers and soldiers The commentator made an added compliment to the Negro in that the Negro race had always stood shoulder to shoulder in the defense of the country and when it came to the issues touching the well being of the nation, we had moved on without regards to colors or creeds. The colored race in America would be far better off if this were true not only in national defense but in peace times.

The record of Negro graduates and successful matriculations in the United States Navy and Military Academy at West Point is a burning shame. It will be recalled that all through the years, in consideration of the fine tribute paid the Negro for his valor, his loyalty and long suffering that less than a half dozen colored men have graduated at West Point. Of late those who have been appointed have been rejected.

That such a loyal group as the Negro is entitled to naval and military training is no argument. The Negro has stood firm all through the years for democracy and if there ever was a genuine American it is the American Negro. Still foreigners have been accorded educational considerations flatly denied him. Schools of professions have been closed to him

If those who believe in the loyalty of the Negro wish to right the grave wrongs inflicted upon him they should see to it that he is given training right here in the United States at the army and navy schools provided by his government.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Argus
6/14/40
St. Louis, Mo.

A few evenings ago, the writer saw a group of youngsters, who appeared to be from ten to fourteen years of age, going through what they called a military drill, as if they were preparing to go to war. As we stood by and watched their movements, we concluded that their thoughts were on military drills, but their movements were just about what they had seen coming from the drill master of lodges or the drum major of the Tom Powell Post of the American Legion.

A further study of what was before us was the fact that there seemed to have been the spirit of patriotism in the very bones of these youngsters which, no doubt, is burning within them, as much is being said about war, more wars and rumors of wars. They, as innocent as they were, were preparing themselves to meet any foe of this country who might invade our land in the future as a matter of conquest or revenge.

Of course, we could not but admire their patriotic instinct, but when we thought of the general practice of this, our government, in denying the Negro youth the privilege of joining the Army, Navy and other combat organizations, we could not but say, surely the occasion furnishes something to think about. Uncle Sam may not need them now, nor their older brothers or their fathers, but the time may not be far distant when the services of the black man will be needed in defense of his country, as well as the services of his white brethren. Surely, surely, this is something to think about.

PROTECTING NEW YORK FROM AIR RAIDS

Age - 6/15/40
New York - N.Y.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN has asked the War Department for authority to establish three anti-aircraft regiments in New York's National Guard. Two would protect New York City and one would be in the western part of the state. The Governor would convert the 107th and 369th Infantry Regiments into anti-aircraft units. It would require six months to train infantry regiments into competent anti-aircraft units.

Thus the Governor of the Empire State, who is an admirer of the courage and valour of Negro soldiers, has succeeded in putting the War Department into a position where it will once more have to define its position on Negro soldiers. For some time the War Department has shown a disposition to liquidate those National Guard units composed of Negro soldiers and recently issued an order declaring that henceforth the 369th Infantry should be officially designated "Colored." Governor Lehman, however, would use these colored soldiers to guard the world's largest city against the danger of air attack. It is significant that he would select Negro soldiers for this important task.

Should the War Department accede to the Governor's request, Negro soldiers will automatically enter a branch of the armed service where they have hitherto been barred, for the regiment will become the 369th Coast Artillery. At the present time the 212th Coast Artilley is New York's only National Guard anti-aircraft unit.

With the aeroplane becoming a dominant weapon in warfare and large cities their principal targets, it seems only natural that there should be some concern about the anti-aircraft defense of New York, and it seems to us that Governor Lehman's suggestion of making the 369th and 107th Regiments additional anti-aircraft units, for they both have outtsanding records from the last war and rank high in the intelligence of both its official and enlisted personnel.

We shall watch with interest to see just what action the War Department will take on this request.

Cannot Talk a Good Fight

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City, Mo.

President Roosevelt's pledge of aid for the Allies, already begun when he made U. S. military planes available for them, hastens this country into war. He says what most of us think, but he talks too much not to be able to back up words with deeds. He admitted he could not when he asked Congress for a defense appropriation.

Only plan can make useful the men and materials this country has. The executive's breach of neutrality turns a double edged weapon against any plan because it hastens the hour when Germany will take action, and it loses for our defense preparations whatever citizens would defend these shores, but are not for an offensive. The President's position as our leader requires him to be wise, which he is not when he talks a fight he cannot back up.

Defense in this country will be slow because the people are not used to regimentation. Any plan that coordinates them requires rationing, work assignment and unselfish public service, all of which are foreign to our system of private enterprise. We faced difficulties enough without President Roosevelt making recruits for the "fifth column."

Over the best trained soldiers in Europe, Germany has been victorious. There is no basis for the hope that we would win where others failed, even if we be able to put an expeditionary force across the Atlantic. Victorious Nazis will not be bluffed. We should sing small and get busy.

Several factors unfit the United States for this crisis. One is that Franklin D. Roosevelt is an idealist. His new deal legslation would have been impossible for a stark realist. Then he has advisors who are like him. Natural enough, but unfortunate under the circumstances. The cry of war raised a year ago in order to secure his election to a third term has dulled the nation's perception of the reality of its danger now.

A common language and ancestry has enabled Germany to weld a war machine that so far is invincible. By the same token the variety of our citizenship makes unified action difficult for us. This would be true if all were at heart good Americans. But we are blind fools if we think that. Many are here for whom ours is a land of opportunity, to be used, not loved. Inconsistent, still it is a fact that some who came here to escape conditions abroad are well wishers of the totalitarian attack on the very democracy which has given them a hand up.

England's plight as the result of Chamberlain's weak leadership has warned America that the best part of wisdom is to be wise in time. Two ideologies, the one ours in which the individual is the chief concern of government, and the other wherein the state demands every sacrifice, are in a death struggle. One or the other must go down. Because the people of the United States really want democracy, they should see that to have it, they must first be democratic. The mote in their eye makes them half defenseless.

In facing principle and away from prejudice, the government itself should take the lead. It is only half armed otherwise. Black slaves in Hayti advancing under Toussaint L'Ouverture were more than a match for Napoleon's veteran army, when they raised the "Marsellaise" because the first notes of that song reminded the French that liberty is every man's right. A democratic United States single-minded in its fight against dictator aggressors, could win. Half-hearted on principle, it cannot. Instead of shaking his fist at Germany, let President Roosevelt tell America to put its democracy into action and make a beginning himself by cleaning out every particle of prejudice in the army and navy, and in the departments over which the executive has control.

A MINORITY PROJECT

Globe.
6/14/40
Nashville Tenn

When one considers the amount of publicity given to the affair and also the terrific impact that the war in Europe has upon the minds of everybody in the United States, it is quite significant that only about 1,500 persons could be aroused to attend the mass meeting held at the War Memorial Building on Tuesday night of last week.

The conclusion to be drawn from the small attendance at the meeting, we think, is that Nashvillians are keeping their heads through these troubled times, when failure to do so could lead us into a war which we should keep out of as proof that the "burnt child dreads fire."

The American people overwhelmingly have rejected the theory that this nation is so inextricably bound to Europe that it is necessary for us to take part in every war in which Europeans engage. The nation's positive rejection of the plea that we go into the League of Nations was proof that we learned enough from our participation in the other World War to keep out of future hostilities 'over there.''

''We took an additional step to avoid the temptation to get into Europe's quarrels by passing a law to prohibit this nation from lending money to Europe's warring nations—at least until those nations manifested enough character and gratitude to pay back the more than eleven billion dollars they owe us from the other war.

This refusal to join the League of Nations and our action in tightening our purse strings against loans sought by European debt defaulters does not prove that the United States deserves to be called ''Uncle Shylock,'' as we were called by the defaulters when we began asking them to pay their war debts. It only proves that the people of the United States are sensible enough to know that we can not hope to maintain a solvent nation unless we exact business-like dealings from foreign nations.

Of course the small attendance at the mass meeting by no means represents the extent of local chagrin and horror over the form of warfare the Germans have visited upon the little nations of Europe and especially the bombing of towns, bringing death to innocent women and children. Americans are practically unanimous in their condemnation of this form of warfare. But Americans are realists enough to understand that a German blitzkrieg is a form of horror that nation might have been expected to resort to as their way of neutralizing the effect of the British blockade that was counted upon to starve the Germans into submission. Genuine Christianity condemns both blockades and blitzkriegs as forms of inhuman warfare, because both visit the horrors of war upon innocent women and children.

Rather than engage in hysterical pleas for this nation to begin sending money and materials to either side in the European holocaust Americans should pray that their nation will undertake to play the role of peacemaker, if possible, and endeavor to bring Europe's horrible war to an end.

In addition, it is a fearful adventure for this nation to begin staking any nation in the war with money and materials. The fact that we have a neutrality law permitting European nations to buy from us and which in effect is chiefly favorable to the Allies, should be as far as this nation should go.

The Bible teaches us that where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also. That can mean that if we begin lending money or selling goods on credit, that action will be ''short of war'' only if our aid results in the success of the Allies. Such action will easily lead us into war when the clamor is made that we must send men to the battle fields of Europe to ''protect our investment.''

Those Americans whose preference for one side or the other in Europe's war inspires them with a desire to help with either their property or their lives should not be hindered from doing so. But the partisans of neither side should make this nation a party to their zeal and partiality.

The logic is unassailable in the contention that the duty of Americans in this crisis is to ''Save America First.'' There is no sound proof available that helping either side in the European war will help save this nation.

RACE PROBLEM* 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

OPINION

Not Merely Every White Citizen

Afro-American
6-22-40
Baltimore, Md.

Adolf (Dolly) Hitler's hordes took Paris last week, marched through the supposedly impregnable Maginot Line and routed the French and British armies in the world's greatest battle.

Eventually England, too, will be defeated, leaving Dolly Hitler master in Europe, with Mussolini and Stalin as his stooges.

We have heard a great deal of Germany's fifth columns, her spies, and saboteurs, her parachute troops and dive bombers, but Hitler's success is due to the fact that he prepared for war while his enemies, weakened by democratic inefficiency, hope of peace and love of ease, misjudged his boldness and his ability.

Too late, England has banished Chamberlain and France has ousted Daladier and Laval.

* * * *

But what of our own country? What of the American leaders? Are they as incompetent as the British and the French?

American leaders know now that Hitler has 8,000 tanks and 25,000 planes. Why didn't they know it before?

The New Deal knew we had 12,000 planes and 35,000 pilots at the end of the first World War. Why has it allowed our military forces to shrink to 3,000 planes and 4,000 pilots today?

It knew we had an army of a million men in 1918. Why has Mr. Roosevelt allowed it to shrink to 300,000 men with no modern artillery, tanks, machine guns or even rifles sufficient to equip even that small force?

Hitler is master of Europe today. Tomorrow he will turn toward America and we will face him alone just as England eyes him with dread across the thirty miles of the English Channel.

* * * *

In our rear will be a hostile Japan which, while Europe and America are busy fighting it out, will take over the Dutch Indies, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Hawaii and all the rest of the Pacific Islands and Asia.

We can't fight Hitler in Europe. We can't prevent him and Mussolini from gobbling up Africa.

We can keep him out of the United States, provided we let everything else go and arm ourselves to the teeth.

It isn't too late, we hope, but with our present crop of Communists, Nazists, Ku Kluxers and 100-per-centers still prating about peace and the color line, we are in dire danger.

Hatred of the Jews, discrimination against colored people will have to go. We can't have race hate and patriotism at the same time.

Uncle Sam needs every citizen, not merely every white citizen, to do his duty.

"Faith Of Our Fathers—Living Still"

Daily World
6-23-40
Atlanta
Ga.

THE WESTERN WORLD from the outset was the dream of opportunity. It was the first permanent answer to the pressure against liberty and the powers that challenged Luther's Thesis that hurled the Reformation. Therefore those whose courage would stand up under a new try were offered the perilous venture of the rugged pioneer who chose liberty and for it would gamble with chance and its eventualities. No fabulous tales of sudden wealth had to be told, no strange dreams of mythical cures of maladies were needed and no coercion of those who thought in terms of power and wealth were indulged for the exploitation of the poor.

America, therefore had the unusual advantage of getting off with the right foot first. Those who had been oppressed and who had felt the terrors of the old world, were now in position to make their own codes and these were breathed in the temperament of tolerance and moderation for all. Thus runs the preamble of the new world christened the sweet land of liberty and rededicated as a government by and for the people.

With the early struggles well in mind, the long and bitter trail of the Revolution, it can be safely said that America now faces her strongest challenge. While no immediate expressions have been advanced and no wars have been declared against her people, the principles for which she stands and all that her efforts and talents have stood for now meet their most desperate crisis.

George Washington left the undying keynote by which our songs have swayed the world. Those who came after him walking so firmly in his footsteps, haae builded such a country that appeals to the world and it has laid down the pattern for all of the countries of the old world desiring a more adequate system of justice and a more wholesome atmosphere of liberty.

Mussolini, the arch traitor, Attilla the second and the bloody-handed despot who robbed the Ethiopians has struck off the "most unkindest cut of all." Worse by far than Hitler, the Hun, who himself has already shed blood to swim a thousand years to hell, Il Duce stalked in the dark for weary months with shielded dagger, the horrible bandit, preferring most to wait 'till the back is turned to make the fatal thrust! And he has cast it. With it he not only gambles with his usurpation of the vested rights of Italians, but with the bundle of booty and loot he stole under clear skies from black folk.

We are a united people here. While ours has not reached the perfection of our dream of a real democracy. we were striving to achieve that end. Our ideals are being shattered; what we called holy is being trampled under the bloody feet of the legions of satan. The shades of that brilliant galaxy that wrested from despair the fair flag of liberty and carried her through the smoke from Brandywine to Appomattox - stir our patriotic courage and real Americans, black and white rise up TO MEET THAT CHALLENGE.

France Drafts Howard University Student

Journal & Guide
6-8-40
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The European war reached Howard University last week, when the French colonial government demanded of Fernand Paul Pecou, exchange student at Howard from Martinique, that he return to do service for France.

He has studied at Howard for the past two years, and had hoped to receive his degree this month.

His last instructions are believed to have ordered him to New York for embarkation last Saturday.

Fall Of France Means Added Suffering For Colonials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)— Dramatic changes in the world map will be made if the demands of Germany and Italy on France are complied with and the majority of the sufferers thereby will be members of the darker races.

Daily World

Declaring that Italy will share in the division of the spoils should the French empire, as it now stands, be torn apart, Germany will also share her spoils with Japan, it is reported.

6-23-40

Italy's treatment of the conquered Ethiopians will be an indication of her treatment of the rest of the darker subjects coming under her jurisdiction in the event of the disposition of the Empire. The same rules regarding white superiority, copied from Dixie Americans, will be in practice as she has instigated this rule in Ethiopia. There will be no intermingling of races, as far as possible, altho Mussolini's subjects who sell ice in New York City are not averse to taking Negro women to wed.

Atlanta, Ga.

Hitler's oft expressed contempt for the darker races will see a general change in the administratiin of affairs for the millions of Africans who hitherto have been proud to call themselves French. Referring to them as little more than wild beasts, Hitler has from time to time condemned practices of educating Negroes from the equatorial regions, permitting them rather, to retain their savage ways and ruling them with tyrannical fervor.

And as for Japan, it is more than likely that she will get the French East Indies section of the empire, including Indo-Chisa, Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, Laos, Kwangchow, with the islands in Oceania, Tahita, New Caledonia, and a few strategic islands in the Pacific ocean. Most of the natives of these sections know and fear the Japanese and in Indo-China, which furnished hundreds of thousands of laborers for the French army in the last war, the mixture of Chinese and Indian and Malay has no relation to the Japanese, but it would give them a territory close to the rich British possessions in the Far East and at the same time another leverage at China.

French possessions closer to the United States however, among those believed eyed very closely by Germany which would give the Nazis foothold on our threshold, the islands of Martinque, Guadeloupe and St. Thomas in the West Indies; the two small islands famous in prohibition days, St. Pierre and Miquelon just off the coast of Canada, and of course, French Guiana in South America, would be fine spots close to the fat United States.

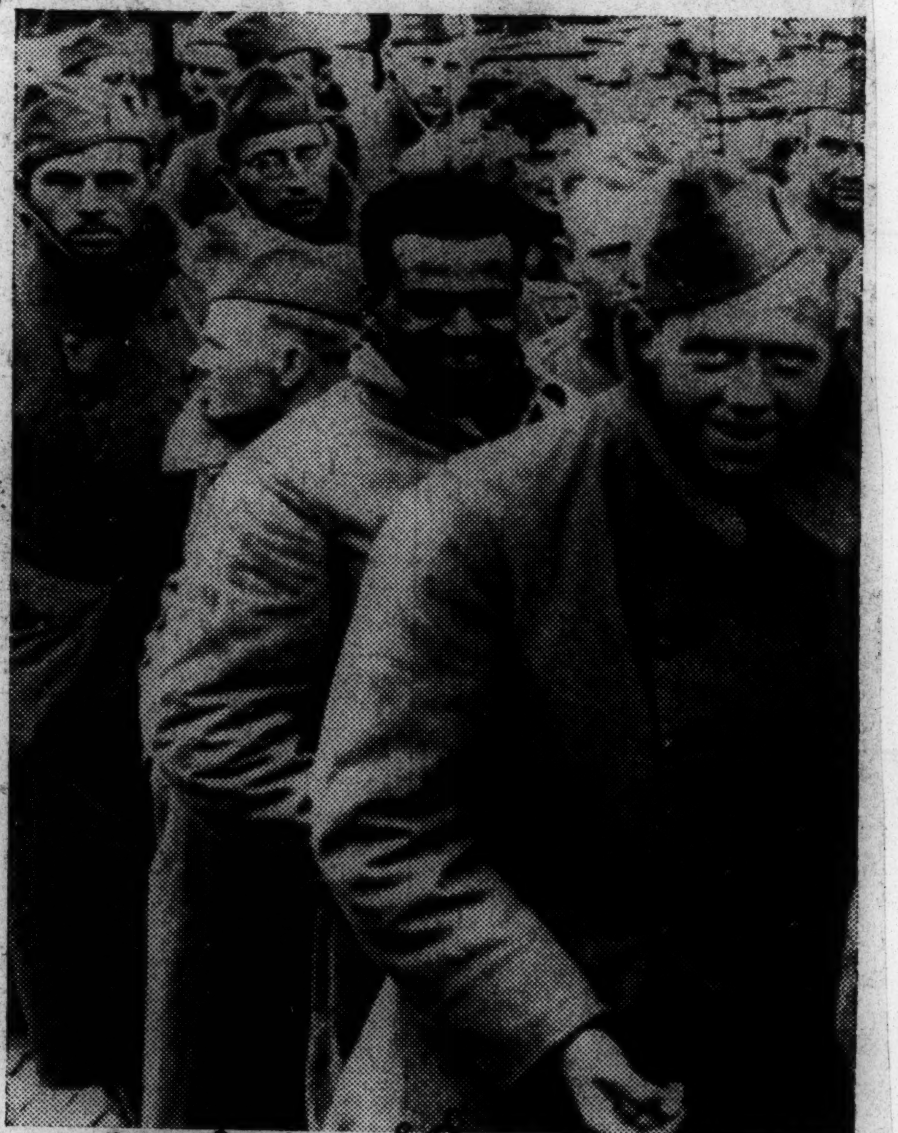
In Africa, the Germans and Italians would split the rich colonies of which France so long has been proud, plus the former German colonies which were taken from her at the conclusion of the last war, including Morocco, Algeria Tunisia, Sahara, French West Africa, Togo, Cameroon, French Equatorial Africa, Runion, Madgascar, Comoros, and the Somali Coast, with a total of 5,290,268 square miles, populated by 35,663,332 people, In Asia, there would be Syria, and India in addition to French Indo-China with an area of 325,200 square miles and a population of 23,122,397 persons.

The American possessions would include 33,166 square miles populated with 522,398 people.

The majority of the black people influenced by thse changes are found in the African possessions and in the American possessions.

America eagerly awaits the outcome of the situation.

Nazis Glad He's Out



Daily World 6-23-40.

The German censor passed this photo from Berlin with the information that the dark-complexioned gentleman among the Dutch prisoners of war is a colonial who didn't want to fight anyway and now is glad that the war is over for him. Recently the Germans waxed indignant at the Allies for using colored troops against "cultured pure Aryans,' as if it matters whether the bullet that spatters one's brains out is sent on its way by a black finger or a white. (IIN.)

Atlanta, Ga.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

German Invasion Of America Will Bring Critical Situation Says Wilberforce President

Black Dispatch 8-10-40
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Supression of So-Called Inferior Groups Will Become Philosophy of Conquerer

Says Roosevelt Has Interest In All People

IDLEWILD, Mich.—(ANP)—President D. Ormonde Walker of Wilberforce university, speaking Sunday before the Idlewild forum, "The Negro and Present World Developments," declared that everything affecting any part of humanity affects all and that the Negro will begin to feel the effects of the totalitarian victories in Europe. "For," he said, "in all totalitarian states there is being emphasized the question of racial purity and racial superiority with a definite philosophy for the suppression of what these people call the inferior race.' Should Hitler blitzkrieg his way to America all racial minorities will suffer under this strange philosophy upon which the German people are being fed."

Coming nearer home, the speaker declared........"the Negro faces a critical moment in the manner in which he will cast his vote in the forthcoming election. He will have to decide between the forces of reaction as symbolized in the blitzkrieg nomination of Mr. Wilkie and the hesitant drafting of Franklin D. Roosevelt who has proven throughout the years of his incumbency at the White House his interest in all people, including the Negro. Social gains are made slowly and American history has proven that when social progress is made and the common people have been helped there has generally followed a reversion to the old type in the election of some ultra conservative. This was true following th edevelopment of Jacksonian democracy, when the common man in America came into his own.

"It is true during the progressive revolution under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. And, again it was true under the enlightened leadership of Woodrow Wilson. In each instance the hand of social progress was stayed in the election of men who had little or no social consciousness. The common people of America, are, therefore, justified today in setting aside a meaningless and out-worn tradition and demanding that the man who has lifted the social level of the people shall not relinquish this leadership until they have been sufficiently fortified to protect and maintain these gains.

"Politically, the Negro is in the best position in which he has ever been in that he is being courted by both major political parties. As a result of this strategic position, both parties have gone out of their way to place in their platforms a promise to grant the Negro all the rights and privileges that go with the full enjopment of American citizenship. To have placed in both the Democratic and Republican platforms that all branches of the armed service of the United States shall be open on terms of equality to all citizens is a far step. Now, it is up to the Negro to see that these opportunities are not denied him when the time for their enjoyment comes."

In conclusion, Dr. Walker praised the people of Idlewild for having pioneered in the development of a resort where the members of his race could go and enjoy the splendid facilities that are offered and expressed the hope that the Idlewild community will become self-sustaining and a model for similar communities in other parts of the country.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
August 15, 1940

Chance To Aid Defense Asked By Negro Leaders

Racial opportunity in proportion to population to train for defense and combat service has been called for by southern negro leaders of the State Central Planning Committee.

More thorough co-ordination of negroes into the national defense program was urged and such coordination would materially assist in raising the economic level of approximately 14 million negroes in the United States, the spokesman for the committee declared.

The commission proposed to seek military training for all negro high schools and land grant colleges and to enlarge facilities of vocational training in metal work, mechanics and carpentry.

Desire to Serve

The commission outlined a proposal that negroes be allowed to serve in all phases of combat service, such as army, navy and air corps, as well as "behind the lines in labor battalions."

It said service representation according to population would allow for about 10 per cent. Commission members said pre-service training should be greatly increased for negro youth.

It was asserted the commission should favor compulsory military training and insist the negroes be given a "fair share" in the conscription.

Pointing out that additional training should be provided negroes in agricultural pursuits so that they might be afforded advanced scientific learning to produce efficiently foodstuff as "the backbone of all national defense."

"If negroes are only given the opportunity," they declared, "we will create new opportunities for white people."

They planned to lay out a detailed program by which they think negroes may best be co-ordinated into defense industry and "front fighting" service. This will be submitted to President Roosevelt and the secretaries of war, navy and agriculture.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 24, 1940

REQUEST ASKS AIR SERVICE FOR NEGRO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 — (AP) — Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) read to the Senate today a letter from Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asking amendment of the conscription bill to permit Negroes to enlist in the army and navy air forces.

"Negroes are willing to take their part in the defense program along with other American citizens," White said, "but at the same time insist that their government give them the same opportunities to serve in all branches of the armed forces in which they may qualify without distinction or discrimination because of race or color."

Mobile, Ala. Press
August 26, 1940

SUPPORT IS GIVEN TO CONSCRIPTION

Mobile Colored Group Urges Congress to Adopt Proposed Program

The Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill now being argued in Congress today had received the support of the Mobile branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In endorsing the proposed program of compulsory military training at a meeting in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon the group regarded the prolonged debate on the matter as harmful to national security.

The resolution adopted urged immediate preparation for adequate defense in manpower and implements of war as the possibility of violation of the Monroe Doctrine by totalitarian powers became more imminent.

The group also protested against discrimination against colored Americans in the army, navy, aviation corps and other branches of the service. The opening of all avenues of service to foreign-born, who may be potential fifth columnists, was also regarded as dangerous and incompatible.

Approximately 800,000 jobs was expected to be created by the national defense program and an equitable proportion for colored persons was asked.

The branch dismissed fears of Communistic influences against colored people, which stated that some forces have been attempting to create a false impression for selfish purposes. Among those endorsing compulsory military training were: Prof. C. E. Powell, Rev. A. E. Williams, Prof. G. E. Cheeseborough, Irvin White, Rev. M. F. Dickinson, M. J. Jackson and J. L. LeFlore.

Black Dispatch 8-10-40
Okla. City, Okla.

New York Official Pleads for Inclusion of Negroes In U. S. Military Establishment Plan

Traces Patriotic Record of Black Soldiers From Revolution To Flanders Field

Says Democracy Must Reject Policy Of Discrimination

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In an eloquent letter to Secretary L. Stimson of the war department and Frank Knox secretary of the navy, Charles Poletti, Lt. governor of New York and state co-ordinator for the national defense, urges the inclusion of Negroes in all branches of the military and naval services.

The lieutenant governor expressed his feelings relative to the Negro's services to his country in the following language.:

"I am writing to urge that in connection with the plans of your department for national defense your most earnest thought be given to effecting the fullest possible measure of participation by Negroes. As you know, New York state has among its citizens a substantial number of Negroes.

"The Negro has, throughout our history, proved his loyalty and devotion to America and its institutions. About 3,000 Negroes saw service in the American revolution, and Negro units are credited with saving the American army at the battle of Long Island. Negro soldiers have given a fine account of themselves in our later struggles. In the war of 1812 they won the commendation of Commodore Perry at Lake Erie and of General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Nearly 200,000 Negroes served in the Civil war and in the Spanish American war, Negro units distinguished themselves in the battle of ElCaney and San Juan Hill.

"In the World war, 380,000 were enrolled for service, of whom 200,000 were sent to France. They were the first of the American Expeditionary forces to get into action. Four entire Negro regiments received the Croix de Guerre for heroism in action. General Pershing, in praising the Negroes' War record said: 'I cannot comment too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for training and eagerness for the most dangerous work.'

"I sincerely hope that the new increases in our military and naval establishment will provide additional opportunities for Negroes to serve our country in all branches of the service. It is important I believe, that they be well represented in our training camps from the very start and that the military and naval authorities create additional Negro units in recognition of the Negroes' patriotic desire for service.

If new encampments of the Military Training Camps association are authorized in New York state, I trust that proper opportunity will be granted for the participation of qualified Negroes.

"Our defense and security depend upon the participation of all Americans in our defense program. In my opinion, nº group is more worthy of consideration in connection with that program than the Negro. Now, more than ever before, American democracy must reject any policy of discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color."

As state co-ordinator for national defense, the lieutenant governor has sent a letter requesting all state and federal agencies participating in New York to make certain that there is no discrimination against the Negro, and in the event that the president calls he naional guard for service, the lieutenant governor has given assurance that Negroes will participate in the home guard which Governor Lehman has announced that he will organize.

Anniston. Ala. Star
August 22, 1940

Southern Senator "Lynched"

Perhaps it is fitting that a Southern Senator, Claude Pepper of Florida, should be the first Congressman to be "lynched" in the national capital. For Pepper has been one of the strong opponents of the anti-lynching bill as a piece of unnecessary legislation.

However, it was not over the anti-lynch bill that Senator Pepper was hanged in effigy from a tree in Washington yesterday. A small group of mothers "hanged" the Senator because he patriotically wished his nation to have an army which would cause the military might of Europe to think at least twice before making any further hostile moves in the direction of this hemisphere. These mothers considered that they were acting for the protection of their sons.

Mothers who have the interests of their sons at heart must consider the fact that a war with any European country is brought no nearer by the building of an army by the United States. Every war this nation has entered has found us without an army. Yet this unpreparedness has not kept us out of a single war.

The American revolution began without an army, with only a ragged handful of Continentals (volunteers) hoping to turn back the might of Great Britain. The War Between the States was prolonged because the federal government had no great army and had to depend upon volunteers. Other wars—1812, Spanish-American, Mexican, World War No. 1—found us unarmed.

We entered the World War enthusiastically more than a year before we had the army with which to take an active part. Only the fact that Germany's strength had been spent in meeting England and France prevented us from being in an embarrassing situation as a result.

Being without an army has not kept us out of war. Only a lucky horseshoe has brought us through on the winning side each time, victory being due to help from other nations. Our condition of disarmament in years past has encouraged other nations to give us little consideration in a military way. Wars have in times been forced upon us. Now, it appears that we should be able to keep out of war by building up an army which will bring the rest of the world to attention.

Mothers who really love their sons would rather give them this better chance for peace than to make war more possible by keeping us in an unarmed condition. If war should result despite our arming, many lives would be spared as a result of the greater efficiency we can develop beforehand. Consider, for instance, the small death rate in England today and at a similar period in 1914-15. We would be too reckless to depend upon the volunteer method when war has been developed to such great speed and destructiveness.

Wars once were fought with hundreds of men. Then they were fought with thousands and hundreds of thousands. Wars today call for millions of men, so vast is their extent.

RACE PROBLEM * 1940
EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR

Hitler Victory Presages Bitter Struggle for Negro Says Elmer Carter

Journal and Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A victory for Hitler means that in America the Negro will have to begin the most bitter struggle, of his existence to survive as even a partially free man," says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, in the July issue of that magazine. Mr. Carter points out that the argument of some Negroes to the effect that the triumph of Hitler over the so-called democracies of Europe is of no importance to the Negro, is fallacious and short-sighted.

"The destruction of the democracies of Europe means the triumph not only of Nazi armies but also of the Nazi ideology. That ideology, as expressed by Adolf Hitler in his book MEIN KAMPF, relegates the Negro to perpetual serfdom and denies to him every semblance of legal status." Mr. Carter goes on:

"It is true that British and French imperialism have little to commend them insofar as humanitarianism is concerned. But under the British and French flags the exploited black does have legal status. He may appeal from the orders and decrees of governors and councils. He does, in many instances, have representation on the administrative bodies which are charged with the responsibility of governing. Particularly in the English colonies in Africa and the West Indies, education has been encouraged.

ADMITTED TO OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

African and West Indian Negroes have been admitted to Oxford and Cambridge and other great educational institutions in England. Ashimota, in Nigeria, is an example of the belated attempt of the English to give the Negro native opportunity to acquire learning and skill in the arts and sciences of western civilization. France has, from time to time, given the Negro some recognition in colonial posts of no little importance, such as Under Secretary for the Colonies and Governor of Guadeloupe. In addition the Negro has had representation, little as it may have been, in the House of Deputies.

"A Nazi victory in Europe means that America will be the last great stronghold of the democratic principles of government. It means that America will be the object of intense and skillful propaganda from a Nazi-controlled and dominated Europe. It will give hope and encouragement to all Nazi-minded purveyors of racial oppression in America. It will give sustenance to the Negro haters, the Jew baiters, the opponents of organized labor. . .

"It looks now as if he will achieve that victory, and the prospect is not pleasant to contemplate. But the Negro must be prepared in the event of that final triumph of Nazism in Europe to prove his right to citizenship in the United States of America, which his fathers helped to build by their toil and to preserve by their blood."

British Jail Negro Head Of Jamaica Unions

SEP 24 1940

Held for 'Duration' for Seeking to Defend Workers' Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Daily Worker
New York

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I., Sept. 23. — Seemingly bent upon proving that the British Government is not fighting the present "war for democracy" but to increase its pressure upon the colonial world, the English-born Governor of Jamaica, British West Indies, Sir Arthur Richards has seized Alexander Bustamante, Negro head of the island labor union, and placed him in concentration camp for the duration of the war. A movement for Bustamante's release has started since he was arrested on Sept. 9.

Since the labor disturbance in Jamaica during 1938 when scores of workers were killed and wounded by the British led police, Bustamante has been a thorn in the side of the colonial government. When the war started Bustamante unfortunately declared his loyalty to the British imperialists but continued his efforts to keep the workers organized while pressing for reforms and wage increases.

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE

N.Y.

Unable any longer to endure the impositions made upon them by the employers under the guise of "war necessity," dock workers went on strike early this month. Immediately police acting under orders from the Governor arrested Bustamante for breach of defense regulations, but took extreme pains to say that the action had nothing to do with the strike but was occasioned by the writings and speeches of Bustamante.

Indignant at the high-handed and tyrannical conduct of the Governor who during his two years in office has used his dictatorial powers, strengthened by Emergency War Regulations to institute a regime in the island that can teach Hitler many lessons, a group of courageous young radicals attempted to stage a protest in Kingston. As a result, Richard Hart, son of a leading lawyer, A. L. Henry, editor of the Communist monthly, "The Worker and Peasant," and Leopold Grant were arrested and charged with organizing a procession in defiance of the defense regulations.

The prisoners were charged with having led a parade of 100 workers and with displaying red flags with the hammer and sickle painted on them also banners demanding the release of Bustamante.

Under the questioning, the case of the Government weakened and was postponed until the following week.

Gandhi Leads 'Nonviolent' Antiwar Drive

Aged Indian Leader Seeks Right to Preach Passive Resistance

SEP 19 1940

By the Associated Press

Washington Post

Bombay, Sept 18.—Mohandas K Gandhi, once more undisputed leader of India's main nationalist movement, has taken over the delicate task of directing non-violent anti-war propaganda, but under a pledge that it shall not embarrass Britain.

This wisp of a man, 71 years old October 2, left for Wardha today after issuing instructions for complete discipline among his millions of followers pending an interview with the British viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

Gandhi will seek permission to preach passive resistance to Britain and non-participation in the war..

The All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) committee pledged that organization Monday not to embarrass Britain in her struggle with Germany, but at the same time to preach against war. The committee withdrew a conditional offer of cooperation with Britain and invited Gandhi, who had disagreed with the offer, to resume the leadership "in any action that should be taken."

States Anti-War Creed

Gandhi followed up this delegation of power with an interview in the Bombay mansion of Rameshwar Das Birla, multmillionaire Indian industrialist.

"Because nonviolence is a congress creed involving congress' hostility to all war," he said, "it is a vital necessity that congress not identify itself with any war.

"Hence my desire not to embarrass Britain was necessarily limited and conditioned by the counternecessity for continued congress existence.

Washington D.C.

"Therefore I promised that civil disobedience would be definitely restricted to freedom of speech, provided it is absolutely nonviolent."

If the congress succeeds, he said, "the world can sigh with relief to find a way out of the present monstrous armament maze."

No Criticism of U. S.

Gandhi indicated he would not "be at all pleased at the prospect of Nazi victory," and added:

"What terrifies me is that, as things are presently going, defeat of Naziism must be bought at a terrific price—namely a superior Naziism or brute force, call it what you will."

Asked if his condemnation of all war implied a criticism of United States help to Britain in planes and war materials, Gandhi replied:

"Not in the slightest, for the simple reason that America doesn't agree with congress regarding nonviolent action. I wish it did. Then America's contribution to world peace and to help for Britain would be infinitely more substantial than any number of planes or any amount of material."

Italy Aiming At Selassie, Some Believe

Chicago Defender

CAIRO, [AP]—American quarters advanced the theory Sunday that Italian bombers might have been after former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in the Aug. 23 attack on the border mission post at Doro, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where two American missionaries were reported killed.

These quarters said the Italians apparently believed the Negus, who flew to Africa recently to rally his fighters when the British extended recognition, was in hiding at the mission awaiting a chance to slp across the frontiers of his former kingdom.

The U. S. legation said American victims of the bombing attack were Dr. Robert Grieve, a young medical missionary, and his wife, of Spokane, Wash. Two other Americans, the Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth Oglesby of Brooklyn, N. Y., were said to have been gravely injured.

Loyalty Comes First

SEP 20 1940

Today the American people are in no mood to countenance disoyalty of any kind—no matter where it may be. Loyalty must be unqualified from those in high places and in low.

Daily World

A short time ago one of the nation's leading newspapers investigated the business activities of a commercial agent of the German government in this country. This agent had reted a local home under an assumed name to negotiate deals of all kinds with some American business men. Great secrecy surrounded the transactions. Much of what actually occurred is still shrouded in mystery, but enough has been disclosed to shock the country. A few business men apparently worked on the principle that nothing counted save profits. This is on a par with labor leaders who would call a strike to further their own ends, regardless of its effect on our defense program.

SEP 20 1940

Atlanta, Ga

One of the business men involved has been discharged from his position by his company. It is time for both government and industry to work together to disclose any other machinations of this kind that may exist. The overwhelming majority of American business men are true patriots, but there are a few who are for sale—and the country must be rid of them.

For some years the government has pursued a policy of fighting business. It has attempted to destroy private power companies, which are most vital to defense, which have done much to serve the people, and which are doing the finest kind of a job in meeting the present emergency. Wouldn't be wiser now for government to work with, not against industries of that kind—and, at the same time, help rid all industry of the Judases it contains? That is the only kind of policy that can secure total defense for America.

Petain Regime Is In Disfavor

By NANCY CUNARD

MEXICO CITY—(ANP——"For the first time in many centuries Africa plays a role of primary importance in the destiny of humanity. On its soil are being fought ardent battles" are the words of Point 5 in a review of 12 points made in London on the first anniversary of the War. The first point of all on this list is "Hunger, if not famine, is foreseen for the countries of Europe this winter."

An immense wave of protest against the infamous peace terms of the Armistice between France and Germany and even more so against the betrayal of France by its Fascist leaders and generals to the Nazis, is sweeping over France's colonial possessions.

Africa leads in the lists of these, and amongst the very first voices to arise there have been those of native Africans. At no price Hitler!

All these message and professions of loyalty to "Free France" led today from England, by General De Gaulle, have been passed on to him by the various Frendh colonial Governors in Africa.

CHIEFTAINS ACT

Daily

The first movement took place in the Chad region of French Equatorial Africa at the end of last month. A few details have come since then. Chief Amadou, leader of the Senegalese of that district is himself from the Senegal, an African Negro; his telegram stated that all the Senegalese forces repudiate the "infamous treaty of Compiegne" and wish to assert their continued allegiance to the representative of "Free France" (the France to be reconquered).

World

Atlanta

General de Gaulle's answer runs: "With deep satisfaction we thank you for your loyalty and that of all other Senegalese in your region. Your message has been transmitted by us to your compatriots in Senegal itself along with your call to them to continue in the ranks of the true French people. Long live immortal France."

Ga.

WITH DEGAULLE

In London the new press service which has taken the name of "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," France's national motto which has been annulled by the Nazis, reports that Delarminat, governor of French Equarorial Africa (an immense region between British Nigeria and Belgian Congo) and Masson, governor of French Gaboon, and all authorities, civil and military are with de Gaulle. The capital of Gaboon, is Liberville, which means "Town of the Free."

At the same time deGaulle broadcast in London that the adhesion of French Equatorial Africa to the cause of Free France and of England gives Great Britain "an immense basis for operations from which it will be possible to make flank attacks on Italian troops and possessions in other parts of Africa" Should another French territory, in North Africa, Tunisia, join the movement, this would mean that the Italians would have an enemy on the edge of their colony of Lybia.)

GERMANS HATED

Of special point is the stand made by Cameroon, a Mandate of France (with a smaller mandated territory to Great Britain) under the league of nations, for Cameroon has had particular and bloody experience of the Germans on its own soil; they were driven out during the World War in 1915, but have never been forgotten.

These movements in French Africa have caused the immediate reaction in England of Prime Minister Churchill's assurance that, as long as they continue loyal to Free France (i. e. as allies of Great Britain) everything will be done to guarantee their economic stability, increase of commerce wth the exterior and maintenance of their respective governments.

Support is another form is coming to de Gualle, for French airmen who are loyal to their country have been escaping with their planes from North Africa and crossing to Gibraltar. A total of 70 was given at the start of this month, while 800 mechanics was the number reported as being sent to France to be put at the disposition of the Germans.

A rumor, unconfirmed, has also come that there are signs that Morocco may join the anti-Nazi, anti-Petain rebellion. One of the determining factors in this movement is the economic one; since the armistice French colonies had been cut off, import and export had ceased because of British blockade. Now they have England's assurance that the blockade will be lifted in favour of all those who are England's allies.

AFRICA IMPORTANT

Africa today represents the youth of France" is a line in a recent London press message. "When all Africa be able to represent the youth of Africa?" is the question that comes to mind despite the very natural hope that Hitler Mussolini and World-Faciscm may never win.

AFRICA NEW WAR CENTER

OCT 12 1940

A YEAR AGO the comment was often heard, "This is a phony world war," but the past six months have proved it to be much more of a world war than the conflict of 1914-18. The war center has moved from the Scandanavian countries to Belgium, Holland and France, then to the British Isles and now it appears that with the coming of winter weather it will move again and this time to Africa.

New York Age

OCT 12 1940

According to recent reports coming from the European Capitals, Hitler is about ready to abandon, for the time being at least, his plans for the invasion of England and join Mussolini in an attack on the Suez Canal and Egypt. The African campaign will spread not only to the French colonies in North Africa and [illegible] but also to other British colonies in West and South Africa.

New York, N.Y.

As a result of the changing theatre of war, large numbers of colonial troops have been called into active service by the British Empire. Heretofore the British have had little need for her colonial armies except those from Canada and Australia who were trained in aviation. But since Negroes can best withstand the climate in equatorial Africa, she may be forced to pay more attention to the training and arming of the darker races under her domination. And if the African natives, the IIndians and West Indians are called upon to defend the British Empire this winter, we may look for concessions from Downing street in the matter of home rule and greater participation in the civil government of these dominions.

As a counter offensive, the British troops may join Haile Selassie in a march on Ethiopia.

This is not only a world war in the literal sense of the word but it is also shaping up as a long war which may not end before it has reached South America or some parts of this country. Negroes in this and other countries should now realize that their fate is wrapped up with the fate of democracies and should act accordingly.

Selassie Back In Ethiopia To Lead Anti-Fascist Revolt

Journal & Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

LONDON, Eng.—(ANP)—Haile Selassie, former emperor of Ethiopia, left here recently for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where he is preparing to lead personally Ethiopians who have remained loyal to him in a move to attempt overthrow of Italian rule.

The news of the former emperor's departure was banned by censors until last week when the British press confirmed the German radio report that he was in the Red Sea region.

The former emperor was sent to Ethiopia by the British after the government obtained indisputable proof that he still controlled a large number of men and chieftains. The British were so impressed by this report and by the Negus' ability as a leader that it was decided to send him back to lead in the revolt.

Before the beginning of war, the British had insisted that Haile Selassie refrain from entering into Ethiopian affairs because they feared trouble. Messengers from his residence at Bath managed to reach Western Ethiopia, nevertheless, and in this manner the former emperor was apprised of the preparation for insurrection whenever he would give the signal.

In sanctioning Haile Selassie's revolt move, the British automatically revokes its recognition of Victor Emmanuel as emperor of Ethiopia, and approves Selassie's the powerful little Ethiopian as the country's rightful ruler. He has lived quietly for the past four years.

Accompanying him back to Africa by plane were his eldest son, and two members of his suite. The airplane in which they flew was without an escort of fighting planes and carried them non-stop across the German-occupied part of France to Malta and thence to Alexandria, Egypt, where they arrived on June 26.

What's Wrong Out West?

Two citizens' military training camps close this week. One at Fort Howard, Md., serving the Eastern States, enrolled 300 men under a complete staff of colored officers.

Afro-American

Out at Fort Riley, Kansas, 163 men from the Western States assembled for training. The staff of officers came from the Ninth Cavalry. All are white.

8-3-40

Strange that the East can have available enough colored officers to operate a small training camp of this kind, while the West cannot. Or is it that the East is better able to combat the army's preference for white officers?

Baltimore, Md.

Who Mourns for England?

Afro-American

L. F. Coles, back from a ten-month trip with metropolitan newsmen that took him around the world, reports that, except for England and her partner and possessions—Scotland, South Africa and Australia, he was treated everywhere as a human being.

8-3-40

We wonder, after all, why colored America should be apprehensive about how Hitler kicks the British Isles around.

Baltimore, Md.

Nothing Hitler could do to England would be any worse than what Britain's South Africa and Australia are doing to the natives. Let the war go on.

America's Humanity or an American Fad?

Congress is willing to send United States ships abroad to bring thousands of children out of the reach of gunmen and bombs spreading death and destruction over England.

Afro-American

This is an evidence of America's great heart.

If warring nations must kill off the present generation, we feel that it is our job to save innocent boys and girls from the madness of their elders.

8-3-40

This is a wise, humanitarian spirit and it should, everywhere, be supported and encouraged.

We trust that Congress can get consent of all the warring nations for the safe-conduct of America's ships with their precious cargoes of children.

But we see no good reason why these children should be brought to the United States.

Canada is as large as our own country and less densely settled. It can support 50,000 or 500,000 more children. It ought to, because it is a part of the British Empire. Germany is not bombing Canada.

South Africa and Australia are also British. Is England afraid to trust her children to these portions of the globe where its flag flies? Germany is not bombing Australia and South Africa.

Baltimore, Md.

The great heart of America has always responded to the world's suffering. We hope it always will. But, for three hundred years America has spread the mantle of its compassion upon every persecuted minority except its own black minority.

It's time that we long sufferers offered our plain objection and opposition.

Every refugee admitted from abroad means one more to be hired before we can get a job, and to be kept on after we have been fired.

Every refugee means one more to have a vote which we do without. one more to ride our trains while we are jim crowed, one more to use our public buildings where signs are erected to keep us out.

We who for three centuries have built this country must sit in a corner among the cinders or wait at table upon the people of every nation in the world that come to our shores.

We are tired and worn out with the kind of hypocrisy that hides itself behind the folds of America's great humanitarian figure. Charity begins at home.

Are there anywhere men more exploited and enslaved; young people more in need of Christian influence; children more frightened. homeless and ragged than those of the great neglected South?

Who opens a job for them? Who opens a home for them?

If there are jobs and homes available, to whom should they be opened first—home folks or foreigners?

There may be sentimental Americans who, like the Pharisees, want to boast of their good turn in supporting a foreign child or immigrant, but ten chances to one they have been blind to the intolerance, poverty and misery in their own country for years.

Nothing but War

Afro-American

Newspapers report the presence of a large number of anti-Jewish candidates on local and national tickets this fall.

8-10-40

Reason: Mr. Roosevelt's friendship for the Hebrew race and his appointment of them to Supreme Court, Cabinet, advisory and administrative positions in the New Deal.

Baltimore, Md.

Some of those now flocking to the Willkie banner are said to be motivated by hatred of the Cohens, the Morgenthau's, the Perkinses, the Hillmans, and the Frankfurters the President has placed in high office.

Imagine, they say, such a noted gentile as Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, being named an assistant to Sidney Hillman, who is a mere president of the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union.

Out of 130,000,000 Americans in the United States, there are only 4,000,000 Jews, 12,000,000 colored people and 21,000,000 Catholics. These together total a mere fourth of the entire population, and despite constitutional guarantees of freedom here for all races and religions, these minorities are more bitterly hated than the Germans, the Italians or the Russians, who would destroy our form of government.

As much as we seek peace and hate war, perhaps nothing except the coming conflict with the dictators of Europe will make America forget its race and religious differences.

Negro French Colonials Prepare For Hardships Under "Dictator" Rule

Tribune
7-25-40
Philadelphia Pa

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Foreboding is the word from France, where the new totalitarian government, under the leadership of Marshal Petain patterned after the Nazi and Fascist governments, issued its first [illegible] racial edict in the form of a decree ousting Jews from government jobs.

Although the number of Jews in France, compared to its colonial population is infinitesimal, this first edict banning Jews and making these jobs open only to "men of French parentage" appears on first sight to be the first of a series of forthcoming bans aimed at the darker races and will work considerable hardship on the Negroes who happen to be French colonials.

Negroes Formerly Recognized

For a number of years, Negroes have played an important part in the French government especially in the chamber of deputies where representatives from the African possessions have sat. The abolition of the elective branches of the government automatically did away with these jobs, but in the colonies and possessions, hundreds of Negroes are reported to have held responsible positions in the government.

With this ruling aginst "Jew" as a starter, Negroes in all of the possessions may look forward to a change in the general attitude of the government toward them and a harder road in the future apparently lies ahead.

Wireless Tells Story

Baleful indeed is the wireless report from Germany which states:

"French ministers and other high officials in the new government must be born Frenchmen on the basis of a decree promulgated on Saturday at Vichy. The decree provides that no foreigners or persons of another race may hold French government positions."

Charlotte N. C. Observer
August 3, 1940

The Negro And Preparedness.

To The Observer:

The chaotic condition in which the enlightened civilization of this hemisphere gradually feels itself becoming engulfed registers the need for an immediate preparedness program, a program which if it is to become effective must include every loyal citizen of this last citadel of democracy.

History has fully justified the Negro as a most valuable citizen to these United States. Our blood has been shed in every great struggle of this country, in its effort to make a world safe for democracy. It was a Negro, Crispus Attucks, who first shed blood on Boston Common. Many Americans will be surprised to know that stalwart Negroes upheld General Warren at Bunker Hill, Sullivan at the battle of Rhode Island, not to mention their heroism with Washington at Yorktown, Andrew Jackson at Orleans, Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, even with Grant at Richmond and Perry at the North Pole. Saved Colonel Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, helped Dewey in the Philippines, Pershing at Mexico. I need not speak of the numerous deeds of valor throughout World war number one. Search the annals of history, if you please, and name a Negro assassin, or a traitor to the American flag. Of the thousands of persons convicted as spies in this country, not one has been a Negro. Yet, with such a record of noble service, each morning over his radio, he must listen to the appeal of the Army and Navy of these United States for men to serve their country, but only white men.

Perhaps the strategists of our Army and Navy have formulated a secret formula of attack wherein only white Americans can stem the advance of a Hitler blitzkrieg. If this be so, there are ten million colored people in these United States who would like to know of it. Think, America, Think.

FRED D. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte.

Attention, Mr. President

Amsterdam News
8-10-40
New York

A dispatch this week from Washington said: "President Roosevelt tomorrow will lead a government effort to weld the 48 states into a common front against fifth column activities in this country, reliable sources disclosed today."

We are heartily in accord with the President's decision, because we know how important it is at this time for the nation to be protected against sabotage and other activities of enemies from within. What we want to do here is simply to direct Mr. Roosevelt's attention to a matter he and his advisors might have overlooked.

For many years the press has pushed a fight to get Negroes on the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but to no avail . . . that is, not so that anyone knows about it. Since federal investigation is carried on with such utter secrecy, it is just possible that there are Negro agents in the service. It is just as well, if such be the case, that they are unknown.

Lest it has not occurred to Mr. Roosevelt and his fifth column hunters that Negroes would make excellent agents in this drive we hasten, to pass on this little tip. Negroes, working as porters, domestic servants, elevator operators, waiters, and in factories, could perform a fine service for their country if they are given a chance. Negroes, in many instances, create far less suspicion than whites, and besides, what group of people has been more loyal and faithful to the flag and country than the Negro.

South Africa Warned By Premier Against Anti-British Sentiment

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala
9-12-40

CAPETOWN —(AP)— Premier Jan Christian Smuts last night called the public's attention to certain opposition party members in the legislative assembly "who are adopting a view of hostility" toward Britain, and warned that the government of the Union of South Africa will not hesitate to invoke extraordinary war powers against them.

Persons attempting to stir up anti-British sentiment or hamper South Africa's war effort in any way will be dealt with, the premier declared in an address to the Assembly. He said:

"Only yesterday, Britain was South Africa's best friend. Today, when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle and London is being bombed, members of the opposition are adopting a view of hostility toward her.

"Some members actually seem to hope for a German victory. To sentiments of that sort we can only cry shame."

Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, former prime minister and opposition leader, has demanded several times that the Union of South Africa make peace with Germany and Italy, but each time has been voted down by the Union House of Assembly.

Sept. 5, 1939, while he still was premier, he recommended that the union's relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged, as if no war were being waged." He was voted down 80 to 66 and the next day resigned as prime minister.

Jan. 27 the assembly defeated, 81 to 59, a Hertzog motion deploring British war policy and calling for peace with Germany and Italy. A similar motion was rejected again Aug. 31, this time by vote of 83 to 65.

The Spirit Of Citizens Counts More Than Color Of Their Skin

Tribune
7-25-40
Philadelphia Pa.

IT WAS IN 1936 and not in 1939 when the real forces of aggression were set in motion. It was three years before Hitler dropped bombs on Poland that the totalitarian dictators were led to believe that democratic governments would do nothing to protect the weak from the strong.

When Britain and France refused to assist Ethiopia to resist the hordes of Mussolini, then began the real downfall of France and England. Haile Selassie had reason to believe that France and Britain would come to his rescue. They not only refused to give assistance, but recognized the conquest.

Now Britain, facing tremendous odds, recognizes the government of Haile Selassie. According to reports, Selassie is trying to build an army to fight Italy in Africa. He will attempt to save his betrayers. If he is able to do so, he will again sit on his throne. Perhaps it is too late, but fate has often played queer tricks.

But win or lose, this should be a lesson to powerful governments, including the United States, that even the weak and despised are sometimes needed to protect the strong and proud.

Today the United States is giving serious [illegible] to loyal colored citizens who are actually pleading for an opportunity to become trained in order to protect their country. But when the time comes, like Selassie who is willing to sacrifice his all for those who spat upon him, so will colored Americans rally to protect their flag and their homes when the battle grows fierce.

However, in the meantime Americans might do well to remember that democratic processes depend more upon the spirit of men than the color of their skin.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

"Birth of Nation" Ban Fight Gets Setback

The fight to ban the "Birth of a Nation", infamous, race-baiting film, now showing in a new sound-tracked version at a loop theatre, received an unexpected setback Tuesday in Circuit Court where the case is being heard.

The Civil Liberties Committee asked to intervene in the case, charging that the city has no right to censor any film because such would be an infringement of the rights of free speech.

Judge Donald McKinley, sitting in the case, granted the committee's plea, setting the next hearing for May 9. Atty. George A. Blakey, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made a strenuous objection to the group's intervention. He is aided in the fight against the showing of the film by Attys. Lycurgus Connor, W. C. Martin and Alderman Earl B Dickerson. Commissioner Landis is pushing the police ban.

Say Film Inflammatory

Last week three University of Chicago professors, H. F. Gosnell, Louis Wirth and Herbert Blumer, testified that the "Birth of a Nation" tends to influence public opinion against the Negro and should therefore not be shown here in its new sound version. Police halted a showing of the picture last December 30.

The owners, however, assert that the film is protected by an injunction issued when the picture first appeared here 20 years ago. Attorney Blakey, contacted Wednesday afternoon, stated that the N. A. A. C. P. is fighting the case on the law which prohibits any movie, which reflects on morals, chastity of any group, or which holds it up to ridicule, from being shown.

"The committee's charge that banning the film is an infringement of civil liberties, would permit the showing of any obscene picture. There must be a reasonable limit." he added

It was further revealed that if the owners are successful, it will allow the showing of 75 "Birth of a Nation" films throughout the city, since they hold contracts for their showing.

"BIRTH OF NATION" STARTS AGAIN

FIRST TIME IN SOUND
THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Remade with sound and all the original parts of hate which were in it several years ago, "The Birth of a Nation" is again being presented in various Southern cities in theatres for whites only. Starting in Charlotte, N.C., several weeks ago at the Broadway theatre, the flicker is being bought by several distributors in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The Charlotte showing brought out a record audience of children, little lynchers-to-be. Advertised like a circus, the film is being compared to "Gone With the Wind."—foto-rowe.

Ku Klux Film Again Taken From Dustbin

Daily Worker 6/6/40 New York

By David Platt

During the past few years the 55th Street Playhouse and the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, both managed by the same group, have served New York with a formidable array of distinctive motion pictures. The Daily Worker is proud of its role in spreading interest in some of these productions.

The other day, however, the 55th Street Playhouse made an announcement—a shocking announcement that will have serious repercussions among the patrons of these two theatres and cause irreparable damage to them. The announcement stated that "a specially edited sound version of David Wark Griffith's famous film "The Birth of a Nation" will start an exclusive engagement next Monday at the 55th Street Playhouse."

This is the vicious anti-Negro film that lead to the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, caused race riots and lynchings, whipped up hysteria for the imperialist war in 1915-17 and is being brought out for the same purpose in 1940. For reviving this 25-year-old monstrosity at this particular time, the management of the 55th Street and 5th Avenue Playhouses will deserve all the opprobrium that will be hurled at them.

"Birth of a Nation" is not a motion picture. It is a mad dog that needs to be curbed. When it first appeared in 1915 it was properly condemned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by every honest liberal and working man and woman. The "New Republic" called it "aggressively vicious and defamatory. It is spiritual assassination. It degrades the censors who passed it and the white race that endures it." Rabbi Stephen Wise said it was "a grave and intolerable insult to the Negro race." "The Nation" called it "improper, immoral and injurious to the colored people of this country; a deliberate attempt to humiliate 10,000,000 American citizens and to portray them as nothing but beasts. . . . it should not be tolerated in any American city." Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University protested "the caricature of the union army and union soldiers and particularly its absolutely unfounded series of pictures intended to leave upon minds the conviction that in Reconstruction times, Negro soldiers freely plundered and abused the whites of the South and were encouraged to do so by white officers."

The revival of "Birth of a Nation" in sound by the 55th Street Playhouse in the midst of a carefully prepared campaign of red-baiting and race-hatred calculated to pave the way for America's entrance into the imperialist war, is an insult to both Negro and white and should be protested with heat.

PLACES LIMIT ON BIRTH OF NATION FILM

Modifies Court Ruling On Show Opposed By Race

The "Birth of a Nation" can be shown only in one theatre in Chicago at one time, Judge Donald S. McKinley of superior court ruled last Friday.

The decision was rendered in the court fight of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to have the picture banned entirely from showing in the state of Illinois.

After weeks of hotly contested litigation, Judge McKinley decided against lifting the 23-year-old permanent injunction which restrains city officials from censoring the picture and limited its showing to only one theatre at one time.

It was contended in testimony by experts in the psychology of race relations that the picture exposed Negroes to contempt an ridicule and that it caused demoralizing effect on the relations between the races.

However, after personally reviewing the picture, the court declared that it also portrayed some Negroes in laudable acts of loyalty and courage and that the average person probably leaves the show with more ill feeling towards the northern whites (carpetbaggers) than toward any wrongdoing Negro.

Assuming the picture tends in some degree to cause unthinking persons to dislike the Negro, however, the court felt, "We also must have regard for the constitutional principles of free speech, press and dissemination of views."

One witness suggested that the "Birth of a Nation" was a contributing cause of the Chicago riots in 1919. "This may have been," said the court, but in its opinion, "these riots were the result of the political fear of those in charge of the police to enforce the law."

"One can understand the opposition of Negro leaders to this film," the court continued. "The argument of counsel for the association showed intense feeling over the injustices suffered by members of their race in the South and the discrimination still practiced against them there. However, it is the effect on white spectators we are concerned with, and that, in Chicago, where I am sure the Negro receives equal rights and privileges with the whites."

Attorneys for the branch were George A. Blakey, chairman of legal redress committee; Earl B. Dickerson, president, Cook County Bar association; Lycurgus Conner and William C. Martin.

Defender 6-1-40 Chgo

"Birth of Nation" in Court Again

BUFFALO, N.Y. — An unauthorized version of the world's most controversial film, "Birth of a Nation," was recently made and circulated in New York and eastern cities without the knowledge and consent of its original producers, according to a complaint on file in Federal court here.

The "bootlegged" film is only a pale carbon copy of the race-baiting picture which brought fame and fortune to David Ward Griffith, its director; Thomas Dixon, the author; and the Enoch Producing Corporation of New York.

Scenes Eliminated

Such scenes as that of the cotton picker chasing a white girl over a cliff while brandishing a knife are completely eliminated. Officials of the NAACP attended its recent showing in New York and decided that the picture had been "doctored" sufficiently. As a consequence, they did not protest.

Named defendant in the current action is the Film Classic Exchange, owned by Charles Tarbox, of this city. The plaintiffs are seeking damages and an injunction restraining the film exchange from making and distributing prints of the famous picture. The complaint charges that Tarbox has infringed on the copyright obtained by Mr. Griffith in 1915.

Afro-American 9-20-47 Baltimore

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

Negroes Picket Film In Washington

[illegible] 3-3-40

Howard University Professors and Students March Before Theatre; Communist Leaflet Condemns Lynch-Inciting Movie

[illegible]

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A picket line of professors and students of Howard University and representatives of various Negro mass organizations greeted first-nighters who came to the Lincoln Theatre in the heart of Washington's Harlem to see the widely bally-hooed KKK film, "Gone With The Wind."

The picket signs, which explained the role of this vicious film in spreading race hatred, evoked many comments from the Negro audience. Leaflets were given every patron, which concluded with the statement that "maybe Miss Mitchell's slaves wanted more slavery, but we want more freedom."

As the premiere audience filed out of the theatre, members of the Frederick Douglass branch of the District Communist Party distributed a leaflet entitled "Gone With The Wind is un-American." Many stopped to read this leaflet which linked recent lynchings and acts of mob violence against the Negro people with the great fight for the extension of Democracy to the 14,000,000 Negro Americans, and showed how such films as "GWTW" are a further attack against Democracy. It pointed out the particular danger of the film at this itme, when the Administration-Wall Street drive toward war threatens the Negro people.

Many of the patrons seemed impressed by the arguments presented in the leaflet, and will undoubtedly be a factor in keeping others away from the film which now disgraces the ideals of Lincoln by being shown in a theatre that bears his name.

"Birth Of A Nation" Picketed In Chicago

Tribune 3-4-40 Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO, March (ANP)—Pickets sponsored by the International Labor defense and the National Negro congress, began a silent protest against the film, "Birth of a Nation," when it opened at the Sonotone theatre here last week for an indefinite run. They were withdrawn, however, Thursday when it was learned that a permanent injunction was set up March 5, 1917, restraining police from interfering with the film.

Regard Film As Sequel To "The Wind"

3-23-40

Success of GWTW Reason; "Birth" Glorified KKK

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Revival of "The Birth of a Nation" and its remaking in technicolor and sound as a sequel to Gone With the Wind" were announced here last week.

Harry E. Aitken, president of Epoch Producing Company, which is distributing the original version of the picture glorifying the Ku Klux Klan, stopped in Washington briefly recently on his way to Raleigh, N. C. to confer with Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," the book from which the picture was made.

Norfolk, Va.

The success of "The Birth of a Nation" since the premiere of "Gone With the Wind" is said to be chiefly responsible for the decision to remake the picture in technicolor and sound. Another reason, Mr. Aitken admitted, is the popularity of "Gone With the Wind."

SEQUEL TO "GWTW"

"The Birth of a Nation" is regarded as a sequel to "Gone With the Wind." It takes up where the other picture leaves off. It exalts the actions of the Ku Klux Klan in intimidating the freedmen to keep them from exercising the civil and political rights which had been lately conferred upon them. This theme was only lightly touched on in "Gone With the Wind."

"The Birth of a Nation" now has a sound track with the music that was formerly played by 18 or 20-piece orchestras. It was shown at the Hiser Theatre in Bethesda, Md., just across the District line, four times a day for the past two weeks.

TO SHOW IN D. C.

While in Washington, Mr. Aitken also arranged to show "The Birth of a Nation" at the Belasco Theatre, starting Sunday night. If followed "Saint Joan," the George Bernard Shaw play in which Luise Rainer, the motion picture actress, appeared for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Because of its incitement of race hatred, "The Birth of a Nation" was barred from being exhibited in a number of American cities.

Leaders of several liberal organizations said the Belasco Theatre would be picketed during the engagement of "The Birth of a Nation."

The Belasco Theater is only a block away from the White House, the first place "The Birth of a Nation" was ever shown to an audience. President Wilson and his family previewed it in the East Room more than 25 years ago.

Appeal Is Sent To Movie Czar

Daily World 4-?-40 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Condemning the proposed revival of "The Birth of a Nation," as a talking picture in color as a plain case of pandering to the "forces of bigotry and race prejudice" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America "to use the full power of your office to prevent the re-making of this film."

The association demanded action from Hays' office in a letter sent to the motion picture czar March 21 at his New York office, 28 West 44th Street. The letter was sent out following a recent press announcement that the Epoch Producing Company, a film concern, plans to produce a talking version of the picture, whose distribution the association has fought on a nation-wide basis for more than twenty years.

Since 1915, when the association appealed to Mayor Thompson, of Chicago resulting in the refusal of a license for showing the film in that city, twenty states have either banned the film from showing anywhere within the state or stopped the showing of the picture in key cities.

Last February 28, Robert E. Allen, former operator of the Jewel Theatre, in Denver, Colorado, pleaded guilty in the Denver cite race hatred. He was fined $200 by Judge H. Lawrence Hinkley. The judge suspended half the fine and allowed Allan sixty days in which to raise the balance.

The Association's letter to Hays follows in part:

"We vigorously urge that you use the full power of your office as President of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America to prevent the re-making of this film.

"As you, of course, know, the production of THE BIRTH OF A NATION in 1915 was one of the chief factors in the recrudescence of the Ku Klux Klan whose depredations during the '20's constituted one of the gravest threats to orderly and democratic government in America during recent years. It spread bitterness against and hatred of religious and racial minorities, and particularly against the Negro with its falsification of the history of the Reconstruction period.

"Birth of Nation Set for Remakes

Film, Banned by Courts, Will Be in Technicolor

WASHINGTON

Revival of "The Birth of a Nation" and remaking it in technicolor and sound were announced here Tuesday.

Harry E. Aitken, president of the Epoch Producing Company, which is distributing the original version of the picture glorifying the Ku Klux Klan, stopped in Washington Monday on his way to Raleigh, N.C., to confer with Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," the book from which the picture was made.

The success of "The Birth of a Nation' since the premiere of 'Gone with the Wind" is said to be chiefly responsible for the decision to remake the picture in technicolor and sound.

Another reason, Mr. Aitken admitted, is the popularity of "Gone with the Wind."

Sound Track

"The Birth of a Nation" now has a sound track with the music that was formerly played by eighteen or twenty-piece orchestras. It was shown at the Hiser Theatre in Bethesda, Md., just across the District line, four times a day for the past two weeks.

While in Washington, Mr. Aitken also arranged to show "The Birth of a Nation" at the Belasco Theatre, beginning Sunday night unless "Saint Joan," the George Bernard Shaw play in which Luise Rainer, the motion picture actress, is appearing for the benefit of the Red Cross, is held over for a second week.

Because of its incitement of race hatred, "The Birth of a Nation" was barred from being exhibited in a number of American cities.

Leaders of several liberal organizations predicted that the Belasco Theatre will be picketed if "The Birth of a Nation" is shown there.

Near White House

The Belasco Theatre is near the White House, the first place "The Birth of a Nation" was ever shown to an audience. President Wilson and his family previewed it in the East Room more than 25 years ago

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N. A. A. C. P. HITS REVIVAL OF "BIRTH OF A NATION'

Courier

NEW YORK CITY, Mar. 28—Condemning the proposed revival of "The Birth of a Nation," as a talking picture in color as a plain case of pandering to the "forces of bigotry and race prejudice," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America, "to use the full power of your office to prevent the remaking of this film."

The association demanded action from Hays' office in a letter sent to the motion picture czar March 21 at his New York office, 28 W. 44th street. The letter was sent out following a recent press announcement that the Epoch Producing Company, a film concern, was considering re-making the picture.

HIT REVIVAL OF 'BIRTH OF NATION' FILM

N. A. A. C. P. Urges Will Hays to Prevent Re-Making

NEW YORK. — Condemning the proposed revival of "The Birth of a Nation," as a talking picture in color as a plain case of pandering to the "forces of bigotry and race prejudice" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America "to use the full power of your office to prevent the re-making of this film." Call 3-29-40

The association demanded action from Hays' office in a letter sent to the motion picture czar March 21 at his New York office, 28 West Forty-fourth street. The letter was sent out following a recent press announcement that the Epoch Producing company, a film concern, plans to produce a talking version of the picture, whose distribution the association has fought on a nation-wide basis for more than 20 years.

A Long Fight

Since 1915, when the association appealed to Mayor Thompson, of Chicago resulting in the refusal of a license for showing the film in that city, 20 states have either banned the film from showing anywhere within the state or stopped the showing of the picture in key cities.

Last February 28, Robert E. Allen, former operator of the Jewel theater, in Denver, pleaded guilty in the Denver county court to a charge of showing a motion picture tending to incite race hatred. He was fined $200 by Judge H. Lawrence Hinkley. The judge suspended half the fine and allowed Allen 60 days in which to raise the balance.

Urge Letter Writing

The association's letter to Hays, follows in part:

"We vigorously urge that you use the full power of your office as president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America to prevent the remaking of this film.

"As you, of course, know, the production of "The Birth of a Nation" in 1915 was one of the chief factors in the recrudesence of the Ku Klux Klan whose depredations during the '20's constituted one of the gravest threats to orderly and democratic government in America during recent years. It spread bitterness against and hatred of religious and racial minorities, and particularly against the Negro, with its falsification of the history of the Reconstruction Period.

"At a time like this when forces of bigotry and racial prejudice threaten the security of the world and even of our own country, it is our contention that the distribution showing "The Birth of a Nation" in any form would be disastrous."

The association urged individuals and organizations to write immediately to the Hays office in New York, protesting against the revival of the film.

Colonial Peoples in London Ask Ban on 'Gone With Wind'

Daily Worker 4-25-40

LONDON, April 24 (UP).—Members of the Colored Peoples Association threatened today to picket the American moving picture "Gone With the Wind" because it is "insulting to the Negro community."

The Association, whose members include Indians, Egyptians and West Indians, asked the Home Office and the London County Council to prohibit the film.

"The film depicts Negroes as lazy and servile and content to be in slavery, which is absolutely wrong," an assistant secretary of the Association said. "If the film is not banned we'll march in procession—several hundred of us—and picket the three theaters showing it."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

ORDINANCE BANNING PICTURES CONTRARY TO GOOD ORDER IS LEGAL, SAYS DENVER JUDGE

DENVER.—The manager of the Jewel theater of this city was advised by the police department against the showing of "The Biirth of a Nation" last summer, but Mr. Allen, the manager, persisted and was arrested each day the picture was shown. Later he was fined $1,400 by Police Judge Gilliam.

Attorneys for the plaintiff contended that the city ordinance prohibited the showing of a picture "which was contrary to good order and morals and the public welfare and which tends to reflect reproach on any race or incite race hatred or tend to stir up and engender race prejudice or is calculated to disturb the public peace or shall represent or purport to represent any hanging, lynching or burning of any human being," is illegal.

Carle L. Whitehead, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, contended that the ordinance violated the right of free speech and free press. Judge E. C. Kettering stated in a decision this week that his court was not deciding whether this particular picture vioalted the ordinance, but merely that the ordinance is legal. Mr. Allen must now stand trial before a jury to decide whether he violated the ordinance. The appeal will be tried during the month, attorneys stated.

City Attorney Robert Kirchwing and Attorney George G. Ross, representing the N.A.A.C.P., handled the city's' side of the case. All Negro organizations of the city are carefully watching the outcome of this particular case and are lending every effort necessary to get a conviction

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LITTLE EVA, SCARLETT O'HARA AND THE JOADS.

Chicago Daily [illegible]

2-10-40

Chicago Ill

The two big hits of the films this year are the long delayed "Gone with the Wind" and the story of the Oakie Joads as told in "Grapes of Wrath." People who think that everything is wrong in America today like the sufferings of the migratory people from the dust bowl even better than they like the sufferings of the civil war southerners. All the left wingers think that "Grapes of Wrath" is the greatest of all moving pictures. People who are not very conscious of either or any of their wings like it just as a picture.

Margaret Mitchell's book made as great a furor but not as great a fury in our day as Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did in its. Mrs. Stowe's swept the world. Mrs. Mitchell's swept a united America. If one started the war, the other may be said to have finally ended it. One book enraged the south; the other delighted the north—a triumph for Dr. Time.

When Scarlett O'Hara shoots the pillaging Yankee soldier, Sherman's march is avenged. Northerners and southerners sit at the picture now and know that the Blue and Grey episode has been taken in our national stride.

It might be remarked that there is an oddity about all this. Mrs. Stowe infuriated the southerners by presenting an idyllic southern family dwelling in sweetness and love. Here were human relations saccharine with transcendental virtues. The best of human nature oozed all over the plantation until the ecstasy of being good was too much for Little Eva, the beautiful daughter. She was taken away on glorious fluttering wings. This was the damnation of the south of our forefathers.

NOTHING IN FILM FOR RACE TO FEEL ASHAMED TO SEE

By BILLY ROWE
(New York Editor)

Courier

1-13-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Contrary to those so-called race-conscious men who make their buttered bread by the stroke of a pen, I liked David O. Selznick's production of Margaret Mitchell's story of the old South, "Gone With the Wind."

Such mastery in motion pictures I've never seen before as Hollywood took the death of one civilization to open the path to a new and glorious road to progress. It has stepped out of the world of make-believe into a brighter one of reality; and like out of the era it depicted, the Negro emerges victorious a part of an advancing civilization in entertainment that the world has come to know and love.

Like the generations ruled by Napoleon, Ceasar, Nero and the other greats of history, the period recreated by "Gone With the Wind" is very much gone. It unfolds before the eyes like the calm before the storm. A calm swathed in the magnificent beauty and glory of the aristocratic white South before the Civil War. It shows a people who dared to shake their puny fingers in the face of fate and advancing civilization, choosing to pay the price of living in a past that crumbled around their ears. The popularity of Margaret Mitchell's book, which sold more than 50,000 copies on the first day of sale, can in no way be denied. I, like many others of the race, have read it with much interest. At that time I did not resent the roles given my ancestors, but felt genuinely sorry for the plight that period found them in, and thankful for the great advance ensuing generations have made. I could not even in the book find a malicious slap in the face of the Negro. From what I've been taught by the penetrating facts of the ages, such things did happen—and facts one cannot hide.

In producing the best-seller for the screen, I believe from what I saw, that David O. Selznick paid much heed to Earl J. Morris, the Courier's coast correspondent, and bent over backwards to cut from the original story, those horrid words that would tend to bring shame to the race—the only part of "Gone With the Wind" that was actually knifed. Seemingly he and his associates kept foremost in their minds the mistakes made by "The Birth Of a Nation," and clipped them all from the present production.

Some say that the author of this book, and now screen fare, is a staunch daughter of the Solid South, and wrote her novel to glorify the land of Jeff Davis, but I think it would have been better out if they had said, to show it up. All through it one is given a picture of a stubborn idealistic clan pitting its inadequate strength against the advance of true democracy, built upon the foundation that all men are created equal. In doing so, the representatives of the Old South were brought to life again in the pompous glory of a people too blind to see the handwriting on the wall, and too slow to hitch onto the wagon of progress. As I saw the picture, I felt far sorrier for them than for my bondaged ancestors who were the center of this great American catastrophe, and were caught in the whirlpool that would set them on a free plane to be integrated into the nation's scene.

As a part of this new trend in screen entertainment, the Negro is a strong and motivating factor. As a result, I found the performances of Hattie McDaniels, Butterfly McQueen, Oscar Polk, Everett Brown, Ernest Whitman, Blue Washington and Eddie Anderson of a superb quality.

As "Mammy," Hattie McDaniels without a doubt turned in one of the most masterful screen portrayals I have ever seen, and she was as important to the success of the flicker as Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard or Olivia DeHaviland. From what I saw she wasn't held back by prejudice, but was given all the range of character the story called for—and thereby stole many a scene that could have gone to the white cast members if Hollywood had decreed they should hog the spotlight.

For the life of me, I can't see why any Negro shouldn't want to see "Gone With the Wind," for if as some say, it glorifies the South, it at the same time glorifies many great qualities of the race.

It shows it loyal to a fault, of great acting ability and very much a part of the progress of the entire world has shown since the South burned Atlanta to the ground before the advancing tide of a new civilization.

As cinematic entertainment, its grandeur of production and manner of presentation turn a new page in the history of motion pictures — something no theatre-goer can afford to miss. But above all, it makes one realize the great progress of the Negro race which shook the chains of slavery and ignorance from its limbs to move onward and upward to a new and great place in this we call the world.

'GONE WITH THE WIND'

"Gone With The Wind" has opened with a great hurrah in Atlanta, Ga. A new wave of hatred against the black people—tenth of our country's citizens—gets another push forward. "Gone With The Wind" is propaganda, pure propaganda, crude propaganda. It is anti-Negro propaganda of the most vicious character. It is un-American propaganda. It is subversive.

Defender

1-13-40

Chicago, Ill.

All of the factors which create contempt and hatred for a people are turned loose in "Gone With The Wind." The black man is pictured as a docile willing slave; he is pictured as a happy, carefree, buck-dancing, banjo-thumping "darky," the old "Uncle Tom" type. He is depicted as a raving beast, a rapist, a menace to "civilized and cultured" white womanhood.

In this respect then black womanhood is degraded and slandered. The Negro woman becomes by inference the free prey of any sex-crazed beast. The ravishing of any and every black woman is justified. The lynching of any black man is shown to be "legal" since all of them are equal to the commission of any and all crimes. This is the essence of "Gone With The Wind." It makes mockery of civil liberties.

All of the elements to create a mad lust for a lynch holiday are included in "Gone With The Wind." It is one of the most openly vicious pictures which have ever passed the sanction of Film Czar Will Hayes. "Gone With The Wind" is the voice of the lyncher coming from the screen.

The response? What do you believe the response to this viciously un-American and subversive propaganda can be? Can it be other than a basis for an "open season" of attacks upon the democratic rights and civil liberties of black men and women? Of course not.

Mob hysteria is being whipped up on a national scale. The lies and slanders of the landlord slave owning, lynch inciting South are being sold on a country-wide scale. The black man is becoming in America the victim of a Hitlerian campaign of a savage nature.

"Gone With The Wind" is the campaign of vilification that precedes a new wave of mob terror against black people. Who is responsible?

The newspapers of President Roosevelt's "Economic Royalists" praise the picture. Is it not known to be a falsification of history? Certainly it is. It is as much a distortion of the Civil war as it is of the place of black men in America's past. Yet it is lauded. Why?

Because those who are gambling and profiteering in foodstuffs, raising the price of bread, butter, milk, meat and potatoes are also seeking to inflame the racial feelings of one group against another. In this way the unity of the American people against the profiteer will be prevented. This is a well known trick of the enemies of the Negro people. Big Business looses the "wind" of hate against our people.

Into the face of a people who want freedom and equality and who are prepared to struggle for what is Constitutionally theirs, some movie magnates stand ready to throw mob-incited white America. At the throat of black America, "Gone With The Wind" is poised like a dagger. And men in the highest places of the government are strangely silent. Is this to be the course of our boasted civilization in the years immediately ahead? This is Fascism.

We put the question to the members of the Race in America: Is it not time for a mass protest? Does "Gone With The Wind" mean anything to Martin Dies and Frank W. Murphy? The one is supposed to suppress the subversive, the other to protect a people from a monstrous conspiracy of hate.

Let our pulpits voice their protests and our public men get busy. If we do not fight our own battles we are a lost people. The attack sweeps from the economic and political fronts to the cultural front. We must organize our indignation. The National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have a task ahead.

POLICE CAN'T STOP 'BIRTH OF A NATION'

Showing Of Film At The Sonotone Theatre Picketed

Defender

3-9-40

Chicago Ill.

The hated race-baiting film, "Birth of a Nation," opened at the Sonotone theatre, 66 East Van Buren street, Friday, and according to the management is slated for an indefinite run despite sporadic picketing by the International Labor Defense and the National Negro Congress.

Hands of the police were tied last week when Judge Donald S. McKinlay handed down a ruling preventing their interference on the grounds that a permanent injunction of March 5, 1917, restrianing police from interfering with the film had never been dissolved. The judge gave the city until March 25 to file its answer and permitted the cinema to be shown.

After five days of threatening the theatre that it would begin picketing, nearly 100 members of the I. L.D. and National Negro Congress began marching in front of the Sonotone with banners Wednesday afternoon. However, the pickets were withdrawn Thursday.

'GONE' DRAWS DISTRICT ELITE AS PICKETS MARCH; NOT INSULTING

By TRIBUNE Theatrical Editor

Tribune

3-9-40

Washington D.C.

While pickets paraded in protest against its showing, the widely discussed film epic, "Gone With the Wind," opened uptown, Friday for the benefit of Washington's "other citizens."

The District's elite turned out en masse for the gala opening at the Lincoln Theatre, and sold-out houses have been greeting it at each performance all week. The film will be held over at least a second week, so great has been the demand for tickets.

So much has already been written and said about this film that a minute review would of necessity be mere repetition. But from the colored layman's viewpoint this writer heartily recommends the picture to the Negro public.

He recommends it mainly, because the production is history-making and from a purely technical standpoint, it is a magnificent thing to behold. The beautiful scenic background, the unusual camera shots, the gigantic and almost unbelievable sets, the superb acting—all combine to make this really and truly the most outstanding work ever put out of Hollywood in its colorful history.

However, the story itself as a whole misses fire. It is twice as long as it should be. The best and only important events occur in the first half of the lengthy narrative. The entire production suffers greatly because of the latter portion, that involves the comparatively unimportant episodes in the lives of two peculiar people who don't know how to adjust themseles to a constantly changing world.

Which brings us to that most important point insofar as Negroes are concerned—does the picture insult the Negro race, as has been claimed in numerous circles?

GROUP SEEKS TO BAN SHOWING "BIRTH OF A NATION" FILM HERE

Tribune

3-9-40

Washington D.C.

Efforts to prevent the showing of the race-baiting film "Birth of a Nation," in the District are being made this week by a group of civic leaders in urging Major Ernest W. Brown superintendent of police to place a ban on the picture.

The film, based on Thomas Dixon's hate-breeding book of the Reconstruction South, "The Clansman," is scheduled to open at the Belasco Theatre Sunday. At present the picture is showing at a white theatre in Bethesda, Md.

Included in the group are: Robert Ming, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Eugene Davidson, U Simpson Tate and others.

"If Major Brown rejects our plea for a ban against the showing of this vicious film," said a spokesman this week, "we will throw a picket line around the theatre, beginning Sunday."

The Negro's Contribution

Post

3-9-40

Washington

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: May I add a few remarks to those made by E. T. Eiland in The Post of March 4. by stating that there are but two possible objections to Negroes, and neither of these is tenable, (1) color, which God or the laws of nature gave them and therefore, if any fault exists, is not to be blamed on them, and (2) the fact that the Negro has an abundance of faith in God and in himself, and therefore is not materialistic. But I believe materialism is a moral and an intellectual disease.

The Negro need not be dismayed because a fraction of 1 per cent of their number has a criminal bent. Perhaps the Negro's rating is superior to that of many others. It may be noted that Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, has said that all people, while migrating, furnish the criminals of that particular period. There is nothing for the Negro to be ashamed of. He did not come here looking for a Santa Claus and he has tried to contribute and, in my judgment, has succeeded in contributing much to the pool of social good.

The Negro has been, is now and ever will be a great asset to this Nation.

GUY G. MOORE.

Washington, March 4.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

"BIRTH OF A NATION"

'Birth of a Nation' At Three Theaters

NOV 7 1940

"The Birth of a Nation," the first great spectacle film and the only motion picture to be mentioned in the same breath with "G. W. T. W." since December, 1939, will be shown simultaneously at three theaters, the Decatur, Little Five Points and the East Point, today and tomorrow.

A sound track has been added and a 100-man orchestra directed by Louis Gottschalk, who also did the music when the film was first released, provides music for the reissue. There is a sequence where Lincoln talks, superbly done by Walter Huston. Chief benefits of reviving "The Birth of a Nation" are: It furnishes the movie enthusiasts a chance to compare this silent picture with the most recent epic story of the war and reconstruction period, "G. W. T. W."; it is a great preachment against war, and it provides a generation who never saw this fine old epic a chance to see it.

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO "GONE WITH THE WIND"

RACE HATRED IN THE WIND..

Hollywood Produces Another Serpent To Destroy Racial Goodwill

The Chicago Defender

By Alderman EARL B. DICKERSON

Chicago, Ill.

(Re-printed from The Record Weekly)

In a few notable instances, Hollywood has rendered some service to the cause of genuine democracy. "The Story of Emile Zola" was an impassioned attack upon race prejudice, for was not the Jew, Zola, brother to the Negro sharecropper sent to the chain gang in Georgia and to the labor leader beaten with truncheons of rubber hose in Nazi concentration camps.

Oct 26

Similarly, Paramount's production of "Blockade" fixed the attention of the movie-going public upon the slow strangulation of the Spanish Republic by those who professedly shared her democratic ideals. Audiences all over America applauded that epic of a peoples' suffering—a people, who, to paraphrase Whitman, became great in their defeat and who will be heard from again when peace and freedom are restored upon the face of the earth.

But who can praise "Gone With the Wind," which waves again the bloody shirt of racial and sectional division, which makes the galling bond of slavery seem the sweet-scented aroma of what a southern author, James Branch Cabell, ironically termed "the greatest civilization that never existed."

HOLLYWOOD'S FILM OF HATE

One must learn to read between the lines in a newspaper; he must also learn to see beneath the extravagant settings and the heavy dramatics of "Gone With the Wind," this opus of distortion. This film of hate from Hollywood's production lots may well prove a boomerang for those who would take advantage of destitution and frustration to foment new racial conflicts and more lynching.

If those who have the good of the world's masses at heart are alert to point out the implications which cannot be hidden even by Producer David Selznick, this picture can be used to clear up many false notions that those who control most of the country's wealth and the country's press are sympathetic to that group which strains for life—the 14,000,000 Negroes of America. It may very well disillusion those whites in the lower income brackets who have found some comfort for their foolish belief that they are "supreme."

Oct - 40

But the poor white who comes upon the screen in "Gone With the Wind" is not "supreme" even over his potato patch or his few acres of scraggly cotton. Even when he is dressed up in a gray uniform and sent out to kill "Yankees," he is still rated as being less valuable than the black slaves by the white masters of both, for the slave master has paid good money for the black slave but he has made of the poor white a creature less valuable at no cost to the master.

EARL B. DICKERSON

DIVIDE AND RULE SYSTEM

In that process of "divide and rule" which remains as the distinguishing characteristic of southern bourbon culture for all the sentimental movies and novels, the Negro slaves were taught to regard their fellow-victims of King Cotton as "poor, white trash." Today, from Virginia to Texas, both are denied the right to vote, the right to think the right to learn; yes, the right to live—and each is still taught by the bourbons to hate the other.

"Gone With the Wind" is a confession, however costly, of the cultural degeneracy of those who still beat the tom-toms of racial and sectional hate. This is their rejections of all that makes for good will between men. This is their testament of death.

For in this picture, those in the seats of the mighty have completely turned their backs upon the real meaning of America's great historical past—that past symbolized by Andrew Jackson and the men wearing coonskin caps who made him President, that past which marched to the tune of "Go Down, Moses," the song which came from the hearts of those who followed that great and almost forgotten woman slave leader, Harriet Tubman.

And glorifying those who fell not to preserve freedom but to preserve slavery in its most literal sense, this picture denies that great revolution, the Civil war—made by the forerunners of Wall street's banking clique, these gentlemen of the Liberty League and a dozen other such groups are, whether they like to admit it or not, the descendant of those rising industrialists who found it in their interest to call for the emancipation of the slaves, for public free schools, and universal suffrage.

SLAVE HOLDERS BAR PROGRESS

It was the rising industrialists of New England and the Middle West who conquered the slave owners and planted their own feet firmly upon the ladder of economic progress. It was the slave holders who then stood in the way of economic, cultural, and political expansion.

Today, those who stand in the way are the men whose only concern is for the power and the unlimited privileges of wealth; who demand that people live in shacks rank with disease so that they can continue to collect rents; who refuse to pay a few extra dollars in taxes to feed people whom they will not employ in their factories; who fight adequate appropriations for libraries, schools, art centers, and all the other things which might make America the cultural, as well as the financial center of the world.

Thus, they deny their own tradition as well. No doubt, they will praise "Gone With the Wind" because it perfectly suits their conceptions of economic autocracy, however much it denies historical truth. "Gone With the Wind" seeks to rob the great industrialists of that brief progressive period which was theirs in the history of our country.

In denying this, it seeks to rob the American people—white and black—of those great traditions of the Revolutionary and Civil wars that are our democratic heritage.

"PATRIOTS" BAR NOTED SINGER

The Daughters of the American Revolution have tried to put the memory of the forefathers, who carved a new epoch in human history, on ice. They denied the use of their auditorium in the nation's capital to the great Negro singer Marian Anderson, although she is of the race which produced Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in the Revolutionary war.

The monopolists want us to forget the heritage of the Civil War because they fear the thoughts reflected in those wan faces of the unemployed who search the garbage can for scraps or who loiter about the street corners of America's great cities. Revolutionary traditions become dangerous heirlooms for a people whose tragic one third is "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed."

And when people are hungry, they tend to become less concerned about color. Then we find the first gropings toward national unity of all peoples within a country. For today in a national sense, white America represents an oppressing nation and black America an oppressed nation. But neither nation can be free when one oppresses the other.

Do we have to labor this point?

Wide groups of people in white America are oppressed beyond further endurance, and the greatest single group is the poor white population of the South. "Grapes of Wrath" is the story of the southern poor whites who came to Oklahoma to settle on free land but whose children and grandchildren ended up as homeless wanderers on the Pacific Coast.

Don't take my word for it, but read the report of the National Emergency Council on the South. In facts and figures this report shows the jim-crow South to be the hub of poverty, illiteracy, and child labor for the poor of both races.

America's best medical authorities say that 40,000,000 of our people lack proper medical attention. Eleven million jobless plus attacks upon adequate relief standards show how little concern that economic royalists have for the mass of white America.

Black America is the scapegoat for the white rulers of America. White America escapes a small measure of national oppression because of the super-national oppression laid upon the black man.

The color bar is the bar sinister because it makes us, sons and daughters of the same nation, inheriters of the same progressive tradition, mortal enemies. It divides us and weakens us at a time when we need to stand firmly together.

Lift this bar and Americans of all colors will march upward together to build a new united nation which will realize for all the guarantees of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—guarantees which were written in the hearts of the white man, Thomas Jefferson, and the black man, Frederick Douglass.

These are the truths obscured by "Gone With the Wind," but truth is immortal while a film is at best a piece of celluloid destined to crumble with time. That great truth voiced by Frederick Douglass in those tense days of the Civil War—unite the black with the white—if America is to go forward still holds in these equally tense days of war and famine, of pogroms and

RACE HATRED IN THE WIND..

Hollywood Produces Another Serpent To Destroy Racial Goodwill

The Chicago Defender

By Alderman EARL B. DICKERSON

Chicago, Ill.

(Re-printed from The Record Weekly)

In a few notable instances, Hollywood has rendered some service to the cause of genuine democracy. "The Story of Emile Zola" was an impassioned attack upon race prejudice, for was not the Jew, Zola, brother to the Negro sharecropper sent to the chain gang in Georgia and to the labor leader beaten with truncheons of rubber hose in Nazi concentration camps.

Similarly, Paramount's production of "Blockade" fixed the attention of the movie-going public upon the slow strangulation of the Spanish Republic by those who professedly shared her democratic ideals. Audiences all over America applauded that epic of a peoples' suffering—a people, who, to paraphrase Whitman, became great in their defeat and who will be heard from again when peace and freedom are restored upon the face of the earth.

But who can praise "Gone With The Wind," which waves again the bloody shirt of racial and sectional division, which makes the galling cord of slavery seem the sweet-scented aroma of what a southern author, James Branch Cabell, ironically termed "the greatest civilization that never existed."

HOLLYWOOD'S FILM OF HATE

One must learn to read between the lines in a newspaper; he must also learn to see beneath the extravagant settings and the heavy dramatics of "Gone With the Wind," this opus of distortion. This film of hate from Hollywood's production lots may well prove a boomerang for those who would take advantage of destitution and frustration to foment new racial conflicts and more lynching.

If those who have the good of the world's masses at heart are alert to point out the implications which cannot be hidden even by Producer David Selznick, this picture can be used to clear up many false notions that those who control most of the country's wealth and the country's press are sympathetic to that group which strains for life—the 14,000,000 Negroes of America. It may very well disillusion those whites in the lower income brackets who have found some comfort for their foolish belief that they are "supreme."

But the poor white who comes upon the screen in "Gone With the Wind" is not "supreme" even over his potato patch or his few acres of scraggly cotton. Even when he is dressed up in a gray uniform and sent out to kill "Yankees," he is still rated as being less valuable than the black slaves by the white masters of both, for the slave master has paid good money for the black slave but he has made of the poor white a creature less valuable at no cost to the master.

Jan 20-40

EARL B. DICKERSON

DIVIDE AND RULE SYSTEM

In that process of "divide and rule" which remains as the distinguishing characteristic of southern bourbon culture for all the sentimental movies and novels, the Negro slaves were taught to regard their fellow-victims of King Cotton as "poor, white trash." Today, from Virginia to Texas, both are denied the right to vote, the right to think, the right to learn; yes, the right to live—and each is still taught by the bourbons to hate the other.

"Gone With the Wind" is a confession, however costly, of the cultural degeneracy of those who still beat the tom-toms of racial and sectional hate. **This is their rejections of all that makes for good will between men. This is their testament of death.**

For in this picture, those in the seats of the mighty have completely turned their backs upon the real meaning of America's great historical past—that past symbolized by Andrew Jackson and the men wearing coonskin caps who made him President, that past which marched to the tune of "Go Down, Moses," the song which came from the hearts of those who followed that great and almost forgotten woman slave leader, Harriet Tubman.

And glorifying those who fell not to preserve freedom but to preserve slavery in its most literal sense, this picture denies that great revolution, the Civil war—made by the forerunners of Wall street's banking clique, these gentlemen of the Liberty League and a dozen other such groups are, whether they like to admit it or not, the descendant of those rising industrialists who found it in their interest to call for the emancipation of the slaves, for public free schools, and universal suffrage.

SLAVE HOLDERS BAR PROGRESS

It was the rising industrialists of New England and the Middle West who conquered the slave owners and planted their own feet firmly upon the ladder of economic progress. It was the slave holders who then stood in the way of economic, cultural, and political expansion.

Today, those who stand in the way are the men whose only concern is for the power and the unlimited privileges of wealth; who demand that people live in shacks rank with disease so that they can continue to collect rents; who refuse to pay a few extra dollars in taxes to feed people whom they will not employ in their factories; who fight adequate appropriations for libraries, schools, art centers, and all the other things which might make America the cultural, as well as the financial center of the world.

Thus, they deny their own tradition as well. No doubt, they will praise "Gone With the Wind" because it perfectly suits their conceptions of economic autocracy, however much it denies historical truth. "Gone With the Wind" seeks to rob the great industrialists of that brief progressive period which was theirs in the history of our country.

In denying this, it seeks to rob the American people—white and black—of those great traditions of the Revolutionary and Civil wars that are our democratic heritage.

"PATRIOTS" BAR NOTED SINGER

The Daughters of the American Revolution have tried to put the memory of the forefathers, who carved a new epoch in human history, on ice. They denied the use of their auditorium in the nation's capital to the great Negro singer Marian Anderson, although she is of the race which produced Crispus Attucks, first American to fall in the Revolutionary war.

The monopolists want us to forget the heritage of the Civil War because they fear the thoughts reflected in those wan faces of the unemployed who search the garbage can for scraps or who loiter about the street corners of America's great cities. Revolutionary traditions become dangerous heirlooms for a people whose tragic one third is "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed."

And when people are hungry, they tend to become less concerned about color. Then we find the first gropings toward national unity of all peoples within a country. For today in a national sense, white America represents an oppressing nation and black America an oppressed nation. But neither nation can be free when one oppresses the other.

Do we have to labor this point?

Wide groups of people in white America are oppressed beyond further endurance, and the greatest single group is the poor white population of the South. "Grapes of Wrath" is the story of the southern poor whites who came to Oklahoma to settle on free land but whose children and grandchildren ended up as homeless wanderers on the Pacific Coast.

Don't take my word for it, but read the report of the National Emergency Council on the South. In facts and figures, this report **shows the jim-crow South to be the hub of poverty, illiteracy, and child labor for the poor of both races.**

America's best medical authorities say that 40,000,000 of our people lack proper medical attention. Eleven million jobless plus attacks upon adequate relief standards show how little concern that economic royalists have for the mass of white America.

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"This country and its institutions belongs to the people." This statement of Abraham Lincoln is our answer to "Gone With the Wind." That answer will be taken up by millions.

'GWTW' Is Southern Lynchers Stock-in-Trade

Daily Worker 1-15-40

Foul Picture Is Part of U. S. Imperialists Drive to Undermine Democratic Traditions, and Split Solidarity of Negroes and Whites

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Statement of N. Y. State Comm., Communist Party

"America's ruling class and its government in Washington is attempting to destroy the social gains of the people, deny us our democratic liberties and plunge us into the imperialist war. But it is not easy to repeat the debacle of 1917. It is not easy to instigate the masses against the Soviet Union. Every effort is being made, therefore, to prevent a united struggle by the American people against imperialist war and oppression. The vile slanders against the Soviet Union in the name of democracy and peace are part of this campaign. Lighting the fires of racial, national and religious hates and distrusts is an old tactic by reactionaries everywhere against anti-imperialist unity of the workers and common people.

"'Gone With the Wind' is part of such a scheme. It revives every foul slander against the Negro people, every stock-in-trade lie of the Southern lynchers. While dressed in a slick package of sentimentality for the old "noble" traditions of the South, this movie is a rabid incitement against the Negro people. The historical struggle for democracy in this country which we have come to cherish so dearly is vilified and condemned. The great liberator, Abraham Lincoln, is pictured as a tyrant and a coward. Not only is this vicious picture calculated to provoke race riots, but also to cause sectional strife between the North and the South just when the growth of the labor and progressive movement has made possible the increasing unity of Negro and white in behalf of the common interests of both.

"Further cinema propaganda against the Jewish people, the foreign-born, or against any minority can be expected to follow if this outrage is allowed to go unchallenged. This film must be condemned by all who cherish human freedom, world peace and the maintenance of the social gains of the people. It is a vile instrument of the ruling class of both the North and the South. All progressive Americans and especially the working class and its organizations must clearly express through resolutions and otherwise their opinion of a film that is part of the campaign of the economic royalists against the peace, freedom and social security of our country."

(Signed) ISRAEL AMTER,
Chairman.
CHARLES KRUMBEIN,
Secretary.
New York State Committee
Communist Party, U. S. A

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO "GONE WITH THE WIND"

Appropriate Use for a Vicious Film

'Gone With the Wind' Selected For a Mannerheim Benefit

"Mrs. Fflouke Dewey . . . will entertain a dinner party of 24 at her home on Massachusetts Avenue on January 27 and will take her guests on to the Finnish benefit performance of 'Gone with the Wind' at the Palace Theatre" —*item in a Washington newspaper.*

Daily Worker
1-11-40
New York NY

This is natural.

A showing of a picture glorifying the slave oppressors of the Negroes, for the benefit of Mannerheim, the butcher of the Finnish people! This is as fitting as it would be unfitting to show a picture of Abe Lincoln or George Washington, for the benefit of Chamberlain or Hitler.

For Mannerheim is doing to the Finnish people everything that Lincoln fought against in the war against the Southern bourbons. The dinner party hostess couldn't have picked a better example than "Gone with the Wind" of showing the rich contributors to Herbert Hoover's Mannerheim fund what they are supporting.

She undoubtedly wants to point out how "happy and content" the Finnish people are under butcher Mannerheim, just like the Negro people were "happy and content" with slavery — and how Negro freedom disturbed the serenity of the Southern slave-owners.

In fact Archer Winsten, the movie reviewer of the New York Post, says that those who fight "Gone with the Wind" as an anti-Negro film "will themselves deserve credit for riots and hatred." This is what the picture tries to get across—that those who agitated the Negroes for freedom stirred up trouble because everything was peacefully alright as long as they were chattels. The kind of "peace and contentment" that "Gone with the Wind" and Mannerheim offer are birds of a feather.

The real story of Stephen C. Foster, America's greatest harmonist, still remains untold as far as Hollywood is concerned.

New Stephen Foster Film Leaves His Genius Untold

SWANEE RIVER. A 20th Century Fox film with Don Ameche and Al Jolson. At the Roxy.

By David Platt

Daily Worker
1-4-40
New York NY

"Swanee River" takes many liberties with the life and times of Stephen Foster. Foster, though born in the North was haunted by the beauty of the Negro spirituals which arose spontaneously from a people in bondage. Many of his songs like "My Old Kentucky Home." "Old Black Joe." "Swanee River" have come down but even to this day one also sometimes become so enamoured of Foster's charming rhythms as to overlook the significance of his words which in some cases ("Massa's in the Cold Cold Ground" for example) amounts to a nostalgic glorification of the South.

"Swanee River" is the usual superficial interpretation of life below the Mason-Dixon line during the Civil War period. The Hall Johnson Choir performs a few of Foster's songs notably "Beautiful Dream" with feeling and dignity but elsewhere in the film the South is shown exclusively from the slave-owners marble halls. The masters are contented. The slaves are happy. The funeral of Joe, the old Negro slave is an example of the kind of sentiment in which "Swanee River" abounds. It is obvious that Joe has died from overwork. He says he is "tired, very tired" The cabin in which has lived his life is hardly fit for a dog and yet the McDowells—his masters—grieve. Joe to them was like a member of the family. So much so that they worked him to death. The McDowells even gave Joe the use of their name. What an ironic commentary

A member of the family indeed! Joe was nothing but a piece of property tagged for identity.

Some of Foster's songs are well worth hearing but the Civil War itself comes as a shock to the spectator. The South seems to be at peace. Everybody is happy. The birds sing. There is the fragrance of flowers. Suddenly a newspaper headline is flashed on the screen: "Tension between North and South over slavery." Up to this moment not a single word had been uttered against the slave system. No one could possibly have suspected any tension over this question.

The producers evidently set out to glorify Foster's South. How could they do this and show the North winning the war? Later on they show their true pro-bourbon colors. Stephen Foster is now in New York. The scene is a cafe. Foster is in the audience. An announcement is made that the orchestra will play a medley of his songs. The band strikes up "Oh Suzannah." A "drunk" interrupts to say that no rebel will be tolerated in the North. Another "drunk" calls for "Yankee Doodle." Boos from the audience. Foster yields to the sentiment against the South but the incident is portrayed to the advantage of the Confederacy.

Don Ameche plays Stephen Foster rather woodenly and Al Jolson is a burnt cork minstrel the head of a troupe known as the "Ethiopian Serenaders."

"G. W. T. W."

Age
1-6-40
New York NY

THE ABOVE caption is the way motion picture theatres are advertising the photo-play of Margaret Mitchell's 1200-page novel of the Civil War, "~~Gone With the Wind," which~~ had its world premiere in Atlanta, Ga. two weeks ago.

A controversy arose immediately over the merits of the picture and the daily press made much of the fact that the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, had fired its movie critic, Howard Rushmore, when he refused to rewrite a favorable review of the picture. The chief opponent of the critic on the editorial board was Ben Davis, jr. Negro native of Atlanta and son of a Negro editor. Mr. Davis brands the picture as more subtle but just as anti-Negro as was "The Birth of A Nation."

On the other hand, so astute an observer as Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis, finds nothing objectionable in the picture, and so reports in his last week's column of The Amsterdam News. We have not been fortunate enough to see the photo-play as yet but did read the novel and can state that if the picture follows the book to any extent it presents the white South's point-of-view toward the Civil War is not only libelous to the Negro but also pictures Sherman's army and Union soldiers and thieves and hoodlums. The book glorifies the civilization of the slave owners, and pictures the Negro as little more than beasts of burden, though faithful to their owners.

We are presenting on the theatrical page this week Mr. Davis' opinion of the picture, "Gone With the Wind," and hope to present in future issues the opinions of other competent critics.

'Gone With The Wind' Has Too Many Insults

Defender 1-6-40 Chicago, Ill.

Critic Praises The Fine Acting Of McDaniels, Gable And Leigh

By AL MONROE

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—No race conscious person can see "Gone With the Wind," the story of the South starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable, without finding it sour, hard to down and all that but they are sure to admire the action in the process that produces the sour cord

By this is meant you'll forget your hate for the plight your ancestors are tossed into to scream aloud (almost, I am sure) as you watch the masterly performances turned in by Misses Hattie McDaniels, Butterfly McQueen and Oscar Polk.

Did I like "Gone With the Wind"? No! No human who is identified with the minority group in the South can like such a story. Are there specific things to mention that contribute directly to this attitude? Yes, the very picture itself—but again I say not the acting. And here is an exception you haven't seen matched since Louise Beavers' performance in "Imitation of Life," called by some an epic, even though its very vehicle was built on prejudice.

Scenes and events that struck a sour cord with this scribe are too numerous to mention. Certainly the story was written to glorify the South and, the irony of it all is that the very victims of the brutality during slavery and the civil war were to serve as the glorifiers. Your correspondent having read the book went to the Broadway theatre expecting to see just what he saw and knowing all the time that his blood would be at high temperature throughout the four hours run of the screening.

Thus when we saw Miss McDaniels, Miss Butterfly and also Oscar Polk cast to portray, for cash, a role that some slaves enacted in order to lessen their burdens at the whipping block, we weren't surprised, however disturbed we may have been.

"Gone With the Wind" was written to star Rhett Butler, played by Clark Gable and "Scarlet O'Hara," portrayed by Vivien Leigh but here the director slipped. Not because the author didn't intend it so but because in casting a Race girl, Hattie McDaniels, they selected a show stopper who come very near causing you to like "Gone With the Wind," a thing neither Gable nor Miss Leigh stand a ghost of a chance doing.

To tell the story of "Gone With the Wind," as portrayed in the film is superfluous because of the large sale the book enjoyed. However, elaboration on certain phases is necessary to acquaint you with the evils of a picture that has caused almost as much commotion as the ill-fated "Birth of a Nation." Thus we tell you that where the book explains the loyalty of slaves and their devotion to the masters the film shows it in plain life and in a way that you are bound to resent. Frankly, even the fine acting of Miss McDaniels cannot erase your distaste for one scene wherein she makes public approval of everything that is done to her and actually resents interference by the Yankee soldiers. You start to condemn Miss McDaniels and even while you are screaming praises of her acting, you find yourself ready to refer to her as a silly fool. We make no suggestion for you to see "Gone With The Wind," even in this signal praise of the acting of Hattie McDaniels.

As to Butterfly McQueen, she was the excellent "silly" actress on Broadway in plays that were written for her Race, so when she carries her "odd" performance into "Gone With the Wind," we are only partially displeased. But wasn't Billy Burke "silly?" And wasn't she loved for her acting!

As for Oscar Polk, his kind in the film has been portrayed by numerous others about whom we have raved in pictures of the past. Certainly we did not care for Stepin Fetchit being asked to pick insects from the body of an animal but we laughed just the same. Thus although we condemn "Gone With the Wind," as a film we cannot help remembering that things almost as bad have slipped our attention in other films that cast members of the Race. The main difference is that those films failed to glorify the South as a haven for slaves and show them off as opposed to "meddling by those yankees" as does "Gone With the Wind." Thus, my belief and yours will be, once you have seen the picture, is that our battle is not with the authors or producer of "Gone With the Wind" or its actors but the South itself. Certainly we do not care to view a recapitulation of days of slavery but we do not deny that they existed almost as badly as depicted in the picture. Frankly, our disgust is that Hollywood should waste the talents of three performers like McDaniels, Polk and Miss McQueen on a picture that insults millions of folk who support the theatres about he land.

War Between the States

Sirs:

In the "G With the W" article (Dec. 25) you refer to the "War Between the States." Can this be a Hollywood inspired designation for the Civil War? Or what is its origin?

I've heard the Civil War called the "War of the Rebellion.". . .

DALE WYLIE

Cleveland, Ohio

Time

▶ Let Reader Wylie try calling it that in Charleston, S. C.—ED.

Sirs:

1-15-40

Re TIME Dec. 25, p. 32:

"The destruction of the South's civilization in the War Between the States . . . had been better told before."

New York

Can TIME name three instances?

JOHN H. CARNES

Atlanta, Ga.

▶ 1) Mrs. Roger Pryor's *Reminiscences of Peace and War,* 2) Douglas Southall Freeman's *R. E. Lee,* 3) James Boyd's *Marching On.*—ED.

Sirs:

In the last issue of your magazine in that part dealing with the première of *Gone With the Wind* at Atlanta, Ga. recently you report the mayor of Atlanta as cautioning the people of the city not to tear the clothing off of the movie stars as was done at the première of *Dodge City.* A letter has been dispatched to the mayor requesting him to prove his statement or publicly retract and apologize; in other words, "to put up or shut up."

Since reading that extraordinary disclosure this organization has made inquiries of newspapermen, business men, and others associated with the première here last spring, and not a single person can recall a single incident of the sort reported by the Mayor. Of course, the stars may have been pushed around some. . . .

This great city needs no defending. . .

JAMES A. WILLIAMS

The Dodge City
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Dodge City, Kansas

Hattie McDaniels Lauded By Fidler

Columnist Claims Actress Was Supburb

HOLLYWOOD.—Last Tuesday, in his syndicated, nationally read movie column, Jimmie Fidler, ace commentator, paid high compliment to the artistry of Hattie McDaniel's portrayal of Scarlett O'Hara's mamy in "Gone With the Wind," multi-million dollar film epic starring Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh and Olivia de Haviland and others.

Black Dispatch

Declared Fidler: "Hattie, with one of the greatest dramatic performances of all time, steals that picture . . . Long after I've forgotten their work (the other stars), I'll still see the emotion-wracked, ebony face of Hattie, tears coursing down her cheeks as she pleads for Olivia de Haviland's help outside the room where Scarlett's and Rhett's baby lies dead. . .

1-16-40

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

"The most prejudiced critic alive could not watch her work without admitting that it is acting at its best . . . And where does this Negro artist go from here? Why, back to playing incidental, comedy maids, of course. An actress comparable with the immortal Marie Dressler, has flashed like a dark meteor across the screen—and now must disappear because Hollywood can't give her adequate parts. No one's to blame, least of all the producers, who would ask nothing better than to capitalize on her ability. . .

"But I don't think it will be easy for me to laugh at Hattie's comedy in the future, for I'll never be able to overlook the tragic fact that a very great artist is being wasted."

Southern Talk

While the years passed and "Gone With the Wind" was being made into a motion picture, we assumed that producer, director actors and all and sundry would have to flee the country to escape the justified rage of Southerners at the atrocities perpetrated on Southern talk. Neither radio nor movies have been kind to us in their reporting and recording of our manner of speech, and The Commercial Appeal was one among many Southern newspapers that discussed the matter more or less lightly and yet more or less seriously.

Memphis Tenn.

Commercial Appeal

1-1-40

Having seen and listened to "Gone With the Wind" in film form, then, it may be fairness demands saying that Southern talk has been well and kindly handled in the picture. If "you all" was employed at all it was done so easily and naturally that it made no impression on us. We are morally certain, too, that no young female of the species was addressed as "honey chile" anywhere in the four hours of presentation. It would be possible to pick some flaws, perhaps, if one went out determined to find them, but that is not necessary, particularly because the talk of the South varies from section to section and decade to decade.

In the final analysis, the characters in the film talk very much like human beings of their particular station and education in any other part of the country for the most part. There are enough colloquialisms to spice the dish and preserve the illusion. Herewith a bouquet to the producer and his director and technical advisers. In the long run, the film will help persuade folks in other parts that we do speak American down here, and it is no small service.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

"GONE WITH THE WIND"

A SOUTHERNER OF COLONIAL ANCESTRY GIVES THE ANSWER OF THE OPPRESSED TO ANTI-NEGRO FILM

By Harold Preece

Daily Worker 1-1-40

Long ago, my ancestors landed in the South as indentured servants from England and Wales to work in the tobacco fields of the great planters. They escaped from the peonage of debt to the Kentucky hills, and were in Texas as homesteaders while that state was still an independent republic. Like thousands of other poor Southerners, they fought for the Union in that epic conflict of the Civil War which has been distorted by the film, "Gone With the Wind"—the film which caused Howard Rushmore to sell himself to the traditional enemies of his kin.

But I have no apologies to make for counting Earl Browder and Ben Davis as my friends, for having worked with them not only to liberate my own people of the South but the beet pickers of Colorado and the artificial flower-makers of Chicago as well.

These years of festering rebellion—years marked by the desperate struggle of the pecan shellers in my own state of Texas, by the revolt of the Austrian workers dying like lions in the sewers of Vienna—were not traceable to "foreign" influences but to that universal misery in all countries where men are enslaved by men. That misery has no justification except the spirit of protest which it breeds.

The petty careerist Rushmore has found a new patron—William Randolph Hearst, who denies my brothers of the Chicago Newspaper Guild a living wage, who incites his goons to attack them as they walk in frayed overcoats on chill picket lines. We know that the Hearst newspapers have been integral parts of the Nazi propaganda machine in America; that today they speak for the foreign British-French imperialism which would drag us into a war with the new Socialist commonwealth of the Soviet Union in order to save the gangster government of capitalist Finland.

I remember when the Communists first came to the South. I recall how they attacked social and economic conditions which are a disgrace to the very name of "Americanism."

"LIKE A DANIEL"

I remember Scottsboro and its intended massacre of nine homeless Negro boys. I remember the young Communist, Angelo Herndon, who stood like a Daniel in a Georgia court and condemned, in a few immortal words, a feudal system which had indicted him for "inciting slaves to rebellion."

I remember Camp Hill and Reeltown, where the spirit of the pre-war slave rebellions, arose like a phoenix to be reincarnated in the Sharecroppers Union—organized by Communists. I remember the new wave of hope which surged over the South when the first sections of the Communist Party were organized underground in the states of the old Confederacy.

Today, because of the pioneer work done by the Communists, thousands of Southern workers and farmers have improved their living conditions, have learned how to organize and defend their gains. Today, because of the Communists, black men and white men—once catspaws of those overlords in the crushing mansions know the new determination and the new life that come when individuals learn to become each others' brothers instead of each others' butchers.

And if one of my people, one of my kinsmen back in the Cumberlands or one of my girl cousins working in a laundry, looks to the Soviet Union as the great hope for the world's nameless and dispossessed, I do not condemn that individual as "un-American." That label belongs rather to a representative of that feudal system which "Gone With the Wind" defends—Martin Dies.

Once the young republic of France looked to the young republic of the United States for guidance. I suspect that when people are robbed the world over that they seek pretty much the same solution, and that they are likely to admire another people who have already found that solution.

The reader will forgive me if this seems too much a personal testament. When I was finally able to attend school at the age of eleven, before I painfully learned to write my name, I felt already that the only salvation for my people lay in themselves. Salvation always comes from the poor — that is pretty much a truism of history. The final triumph of the poor will end forever the treacherous divisions between Jew and Gentile, white and Negro, Catholic and Protestant.

As an American proud of the revolutionary tradition which gave birth to his country, I affirm what Romain Rolland, one of the "equals indifferent of lands," said in 1932:

"A man is free when he can say that his soul is free.—I stand for the defense of the Soviet Union."

The International Labor Defense is pressing for an investigation of peonage unchecked for generations in Oglethorpe County, Georgia—and began only a short time after "Gone With the Wind" had its premiere before Atlanta "society."

The Confederate generals marched across the screen in Atlanta two weeks after the white Georgia Baptist Convention had declared in a resolution that:

"Peonage or debt slavery has by no means disappeared from our land. There are more white people affected by this diabolical practice than were slave holders; there are more Negroes held by these debt slavers than were actually owned as slaves in the war between the States. The method is the only thing which has changed. Lynching mobs still disgrace our land with their savage atrocities."

With his mind on the choice fleshpots always served up for turncoats, Howard Rushmore put in his two cents for "Gone With the Wind." But at that swank premiere in Atlanta, where the elite whooped and howled after paying ten dollars per seat, Negro singers from local churches were allowed only as "entertainers." No Negroes were admitted at the colossal affair held in conjunction with the premiere, and the colored Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union afterwards passed a resolution condemning the discrimination.

"Gone With the Wind," in a manner approved by Martin Dies, perpetuates the Southern myth of "white supremacy." It glorifies a corpse made more putrid for having been dug up by Hollywood.

But the day will soon come when the Southern people—white and Negro—will write their own definition of Americanism. It won't be the definition of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind."

HARLEM LEADERS ASSAIL MOVIE, 'GONE WITH THE WIND

NEW YORK. — (CNA) — Harlem leaders this week joined in condemning the Hollywood production "Gone With the Wind" as a subtle attempt to revive the terror campaigns of the Ku Klux Klan and to fan the flames of racial hatred as a screen for the growing drive of reactionary forces to shove America into the European war and to throttle democracy at home.

James H. Hubert, head of the New York Urban League, characterized the film as "a distortion of the truth. It justifies the acts of the Southern Confederacy and makes heroes out of rebels who are still fighting to win the war."

"The South," he continued, "has been re-winning the war all along through subtle anti-Negro propaganda which is now being brought out more openly. It has done this so effectively that in States like Connecticut and others, the Negro is treated just as bad as in the South."

Dr. F. N. Forbes, 2040 Seventh Avenue, asserted that the film "is a direct answer of the big bankers and industrialists to the efforts of the Communist Party to organize Negro and white workers together."

Horace I. Gordon, attorney, declared the film was "an indication of how far the reactionaries are prepared to go inperpetuating white chauvinism. No matter what form 'Gone With the Wind' is dressed up in, it is vicious and dangerous propaganda and I condemn it."

The Daily Worker, the only metropolitan daily paper to condemn the film, reported that it had received congratulatory messages from many Harlem leaders, including Dr. Arnold B. Donawa, who served with the medical bureau in Loyalist Spain; Carl Carter, editor of the Negro Times, and Richard B. Moore, noted orator.

Answer Slander of Vicious Film by Organizing Into Trade Union Auxiliary to Save Family and Home from Bourbons

You'll never see such women portrayed in "Gone With the Wind." They are the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of miners who left their kitchens to take part in public affairs and organize their forces in the interests of the working class of the United Mine Workers of America.

To save your life, you couldn't find a Southern belle, a la Margaret Mitchell, perfumed and decadent, sighing for the Old South, among them. These women know what the Old South was like. Slavery, degradation and terror for black and white alike. They are putting their shoulders to the wheel to do away with the kind of South that only the bourbons want. They have formed into the Marion County Women's Trade Union League, an auxiliary of Negro and white women at a recent conference in Fairmont West Virginia, to make way for the New South.

These women, representing the families of 6,500 miners of the county voiced their combined determination to keep America out of war and to fight against war profiteering. The meeting took place at the Star Baptist Church in Fairmont and was attended by representatives of many auxiliaries of nearby towns. The meeting culminated a year's activity of the Marion County Union Education Committee which has been working on a five-fold program of classes in trade unionism, branch service from the Marion County public library, citizenship classes, educational films and entertainment and organization of the women.

The main talk of the meeting was presented by Ruth Voithofer, Wooster College graduate, daughter of a local miner and director of the Marion County Union Education Committee. Telegrams of fraternal greetings were read from John Brophy, national director of the CIO and other CIO leaders.

Many resolutions were passed but the one condemning the present war won headty support from all It read as follows:

"We, delegates to the first constitutional convention of the Marion County Women's Trade Union League, heartily endorse the report of our organizer, Miss Ruth Voithofer.

"On the basis of this report and discussion of it, we proclaim the following program as the guide to our activity in the coming year:

"Keep America out of war. As mothers, daughters, sisters and wives of American workers, we call for unity of all the common people, who have no interest in either side of the present European war, to fight against the war hysteria and all attempts to involve the United States in the senseless war for profit.

"We support John L. Lewis' statement that 'Labor wants no war, nor any part of war.'

"Fight against war profiteering We women constitute the majority of the shopping population. We are keenly aware of the unjustified rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of the European war. Such profiteering has increased the cost of such common necessities as navy beans, lard, sugar and eggs. If this is not bolted, if it spreads it will undermine American peace. The profiteers would drag us into war to serve their own narrow interests. We demand government investigation of profiteering and prosecution of all who would line their products at the price of our children's hunger."

Other resolutions passed concerned the protection of civil liberties of the labor movement, adoption of anti-lynching bill, the right of women to equal pay for equal work and no discrimination in public employment against married women, the adoption of the Wagner Health Bill and resolutions dealing with the advancement of labor organization.

Many committee members were relected and other committees formed on public affairs, consumers' organization and education.

Women all over the country are getting wise to the war over there, and are unwilling to have their sons, and husbands, killed for Wall Street. Now the women below the Mason-and-Dixon Line of the New South are showing how it can be done by organized effective action.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

"GONE WITH THE WIND"

Negro Union Leaders Hit G.W.T.W. As Attempt to Incite Race Hatred

Daily Worker 1-5-40

New York

Eighteen prominent Negro trade unionists yesterday denounced the film, "Gone with the Wind" as a part of the present "reactionary drive to divide the workers and tear down the whole structure of the labor movement."

Among them were William H. Gaulden, State County, and Municipal Workers of America, (CIO), George Brown, of the Dining Car Employes Union (A. F. of L.), Floretta Andrews of the Teachers Union, Local 5, Ferdinand Smith, vice-president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), Dora Jones of the Domestic Workers Union, Local 149, Manning Johnson, Cafeteria Employes, Local 302, Jack Harding, Retail Grocery and Fruit Employes Union, Local 338 and others.

The Negro unionists urged organized labor to go on record against the picture and boycott it. Early this year the Grand Army of the Republic (G. A. R) passed a resolution to boycott the film because it slandered the liberating role of the Union army and Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War.

The position of the trade unionists, was contained in a letter to the national officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which said:

TEXT

We have noticed with much care the attempts that are being made by the reactionary forces to undermine all progressive legislation that we fought so hard to get during the last session of Congress, particularly labor legislation.

It is also our opinion that the film, "Gone with the Wind," has not appeared on the scene by accident, and according to our way of thinking, it is a part of this unholy reactionary drive to divide the workers and tear down the whole structure of the labor movement. It is with this thought in mind that we ask you to act upon the following resolution:

Whereas, "Gone with the Wind," is unquestionably one of the most vicious assaults upon those treasured liberties and democratic rights which the American people won under the leadership of one of our greatest presidents, Abraham Lincoln; and

Whereas, the picture used every opportunity to slander the Negro people as if the very glorification of the Confederate reactionaries were not itself plaudits enough for the haters and lynchers of Negroes; and

Whereas, the picture openly refers to the Negroes as "simple-minded darkies," resurrecting all the racial inferiority theories which has discarded and which Hitler and his fellow-imperialists have picked up against the Jews and other minorities; and

Whereas, the picture's theme dovetails so completely with the efforts of the reactionaries of the Dies Committee stripe and those who attack labor and progressive legislation to break the growing unity between Negro and white workers. Their efforts strike at this unity in popular organization and the trade union movement; and

Whereas, the trade union movement has fought continuously against efforts on the part of reactionary forces is split her ranks on the basis of race; therefore, be it

Resolved that the national officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization go on record against the film, "Gone with the Wind," and urge their national membership to boycott the showing throughout the country.

Signed by: William H. Gaulden, State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

George Brown, Dining Car Employees Union.

Jack Harding, Retail Dairy Grocery and Fruit Employes Union, Local 338.

THE SIGNERS

Signed by: John Sams, Local 338.

Manning Johnson, Cafeteria Employes Union Local 302.

F. Smith, Vice President, National Maritime Union of Am.

C. A. Collins, Hotel Service Employes Union.

Bill Russell, Painters and Decorators, District Council 9.

Dora Jones, Domestic Workers Union Local 149.

L. B. Bryant, Sales & Service Employes Union, Local 232.

Monte Garden, Transport Workers Union.

Harold C. Green, Building Service Employes Union, Local 32-H.

J. Cyril Fullerton, Building Service Employes Union Local 32-H.

Floretta Andrews Teachers, Union, Local 5.

Edna Williams, Teachers Union, Local 453.

Lyndon Henry, Fur Dyers Union.

Raymond De Shields.

Theodore Jackson, President, Dining Car Employes Union.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOTION PICTURES RELATING TO

" MARYLAND"

Actor Clarence Muse Answers The Protest Of Negro Clergy

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
9-14-40

Says Films' Portrayal of Negro Preachers, Churches and Religion True to Life and Justifiable Because It Provides Employment.

By EARL J. MORRIS
Motion Picture Editor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 12—"I portrayed the role of a well-known type of colored preacher on the screen," says Clarence Muse emphatically, "and Brother George W. Harvey, Religious Editor of The Courier, writes that I have brought down the wrath of some 30,000 Negro ministers on my head.

"But before I tell you what I think about all this unnecessary hullubaloo, you know that I am in the midst of my production, 'Ship of Zion.' As you know, it is deeply religious in theme. Zack Williams, who wrote the story plays the role of a preacher. I wanted to get this over to you before the 30,000 ministers hold me in contempt. Zack, a well-known actor, had written a true story. He had no market for it. We joined forces and formed a 'Ship of Zion' corporation with Benjamin Rose. Went into a month's rehearsal and opened Wednesday evening to a packed house at the Mayan theater.

"'Ship of Zion' has a cast of 110 people. I also employed a church choir and told them to act natural and believe you me, Mr. Earl J. Morris, they acted just as we did in the picture, 'Maryland.'

"But let's take the facts: First, Zack Williams, a colored author, had a story dealing with his people. I produced capital and a theater to market his brain-child and then put 110 people to work, many of them church people, who have never ben on a stage before. I took that swell gospel singer, Earl Pleasant, who has a beautiful tenor voice, right out of the choir of the Rev. Clayton Russell, Independent Church of Christ, who led the initial blast against me.

"I wish it was possible," continues Clarence Muse, "for Rev. Harvey to see 'Ship of Zion.' I hope that we will be able to repeat what we did in 'Run Little Chillun.' It had a year's run. It, too, gave employment to over a hundred people.

"Now, Brother Harvey, you say that 30.000 ministers are on my neck because I played the part of a preacher. I recall several maxims, 'if the shoe fits, let 'em wear 'em.' Another is 'the truth hurts.' And they should 'clean their own houses first.'

"Anything I did on the screen was done as an actor, portraying to the best of my ability a character in that particular motion picture.

"I dont' need to remind you, Mr. Morris or Brother Harvey, that you have seen the type of preacher I portrayed innumerable times. Why doesn't the clergy first educate their own, then whenever a minister is played on the stage or screen, an actor will be forced to act as his counter-part in real life.

"In the majority of cases, the stage and screen simply mirrors real life. In 'Ship of Zion,' Zack plays the part of a certain minister to perfection, he wrote the story. I produced and directed 'Ship of Zion' and I played the religious angle for all it was worth. Tell all the ministers in town to come down to the Mayan theater and see it.

"In 'Ship of Zion' they will see themselves as others see them!

"When Darryl F. Zanuck produced 'Maryland' he had no nitention of offending Negroes, their churches or their ministers. He wanted it to be authentic. He even went so far as to send some of us to Maryland to film certain scenes.

"Now, Mr. Morris, you are the motion picture editor of The Courier, you have been on the lot of every studio, you have met directors, producers and actors, you attend a great many of the previews. You will have to admit that the statement by Brother Harvey that other forms of religion are not portrayed upon the screen is false. Their services are filmed with authenticity. And the same is done with the Negro church services.

"And the dear, kind Brother Harvey, and those 30,000 preachers know that we actors were not trying to offend our own race. We have to live among them. But what burns them up is that they had a chance to see just how they look, when they are moaning, whooping and hollering. They saw how their congregations look when they 'shout.'

"No, Brother George Harvey, I don't think that the fault lies with us actors, but rather that the clergy should get their own house in order.

"Brother George Harvey, tell your preachers, all 80,000 of them, that an actor is much like a soldier. He gets his orders and tries to execute them to the best of his ability.

"You, Earl Morris, know that some people will even laugh at a death scene. The fact that some may have found the services of the particular type of preacher I was portraying humerous was not my fault. I was sincere in trying to convert Ben Carter. The sequence had a moral to it. Actor repented for his sins and went 'in peace and sinned no more!'

"Then too, the portrayal of religious services enlightens the world to the fact that colored people are capable of emotions. We at no time sought to belittle the ministry or our race.

"Instead of 30,000 preachers jumping on me with their 6,000,000 followers as the Rev. George Harvey points out; they should first take stock of themselves. Secondly, they should let Hollywood in general know that they or their flocks are theatergoers. If they did that, Hollywood, as you Earl J. and The Courier writers have so often pointed out would attempt to give our race better types of pictures.

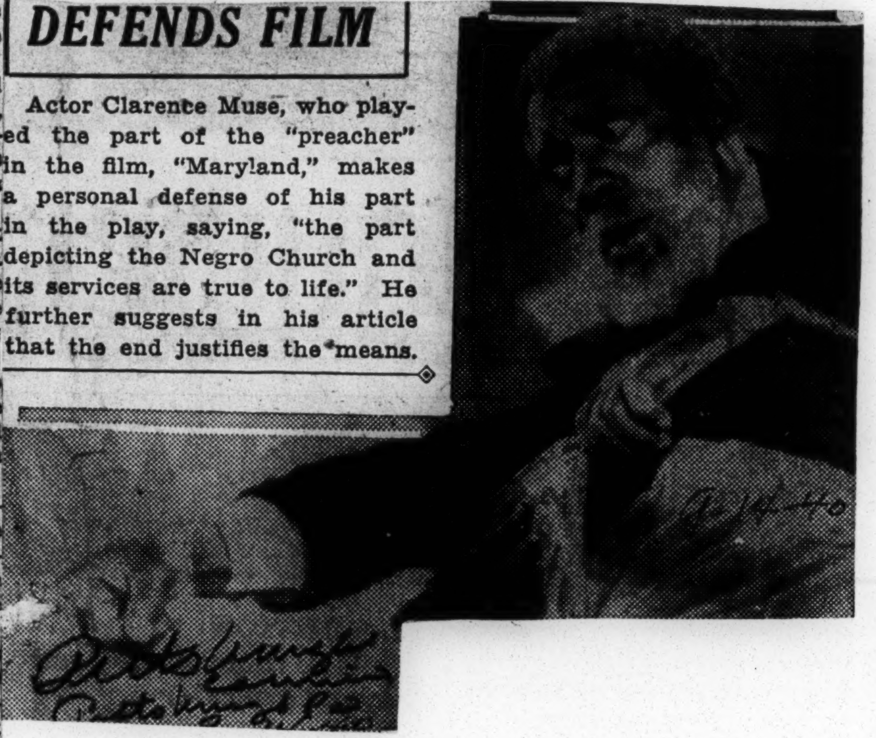
"It would prove a blessing to the Negro actors. It would mean that we could play something else besides 'mammies, dancers, etc.' But, we as a race, do not make our weight felt.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
9-14-40.

"I am a member of the NAACP and numerous civic and charity organizations. I have tried to better the economic conditions of my race. I raised the money to put Joe Louis on the screen, found a screen market for Langston Hughes, which resulted in 300 Negroes working in Mr. Hughes film story, 'Way Down South.' In 'Run Little Chillun' I helped to make Hall Johnson a success and gave employment to over a 100 colored actors and actresses. And now I am presenting to the world, 'Ship of Zion,' and it too, has a deep religious theme with morals. Aside from that I am happy to state, that I hope that 'Ship of Zion' will repeat the success we had with 'Run Little Chillun,' and run longer than a year and put bread on the tables of 100 families."

DEFENDS FILM

Actor Clarence Muse, who played the part of the "preacher" in the film, "Maryland," makes a personal defense of his part in the play, saying, "the part depicting the Negro Church and its services are true to life." He further suggests in his article that the end justifies the means.



9-14-40

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

Religious Sequence In 'Maryland' Storm Center Of Big Controversy

Clarence Must Portrayed As Moaning, Shouting Type of Preacher — Evokes Ire of Clergy and Press — — Actor Comes to His Own Defense As Battle of Words Rages.

By **EARL J. MORRIS**
(Motion Picture Editor)

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 22—The religious sequence in the film, "Maryland," produced by Darryl F. Zanuck, head of 20th Century-Fox Studios, has become the storm center of a controversy. The particular sequence deals directly with Clarence Muse in the role of moaning, shouting type of preacher, and has evoked the ire of the clergy and the press.

Cour. Pittsb. 8-24-40

Keith Wilson, theatrical editor of the Evening World-Herald of Omaha, Neb. and Cecilia Ager, reviewer for New York's new tabloid, "P. M." have devoted great space to the controversy.

Keith Wilson in his review of the film wrote, "In questionable taste, however, is the sequence that makes fun of a Negro church service. And how come, a hint of infidelity is supposed to be comical when Negroes are involved?

Frank Curry Jr., of Omaha, comes back in the same newspaper with, "The revival sequence is a faithful reproduction of a Negro church service below the Mason-Dixon line." I could see nothing funny about it, because I could understand the meaning of it. It is a shame that the Northern audiences cannot.

In a later issue, Keith Wilson wrote, "Whether or not the revival sequence in "Maryland" is or is not in bad taste seems likely to be one of those things that will not be decided with a straight "yes" or "no." Cecilia Ager doesn't like it. I don't like it. It develops that the sequence is authentic and in the south it isn't considered funny. That still doesn't convince me—it is proper movie material, particularly since it will be seen in far more theaters where it will be misunderstood.

Clarence Muse, the Negro actor, who played the preacher in the sequence, adds his comment after being told by Evert Cummings about the local discussion. Wires Actor Muse: "Gone With the Wind" as a story is not a compliment to the Negro race. However, Hattie McDaniel won an Oscar on her artistry as Mammy. "Maryland" caught a true picture of a certain type of religious life. Done with sincerity it is not intended to ridicule religion. "Maryland," won a sever-year contract for Ben Carter and a contract for a Negro newspaperman. I won the best performance of the month poll from the Hollywood reporter for the role.

"The matter of story material can only be corrected by mass opinion of Negroes. Actors must serve their profession and cannot be held responsible for true life pictures when presented. I don't want to be misunderstood. If there is sincere objection on the part of thousands, then it is important and should be known.

Yours, Clarence Muse."

It is the opinion of this writer that the actors were sincere. But the writers and Darryl F. Zanuck were not. They, I believe, intended for this serious scene to be regarded as funny. And, if they didn't, everyone laughs anyway.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
MOVING PICTURE RELATING TO

"MARYLAND"

NATION-WIDE PROTESTS ON 'BIRTH OF A NATION' ARE SENT TO WILL HAYS

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, April 4.—In response to an appeal sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, heads of prominent organizations interested in race relations, labor, business, and social service have protested to Will Hays, motion picture czar, against releasing for further distribution a sound version of the vicious anti-Negro film, "The Birth of a Nation." Courier 4-6-40

Among those who have sent vigorous protests to the Hays office, 28 W. 44th street, are: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, head of the department of Negro work in the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.; Mrs. Bernard Waring, acting secretary of the Society of Friends' Committee on Race Relations, Philadelphia; R. B. Eleazer, secretary of the Atlanta (Ga.) Commission on Interracial Co-operation; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress; Frank B. Crosswaith, chairman of Harlem's Negro Labor Committee, representing more than 70 unions of Negro and white workers; Harry Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago; George N. White, of the Congregational and Christian Churches Board of Home Missions, and Charles Webber, of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

Replying to the N.A.A.C.P.'s original protest, Carl E. Milliken, director of the Community Service Department of the Hays office, in a letter dated March 25, said that the circulation of the sound version of the picture, made nine years ago, "has not been great and we have had practically no comment from the public."

The N.A.A.C.P. replied on March 26, reiterating its protest against continued distribution of the film. Hays has made no comment.

PRODUCER, ACTORS IN TIGHT SPOT

Negro Church Members Tired of Plays, Scenes and Acts Ridiculing Church, Worship and Religion. Actor Clarence Muse Tries To Defend Himself.

By GEORGE W. HARVEY
(Religious Editor)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

From time to time, it can easily be assumed, Negro clergymen are against everything. Further it may be contended that they are anti this or that, to the extent that they have, "antis in their pants." I hope this is at least partially true. Even with all the shortcomings of the ministry that may be claimed; the preacher is "yet God's voice in the wilderness."

OSCARS OF WRATH

For his celebrated part as the "Negro Preacher," in the film "Maryland," Clarence Muse, famous actor, is receiving thousands of "Oscars of Wrath," from church people.

AUG 3 1 1940

Again, a fervent storm of protest, criticism and resentment is looming over the racial horizon. I can feel the blast rising. In fact, it is coming from four directions, over the recently released motion picture, "Maryland." Mr. Zanuck, proprietor of 20th Century-Fox Studios, is the producer.

Many of our readers, brethren of the cloth and movie addicts, seem to be alarmed and astonished over the part of the film in which Clarence Muse whoops, moans and shouts in a, perhaps, feeble imitation of a type of Negro exhorter, that some claim has passed, so far as the general type is measured today. Perhaps, this too, is questionable.

Seemingly, this controversy is destined to take on greater proportions and significance than The Courier crusade against colored bands and orchestras swinging the Negro Spirituals attained a few months ago.

Earl J. Morris, our motion picture editor, in Hollywood writes: "Many white papers have carried articles on the question—pro and con—over "Maryland" as a film, and the use made of the Negro preacher, the church and religion, as to whether or not the sequence is true to Negro Church life, both north and south."

The questions are: "Who is to blame, Brother Muse or Mr. Zanuck?"

"The actor or the system under which he must perform?"

"Is the Negro conception of God and religion, a farce or a fact?"

Personally, I have always thought too much commercial and worldly use is made of Negro spirituals, prayers, sermons, preachers and church services on the radio, stage and screen, including the press, white and black.

I ask, is it absolutely true that all things, religious and spiritually Negroid are funny? Are our actors, singers, musicians and artists too helpless to complain or refuse such parts? Or shall we wait to use mass protest and boycott? Shall the Negro public "be damned?"

I have yet to see or hear Cantor, Bernie, Burns, Kate Smith, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Gaynor, John Thomas, or many other caricature the mass, the synagogue or other types of religion, services or songs. Have you?

Apparently, if Negro worship services are as comical as they appear to producers, actors, singers, musicians and radio artists, it's high time that Negro churches and preachers wake up and really compete with movie houses and theaters. They should charge at the door, telling the public to come in, see and hear "the real McCoys," the originators and creators!

In recent years the Negro Church and its forms of religious expression have been the creator of many parts of films and plays. I recall offhand: "Green Pastures," "Imitation of Life" and "Mamba's Daughters," in which the church, preacher or spirituals were used and not to the highest or best advantage. In fact they were wholly out of place, according to written and spoken reactions.

Now, here is Brother Muse, perhaps an innocent or unthinking actor of great renown, calling down the wrath of perhaps over 30,000 Negro clergymen — if they know about it—and a possible six million followers, including Daddy Grace and Father Divine, upon his poor head, with his only defense being, "the story material can only be corrected by mass opinion of Negroes." Or another dodge: "Gone With the Wind" is not a compliment to the Negro race, either. To which some might answer: "No and neither was the 'Birth of a Nation'."

As a rebuttal, I think there is a difference. In fact there is a world of difference because GWTW was a portrayal of the "Negro Mammy," depicting a social and domestic aspect of Negro life and its impact upon the contemporary social scene. While the mimicing of things religious out of Negro life, for purely commercial and entertainment values, can only be called base, irreverent and regretable.

We are on the threshold of a moral and religious rearmament. This is a good time to notify all actors, comedians, singers, musicians, and producers, that neither the Negro preacher, the Church, their songs, their services are to be ridiculed any more on records, screen, air, or stage. Not even in the press for that matter. Suppose we write cards to Brother Muse and Mr. Zanuck telling them we don't like it. It is not funny at all.

Do the Scenes in the Plantation Church in "Maryland" Help or Hinder?

SEP 14 1940

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE—Since the release of the motion picture, "Maryland," which had its premiere in Baltimore several weeks ago, much has been written about the plantation church scenes in the film.

Although the film company emphasized the racing scenes, which depict the Maryland Cup classic, attention has been focused on the church scenes.

The first question asked is whether the director intended that these scenes be comic, as so many patrons have found them, or whether he intended to present a sympathetic picture of a religious group.

Louis Hines of 1030 Stricker Street does not feel that the scenes add prestige to the church. He wrote:

"The church scenes in the motion picture, 'Maryland' were nothing short of ridiculing presentation of practices in many of our churches.

"The audience cracked their sides laughing without realizing that the scenes were also a reflection of one of our many serious problems. Much of the screaming, shouting, and other demonstrations of extreme emotionalism in our religious devotions make us appear more ridiculous sometimes than even the movies depict.

"Some preachers tend to encourage these practices to make religion a more profitable business. That is indeed unfortunate, for religious itself has long—too long—been used as a means of group exploitation.

"In past centuries, when the caste system was almost universal, the upper classes imposed a false religion on the poor masses to get them to look at the distant future for redress of their suffering and misery.

"During slavery many a slav auctioneer would emphasize religion. They would say 'She's good cook, good washer, a goo obedient servant, and she's go religion.' Slaves were taught i their religious lessons that they should never strike a white man that God made them for slaves, and that when whipped, they should not find fault.

"And such passages as 'He that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes,' were cleverly used.

"Too many serious thinking persons extreme emotionalism in religion is just as faulty as the concepts cited above. Our true ministers should seek to correct the misconceptions of many, who are sincere church-goers."

One of the much disputed church scenes from "Maryland" is seen in the picture above. Though the minister, Clarence Muse, whose performance has been criticized also on charges that it ridicules the ministry, is out of the camera range, Clinton Rosemond, at the right of the new convert, and Hattie McDaniel and Ben Carter, seated in the pews, may be recognized.

RACE PROBLEM 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO 'SANTA FE'

'Santa Fe' -- New Film Is a Mockery Of John Brown's Heroic Career

DEC 25 1940

By Milton Howard

Probably Martin Dies never heard of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In that case he would not know that when Emerson heard John Brown was to be hanged he cried out "He will make the gallows as glorious as the cross." These words winged across the nation and exalted the men and women of America. But there is a certain crowd out in Hollywood apparently which is more anxious to please the Martin Dies mentality than to honor Emerson's hero whose name was sung by Abraham Lincoln's soldiers in the fight against slavery.

Daily Worker

The movie "Sante Fe," which has just been released is city, is not the innocent cowboy picture one would ine it to be from its title.

Either the script writers were desperate for some they could make heroes out of their military graduates and turned them loose against John Brown, or there is more calculated political venom behind it all. The evidence leans heavily toward the latter view. Probably in striking a blow at John Brown the makers of this movie thought to strike a blow at Abraham Lincoln and the cause which he led in 1861.

For the heroes of this weird movie are Jefferson Davis, Jeb Stuart, General Lee—gentlemen who four years later betrayed their oaths to the Union and raised the banners of a slave-hodlers rebellion. The villain is John Brown.

New York, N.Y.

It is incredible, but there it is, in the year of 1940.

The plot is simple. A group of young West Point graduates are assigned to "bleeding Kansas" in 1856. Amongst them at West Point had been a "bad egg," an Abolitionist wretch who reads pamphlets by John Brown, and who is depicted as rotten to the core. Out in Kansas, our young knights hear of the horrendous doings of John Brown. They finally catch up with the old man at Harper's Ferry where they hang him and the hero (Errol Flynn) marries the girl (Olivia de Havilland).

Daily Worker

The technique of this monstrosity is easy to follow. The film opens with a masterpiece of mockery—we see Jefferson Davis as the noble Secretary of War and later President of the Confederacy, urging the West Pointers to "be loyal to the Union forever." Is this a grotesque joke? Or do the producers really think they can palm this off on this country? Do they think that they can place laurels on the brow of Slavery's leader eighty years after the American people led by Lincoln waged the second half of the War of Independence?

New York, N.Y.

But this is just the beginning. The young slave-holder officers solemnly warn their Abolitionist friend that he is committing "treason to the Union." With this speech, the basic chord of the movie is struck—that the Civil War was "unnecessary," that **"if left alone the South could have solved 'her' own problem in 'her' own way."**

This is actually uttered by the hero as the theoretical justification for the vendetta against Brown. It provides the slave-holders with the moral platform for their rebellion, and is deliberately used to put John Brown in the position as "responsible" for the "unnecessary" Civil War. This is, of coures, nothing but a literal echo of the slave-holding Senators of 1861 who branded Lincoln as "provoking" the war by an "invasion" of South Carolina at Fort Sumpter.

That this coarse defamation should still survive in the United States is bad enough. But that it should be glibly spoken in martyred accents by a slick little movie hero to the audiences of the country is surely a portent of something rotten—even treasonable—in the intellectual make-up of certain Hollywood cliques who turn out the vulgarities of a "Ninotchka" one day and the venomous distortions of "Sante Fe" the next. **The mentality which can conceive a "Ninotchka" or a "He Stayed for Breakfast" is exactly the type of mentality for whom John Brown was a villain and Lincoln the "aggressor" against Jefferson Davis.** The haters of the people today have a most sensitive response to these matters; they recognize their kinsmen even in the past.

Slavery Exonerated

The film's center of action is "bleeding Kansas" of the 1850's. We are told that it is all John Brown's men who are "stirring up trouble." We are shown another amazing sequence where John Brown is made to utter a challenge against the Union with the implication that General Lee and Jefferson Davis are striving to hold it together, but that this bloodthirsty killer just won't let them.

The entire history of "bleeding Kansas" is fearfully distorted, so much so that the makers of the film have the daring to present us with a scene in which John Brown wantonly attacks a Free State settlement of anti-slave settlers, in this way creating the absurd impression that both the Free Staters and the pro-slave gangs were equally victims of this man's irrational fury. Most flagrantly of all, there is not a single word of the crimes of the notorious "Border Ruffians", the slave gangs sent into Kansas from Missouri to murder, pillage and terrorize the settlers for the spreading of slavery.

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Another insult is the presentation of a scene in which the slaves whom John Brown has liberated cry out against their liberation and pledge that they will return joyfully to Texas. It appears now that Abraham Lincoln liberated the slaves against their will; that Jefferson Davis was right after all.

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Brown's Heroism

The life of John Brown was one of extraordinary heroism and single-minded devotion. It is remarkable that John Brown's incorruptible intensity breaks through the intentions of the "Sante Fe" producers and makes its mark on the audience despite everything (Mr. Raymond Massey's performance contributes to this effect in large measure). The makers of "Sante Fe" themselves could not escape John Brown's domination. They try to escape it by depicting his incandescent hatred of slavery as a form of "religious madness." But the very prayer on Brown's lips shatter this effect and are always on the point of kindling the audience to admiration.

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Daily Worker

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New York, N.Y.

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RACE PROBLEM 1940
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

'SANTA FE'

'Santa Fe' -- New Film Is a Mockery Of John Brown's Heroic Career

DEC 25 1940

By Milton Howard

Daily Worker

Probably Martin Dies never heard of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In that case he would not know that when Emerson heard John Brown was to be hanged he cried out "He will make the gallows as glorious as the cross." These words winged across the nation and exalted the men and women of America. But there is a certain crowd out in Hollywood apparently which is more anxious to please the Martin Dies mentality than to honor Emerson's hero whose name was sung by Abraham Lincoln's soldiers in the fight against slavery.

The movie "Sante Fe," which has just been released is city, is not the innocent cowboy picture one would ine it to be from its title.

Either the script writers were desperate for some they could make heroes out of their military graduates and turned them loose against John Brown, or there is more calculated political venom behind it all. The evidence leans heavily toward the latter view. Probably in striking a blow at John Brown the makers of this movie thought to strike a blow at Abraham Lincoln and the cause which he led in 1861.

For the heroes of this weird movie are Jefferson Davis, Jeb Stuart, General Lee—gentlemen who four years later betrayed their oaths to the Union and raised the banners of a slave-hodlers rebellion. The villain is John Brown.

New York, N.Y.

It is incredible, but there it is, in the year of 1940.

The plot is simple. A group of young West Point graduates are assigned to "bleeding Kansas" in 1856. Amongst them at West Point had been a "bad egg," an Abolitionist wretch who reads pamphlets by John Brown, and who is depicted as rotten to the core. Out in Kansas, our young knights hear of the horrendous doings of John Brown. They finally catch up with the old man at Harper's Ferry where they hang him and the hero (Errol Flynn) marries the girl (Olivia de Havilland).

Daily Worker

The technique of this monstrosity is easy to follow. The film opens with a masterpiece of mockery—we see Jefferson Davis as the noble Secretary of War, and later President of the Confederacy, urging the West Pointers to "be loyal to the Union forever." Is this a grotesque joke? Or do the producers really think they can palm this off on this country? Do they think that they can place laurels on the brow of Slavery's leader eighty years after the American people led by Lincoln waged the second half of the War of Independence?

New York, N.Y.

But this is just the beginning. The young slave-holder officers solemnly warn their Abolitionist friend that he is committing "treason to the Union." With this speech, the basic chord of the movie is struck—that the Civil War was "unnecessary," that **"if left alone the South could have solved 'her' own problem in 'her' own way."**

This is actually uttered by the hero as the theoretical justification for the vendetta against Brown. It provides the slave-holders with the moral platform for their rebellion, and is deliberately used to put John Brown in the position as "responsible" for the "unnecessary" Civil War. This is, of coures, nothing but a literal echo of the slave-holding Senators of 1861 who branded Lincoln as "provoking" the war by an "invasion" of South Carolina at Fort Sumpter.

That this coarse defamation should still survive in the United States is bad enough. But that it should be glibly spoken in martyred accents by a slick little movie hero to the audiences of the country is surely a portent of something rotten—even treasonable—in the intellectual make-up of certain Hollywood cliques who turn out the vulgarities of a "Ninotchka" one day and the venomous distortions of "Sante Fe" the next. **The mentality which can conceive a "Ninotchka" or a "He Stayed for Breakfast" is exactly the type of mentality for whom John Brown was a villain and Lincoln the "aggressor" against Jefferson Davis.** The haters of the people today have a most sensitive response to these matters; they recognize their kinsmen even in the past.

Slavery Exonerated

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Does one have to include in this new galaxy of Hollywood heroes Mr. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln? Who knows? We may be reaching that soon if the bundlers for Britain and Mr. Martin Dies succeed in their war hysteria creations.

In stabbing John Brown, the makers of "Santa Fe" stab at the democracy of 1860. In stabbing at the democracy of 1860, they are stabbing quite knowingly at the people's aspirations of 1940.

It is quite logical that the fiercest assault ever made against the Declaration of Independence was written by slavery's leader, John Calhoun. It is also fitting that when Jefferson Davis sought to win allies for his assault against the U. S. Republic, he found his warmest welcome in the Cabinet of that British monarchy which is today presented to us as the "outpost of democracy."

It is beginning to be clear that when Martin Dies descended upon Hollywood, the goal which he decribed as "unearthing communism" turns out to be a command to manufacture such slave-praising films as "Sante Fe."

If it is possible for President Roosevelt to rebuke Thomas Jefferson in favor of the monarchy-loving Hamilton, then is not the signal given for a similar glorification of the enemies of America's second revolution.

Is this latest glorification of Jefferson Davis as an equal of Lincoln an intellectual specimen o the kind of "national unity" which is being created? **Does not this sanctification of the traitors to Lincoln's democracy make a mockery of the most recent claims that our officials are entering a new "crusade for democracy"? The film assaults against America's most liberating traditions shows these fashionable pretensions to democracy to be a sham.**

Such trash as "Sante Fe" is a misuse of the talent which abounds in Hollywood, the talent that could make "Abraham Lincoln" and "Grapes of Wrath." The people of this country do not desire any "refutations" of such films from the frightened "little men" of Hollywood. They desire, and Hollywood's talent deserves more and better ter films about America's two glorious revolutions.

Such films could be national epics. In the present state of mind when bootlicking of British monarchism is the mark of "patriotism" and when contempt for America's heroes is a privilege of snobbery then it is time for the people to raise their voices against such insulting travesties as "Sante Fe."

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
PACIFIC AND OCEANIC

Virgin Islands Proposed As Haven for Refugees

DEC 9 1940

Macon Telegraph

Macon Ga.

WASHINGTON, [AP] —A proposal to offer the Virgin Islands as a haven for financially-independent European political refugees is under consideration, it was learned Sunday, by the State, Justice and Interior departments.

Representatives of the departments held daily conferences last week on the diplomatic, legal and economic questions which would be involved in such action, and asked advice from a number of private citizens interested in refugee problems. It is understood that no decision has been reached.

A joint resolution adopted last year by the St. Thomas and St. Croix public councils declared it to be the desire of the island people that such refugees be given shelter there under protection of the United States flag.

Under the plan being considered, aliens would be received with no passport other than a "landing ticket" approved by American consuls at their points of embarkation or by island authorities upon their arrival. They would not be eligible to apply for American citizenship, and would not be permitted to seek employment in competition with the islanders. Their "tickets," similar in effect to border passes, would be revokable at any time.

The Interior Department, which supervises the islands, is understood to have approved the proposal.

The State Department, however, is said to be concerned over the feasibility of permitting European aliens to enter American territory without the customary visas, and the Justice Department is weighing the chances of successfully weeding out subversive elements and "fifth-columnists" who might take advantage of the island's hospitality.

If, after a time on the islands, a refugee wished, and this government found it satisfactory, he would be permitted to make application for a visa to come to the mainland and later, perhaps, file for citizenship.

No vast number of political exiles could be accommodated on the islands. They are small in territory and the native population, responsible for its economy, is a scant 22,000.

GREEN HILLS OF JAMAICA

~~new york Times~~

new York N.Y.

Verdant Mountains and Swift Streams Charm Those With Time to Wander

DEC 15 1940

By SYLVIA P. MARTIN

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Kingston, the business heart of one of the beautiful islands of the world, is interesting, exciting, full of color. But the real Jamaica is a land of airy mountains and rushy glens, of soft hills massed with fern and bamboo—a land of green plateaus and twisting streams and incomparable vistas of a jagged coastline where the blue sea comes in with a fringe of foam under the cocoanut palms.

All this is still mine to discover when we leave the ship to unload her lumber in Kingston's harbor while we take to the road. Our party includes a botanist and a geologist. From the latter we learn that Jamaica is a volcanic isle which emerged from the sea with a cap of limestone that explains her violent fertility.

Our botanist gives exotic names to the slashes of color and ornamental trees spread over the countryside—the rugged ceiba, silk-cotton tree; the flamboyant, a mass of scarlet flowers; lignum vitae with its gleaming orange berries and valuable hardwood trunk, and the breadfruit tree, brought, at such cost, by Captain Bligh of the Bounty. Pale blue, violet, magenta and yellow flowers dust the roadside. Having hardly begun our trip, we discover that Jamaica is a vast garden, trimmed here and there into plantations, trailing into Kingston with hibiscus and bougainvillea, and running riot through the rest of the island.

We stop first at Spanish Town, once the capital, now a quiet little city of serene white houses and tree-shaded streets. It is as English as Kingston, showing no trace of its Spanish ancestry. Now the road begins to twist and we cross little bridges, each of which—our driver assures us—is Colonial Spanish, although most of them are obviously of shining new steel. Here and there herds of cattle graze—white cattle with humps. They are the famous Mysore breed, imported from India

Courtesy Moore-McCormack

The usual method of carrying loads in the West Indies.

Another twist of the road, and our chorus of exclamations stops the car. We have come to the dam of the Rio Cobre irrigation canal. At the foot of the slope, the placid river sweeps in a wide curve between banks crowded with coconut palms, bamboo, maidenhair fern and flowery creepers, and slips over the half-shell dam with a soft murmur. The dam, and a white cottage on the slope, seem to blaze among the soft greens.

The Rio Cobre accompanies us through a mountain gorge to the village of Bog Walk, whose shining black citizens call boisterous greetings. Then we rise dizzily over the crest of Mount Diablo. At the top we must stop once more and, throwing dignity to the winds, climb tamarind trees to pick the curling red pods for our botanist.

Unlike the bear who saw only the other side of the mountain, we descend now into a world that seems to have nothing in common with the tropics. It might be a typical English pastoral parish. The road winds among soft green hills, and beyond the wooden village of Montague we find the ideal hotel, alone in a clump of trees on a hill, and stop for refreshments. From its wide cool porches we look over an idyllic landscape that would have made Tennyson feel at home.

Wilderness of Green

DEC 15 1940

A few more miles and our driver stops the car to make an impressive announcement: "Fern Gully, ladies and gentlemen, sah!" The road has narrowed to a dirt ribbon. On either side rises a wall of green, an impenetrable tangle of fern, towering trees, vines and creepers. We banish car and driver for an hour and walk through a world of profound quiet broken only by the twitter of birds and the rustle of small creatures in the undergrowth. Our staid botanist and geologist now and then join hands to cut a caper out of an excess of good spirits. Too soon, it seems—yet it really is an hour—the car lumbers after us down the lane.

Now the road dips straight for the sea, turns at the very edge, and deposits us at Dunns River Falls, which turns out to be a wooden cottage in a grove of palms beside a roaring cascade that falls over layers of white rock. Below, and on the opposite side of the road, are bath houses and another falls that empties into the sea. A bronzed young man, sociable and very English, is in charge. One of Britain's burden-carriers, he is lately from India. Jamaica, he is convinced, is the finest place in the world.

A mile down the road we have tea at an inn run by a retired English major and his fragile white-haired wife. They seat us in an arbor thatched with bamboo and palm leaves on a terrace above the sea, and ply us with sandwiches. The major comes down to have a friendly word. He clears his throat: "Hrmph! Will the United States join the war?"

War? We had forgotten. In Jamaica, forgetting is easy.

READ

The Hundred Neediest.

A Filipino Spy Scare

DEC 14 1940

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Captain Rufo C. Romero, a Filipino graduate of West Point Military Academy, assigned to the Fourteenth Engineers in Manila, P.I., was convicted recently as a spy.

Intelligence officers found photographs of confidential military documents in the basement of his home.

The fact that our State Department ordered Americans home from the Philippines some time ago, indicated that it does not believe the islands safe in the event of war with Japan. For this we have only ourselves to blame.

In the forty years we have held the Philippines, we have not only withdrawn colored teachers and colored troops assigned there after the war with Spain, but we have adopted the color line theory of white supremacy as the method of "civilizing" the natives.

How deep Philippine distrust of America is we may never learn until we go to war and find ourselves in need of all the friends we can get.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil Nazis Gird for Showdown; Reputed to Have $1,000,000 Fund

S. America

Hitler Aide in Embassy Heads Fifth Column in Vast Spy, Propaganda Network—Agents Curry Official Favor

[illegible] Race Problem

By RUSSELL B. PORTER

June 6/27/40
New York

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, June 26—The German Embassy in Rio de Janeiro controls and supervises all Germans in Brazil and is the headquarters of the Brazilian Fifth Column, except for Southern Brazil, where the German consuls in the large German colonies receive ordres from the embassy in Montevideo, which is the Nazi center for Uruguay, Argentina and Southern Brazil.

The German Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, Kurt Pruefer, an experienced diplomat, keeps clear of Fifth Column publicity, in contrast with his predecessor, Karl Ritter, whose bull-dozing tactics toward Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha and suspected Integralist and anti-Vargas plotting caused his recall in 1938 at Brazil's request.

Officially ensconsed in the embassy, however, isc Hans Henning von Cossel, one of the best organizers in the Nazi Ausland foreign service. Reportedly Chancellor Hitler's personal representative and chief of the Ausland Gestapo in Brazil, Herr von Cossel directs Fifth Column strategy and operations from the embassy and holds the entire German community, and even the embassy staff, interior of the dread power of the Nazi secret police.

Nazis Claim All Germans

Herr von Cossel came to Brazil early in the Nazi regime as a party leader to organize and supervise 1,000,000 Brazilians of German blood in Southern Brazil holding dual citizenship on the Nazi theory that wherever Germans live, there is Germany, and that blood determines citizenship.

With the title of cultural attaché of the embassy, Herr von Cossel made his headquarters in the city and State of Sao Paulo in Southern Brazil, which has many Germans and is near large German colonies in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. He organized military units wearing brown shirts and swastika armbands and holding drills and parades with storm troopers, order guards, Hitler Youth, Nazi salutes, heils for Hitler, women's auxiliaries and such Nazi trimmings. Under his orders German consuls conducted German clubs as Nazi centers and World War officers trained Nazi youth.

Also living in Sao Paulo then was Plinio Salgado, who led the futile 1938 Integralist attempt to overthrow President Getulio D. Vargas and establish a Nazi régime with Brazilian youth, many of German descent, wearing green shirts and armbands bearing the Greek letter sigma in green, signifying the integration of national unity. Mr. Salgado, an exile from Portugal, Brazil's motherland, and Herr von Cossell, were accused of financing the coup and recalled to Germany at Brazil's request.

President Vargas decreed the outlawing of all political organizations, foreign flags, colored shirts, armbands and such trappings, so neither the Nazis, the Fascists nor the Integralists can operate publicly now. However, the Nazis reorganized licensed sporting and cultural societies, some allegedly covering up secret political and military functions.

Propaganda Staff Enlarged

Herr von Cossell, allowed to return to Brazil a year ago, now is listed as embassy counselor and described as a press attaché.

Besides the embassy staff, several hundred persons, including more than 100 new propaganda employes, have been added since the European war began. Herr von Cossell has funds estimated in Brazilian financial circles at between $1,000,000 annd $2,000,000 for espionage, propaganda and other fifth column uses. The money represents Brazilian payments from long-term pre-war contracts for the purchase of German merchandise under the compensation marks agreement.

It is reported in financial circles that the German Embassy is selling exchange bills at the rate of $50,000 monthly, besides $10,000 monthly received by the German consulate at Porto Alegre in the State of Rio Grande do Sul from the embassy in Montevideo.

Before the war remittances from Berlin were received for Nazi espionage, which the Italian transatlantic airline carried until Italy entered the war. Mast of the funds collected from Germans in Brazil for Winter help in Germany, it is reported, stays in Brazil to pay Nazi agents.

Nazi spies began arriving in Brazil in 1932 even before Chancellor Hitler assumed power. They immediately began sending reports home concerning German-Brazilian business concerns and individuals. They reported whether individuals represented themselves as Germans or Brazilians, their family and financial status, their attitude toward the United States and their posiltion on nazism. Thousands of reports were sent to Germany with annual revisions, as shown by phostat copies made by the Brazilian police in raids on Nazi headquarters.

Hesitant Firms Blacklisted

Police records prove the existence of Nazi blacklists of firms and individuals refusing to subscribe publicly to nazism, to contribute to Nazi collections or to buy German goods. Many old German anti-Nazi families, Brazilian for generations, complain that they have to pretend to nazism under threats of business ruin. Sometimes physical beatings and concentration camp threats against relatives in Germany are used.

Besides these steps to insure German unity for possible future moves to impose nazism on Brazil or establish a separatist German State in Southern Brazil, Nazi spies have mapped and photographed everything of military value in the country, using German airlines in Brazil, among other means. Airplanes also are used to spot the locations of British cruisers and notify German ships, which suddenly dash to sea if the coast is clear. Planes and amateur radio stations are used to flash the messages of German spies.

Since the war began Nazi propaganda in Rio de Janeiro has been concentrated in the Transocean News Service and the foreign branch D. N. B. headquarters in the German Embassy under Herr von Cossell's direction. These supply handouts openly to Nazi German-language papers and subsidized Brazilian papers, paying them to publish material. This method is most successful in the interior, where many papers cannot afford the impartial American news agencies' service.

Two Rio de Janeiro papers are known to be subsidized and three are suspected, representing all told one-tenth of the Rio de Janeiro circulation. Two publishers told the writer of offers of large subsidies and German merchants withdrew their advertising when the proposals were rejected. One said the offer equaled 20 per cent of his paper's revenues.

Increasingly Anti-American

Recently the propaganda has been ingreasingly anti-American, indicating that the Nazis expect the United States to enter the war and desire to precent Brazil's following as in 1917.

The Germans have redoubled the radio propaganda since the war broke out and have been more successful in subsidizing radio stations than newspapers. German businesses issue advertising contracts contingent upon the broadcasting of news, much of which is heard on the air. There is a daily short-wave broadcast from Berlin in Portuguese, the mother tongue, together with occasional virulent anti-American broadcasts from Moscow and Monteviedo in Portuguese.

German UFA newsreels are virtually given away to movie theatres, but the audiences resent them, especially in Rio de Janeiro. War pamphlets are distributed in Portuguese, including the German White Paper attacking American diplomats in Europe as largely responsible for the war.

Additional quarters have been rented by the German Embassy, which coordinates its work with that of the German tourist railways and other agencies into a vast propaganda machine. Embassy attachés maintain close contacts with the leaders of the D. I. P.—the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda—an independent agency responsible to President Vargas alone, which controls the press along Nazi lines and prohibits the publication of fifth column news or anything else that might make the Germans angry.

Embassy officials continually entertain D. I. P. officials, several of whom are reported to be pro-Nazi. There is much Nazi entertaining of all government people. Before the war the embassy arranged free trips to Germany, with all expenses paid, for army and navy officers, engineers, intellectuals, students and others, among whom Nazism now has many friends. Even now the German airlines in Brazil provide free trips or reduced rates for Brazilian officials, journalists and other influential persons.

Italians Use Nazi Pattern

Herr von Cossell works closely with the Italian Embassy, especially since Italy entered the war. Italian fifth column activities have followed the Nazi pattern expect that they are not so wel lorganized. The Italian Embassy checks the Italian population to see who is Fascist and who is not, but is not so thoroughgoing as the Nazis in the use of terror to keep people in line.

Press Attaché Giuseppe Valentine of the Italian Embassy conducts an active propaganda through Stefani official news agency handouts. The Fascist party reportedly owns an important paper in Sao Paulo, one of several Italian-language papers in Brazil.

The Italians emphasize cultural relations. Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo societies offer free courses in Italian language and literature under professors from Italy, who also lecture in Brazilian universities and do not neglect their chance to sands of Italian books on Fascism are distributed free to school teachers. Italian broadcasts from Rome are heard.

Brazilians consider the Italians much less a menace than the Germans because the Italians have been assimilated, have intermarried with Brazilians, are liked and have obeyed the laws outlawing the Fascist party organizations, whereas the eGrmans have kept by themselves, incurred dislike and evaded the anti-Nazi decrees. However, it is recognized that the aggressive, energetic Nazi organizers could make good use of the mass of Italians in an emergency.

Communist propaganda is negligible except for sporadic underground movements since President Vargas's anti-Communist drive beginning in 1935. Despite the Nazi-Soviet pact, the Nazis keep away from the Communists here. Brazil is a Catholic country and exceedingly anti-Communist. So the Nazis tell Brazilians the pact was merely a marriage of convenience, that really the Nazis have nothing in common with the Russians and will stamp out communism when the time comes.

But the Japanese have redoubled their propaganda since the war began and appear to pursue their own way, believed to be designed to get as much Brazilian trade as possible and then some day present demands for greater Japanese immigration to Brazil.

Responsible German quarters in Rio de Janeiro admit intensive activities in Brazil, but complain of the fifth column expression. They contend that they are using the same diplomatic propaganda methods that all governments have always used—only with characteristic German thoroughness, which makes them more efficient than ever before.

Vargas Speech Causes Worry Over Brazilian Negroes

Dispatch

[illegible]

Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) Great concern is expressed in official circles there over the speech of President Vargas of Brazil, the country where Negroes are a large majority of the population and where more of them hold official office than in any other section of the world.

Sensing in President Vargas' speech, Nazi and Fascist leanings, senators are beginning to suspect that all is not as they had expected in the vast South American country.

Since 1934, Hitler has been making overtures in various ways to the people ruling the country, basing his claims on the huge German families already settled in Brazil who had grown immensely wealthy exploiting the natives.

Referring to Brazil as a "corrupt mestize state" it has long been said that Hitler had his eyes on that vast terriory since it "contained everything necessary to the establishment of a New Germany."

Since there are millions of pure Negroes living in Brazil, conjecture is that they would suffer the same fate of the Jews who lived in and made Germany a world power.

Hitler has frequently expressed himself on the attitude of the treatment of Negroes in the African possessions of England, France, Portugal and Belgium and his expressions have never been complimentary.

Imbued with the pragmatism of Nordic superiority, his attitude has been one of disdain toward any but what he considered "pure Aryans," although there has never been any definition of the term acceptable to science.

His Aryanism will run afoul of one of the greatest admixtures of races he has yet had to contend with should he go into fifth column activities in Brazil, for in addition to the pure Spanish who have infiltrated into the Portugeese setlers, there are Indians and Negroes who besides having their own in large numbers, have been absorbed.

Aryanism and Nazism is in for a test should President Vargas have his way—although he advocated strict neutrality for his country in the present situation, praising the new leadership now evident abroad.

VALUE OF TRAVEL

By ETTA MOTEN BARNETT

Post

6-30-40

Chgo, Ill.

Sunday, when I was making my weekly travel tour by way of the Travel Page in my Sunday paper, my eyes fell upon this little article, and I tore it out to bring it here to read to you because it had bearing upon the subject you and I are going to talk about, informally, today. It reads like this:

"Traveling in this age, is as food and raiment; travel feeds the mind as food feeds the body. A starved nature and a naked mind are the rewards of indolence."

Recently I was on tour through the southern states. I found that I had a few days between engagements, it so happened that my husband's business brought him to that section at the same time. It was the beginning of the tourist season in Florida, so we decided to spend a few days together seeing the points of interest in and around Miami.

After taking a drive through the Negro business section where we saw a hospital owned, operated and staffed throughout by Negroes. Palatial funeral homes, insurance companies—a lovely school building and then the drive out to the housing project, which is operated on a paying basis by a young Negro, and, incidentally, a former Chicagoan. We went over into Miami beach where we saw more concentrated beauty than either of us had ever seen anyplace in any country before. These magic Islands, which were brought into being by two friends who were on a cruise in those parts.

In spite of the curfew for Negro servants, and the "Gentiles Only" signs along the beach which you have seen or read about, the beauty was there and it added to our experience to actually see it.

We then went to the airport where we saw the giant clippers coming in from all over the world. Afterward we went to the docks where we saw boats bearing the flags of many different countries We picked us a travel pamphlet which read: "S. S. Kent. See Nassau. $18 round trip. Boat sails at 4 o'clock." We were on board at three-thirty.

As the boat was gliding out of the harbor, we began to discuss the value of travel and how few people realized how inexpensively they can acquire invaluable experience through travel. Few of us realize that what we see of the world is much more important than what we think of it. The former always corrects the latter.

If, for example, the North American Negroes made more visits to our neighbors to the south, studied the advantage and disadvantages, of—say, the Peruvian Indians, as compared to those of the American Negro, or the advantages or disadvantages of the almost placidly accepted caste systems found among the South American peoples, as against the open racial intolerance which is found in North America, there would be plenty of food for thought.

Moreover, the proper problems could be viewed and grappled with from a new and broader point of view. The American Negro traveler in the Latin Americas would find, perhaps to his surprise, that the area which his field of research could cover is a vast one. For roughly speaking, the Latin American world extends from the strongly Indian Mexico to the more European population of Argentina.

Chile is considered also largely of European origin, although the Indian population is larger than Argentina, with about 30 or 35 percent creole or white. In Peru, the Creole population predominates. Slavery left a considerable Negro, mulatto and Zambo population on the coast. Venezuela has a small white population which is concentrated in larger cities like Caracas, the capital—some pure Negro and Indian inhabitants on the coast, in other words, about 45 percent white; 45 percent Indian and 10 percent Negro, in origin. In Columbia and Bolivia, we find a fair sized Negro population. Probably the most interesting country of South America, to me, is Brazil which is predominately a mixed country—Indian, Portuguese and Negro, a fusion well advanced, to quote Carlton Beale: Over half million Italians, a half a million Portuguese; over half a million Germans, a hundred thousand Japanese; two hundred twenty thousand Spaniards.

Its Indian population ranges from the primitive drifting tribes of the inner Amazon, to those fully absorbed by civilization. Negro Brazillians are in the interior and up in the state of Bahia. The native costume as portrayed in the picture "Flying Down to Rio," some years ago and more recently by Carmen Miranda here, had its origin among the Negroes of Bahia. The native music of Brazil comes from the north where the blacks are.

I wish time permitted me to tell you more about the native customs of Brazil in spite of its European culture, and the infiltration of the foreign elements they cling to traditional Brazilian customs. I would tell you about Sambas; about carnival time.

But I must leave some of these things for your actual experience when you turn over that new leaf and decide to "go somewhere." It costs so little and means so much.

Central America repeats the population pattern of Latin America. Of course the Caribbean has been strongly tinged with black races for centuries. Cuba is interesting in that white blood is more potent than it is thought to be in America. Here, if a man has one drop of black blood, he is listed a black. But in Cuba, if he has a drop of white he is white.

As a civilizer and educator, travel is what it always will be, the world's most masterful teacher; its most beguiling entertainer and its most magnetic healer.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
SOUTH AMERICA

Thinks Afro Writer Naive

Caste Lines Are Mistaken For U.S. Color Bar

WHO'S WHO LISTS 19 COLORED FOLK

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Afro American
Baltimore Md.
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Short on History

Such peripatetic sociologists usually know nothing of the history, the language, the customs, or the habits of the country they so generously "write up." And because they are Americans whose vision has been warped by color they are prone to explain their personal difficulties as well as those of the natives solely in terms of race.

The AFRO's special correspondent in Brazil, Mr. Ollie Stewart, the wide-eyed country boy from Louisiana, is a striking illustration of this type of American traveler. In his very first paragraph of "In the U.S.A. It's Jim Crow; in Brazil, 'Run Around'" he pulls this gaffe:

"And the thing that's wrong in one place is the same thing that's wrong in every place."

This doesn't even make sense. And if he means that our problems are the same the world over, he's worse native; he's merely stupid.

Even in the U.S.A. our problem, despite the national ideology anent us, is not the same in New York City as it is in Atlanta, Ga.

"I was anxious to visit Brazil because of a report that Brazil had no color line or color prejudice." Brazil does not have a color line (in the American sense), Mr. Stewart to the contrary notwithstanding. And when Brazilian writers wish to describe the idea of a color line they usually use our American phrase.

Can't Prove Bar

Nor can Mr. Stewart prove the existence of a Brazilian color line by stressing the personal misfortunes of disgruntled expatriates. That there is some color prejudice in Brazil is a thing that has never been denied even by the Brazilians themselves, but it has never been erected into the color-caste system of the States.

What Mr. Stewart does not seem to know is that throughout Latin America class takes precedence over color. That few pure blacks, though there are many mulattoes, are found in this ruling caste is due solely to the fortuitous circumstances that slavery has placed us at the bottom of the social and economic scale. Brazilian history explains the African's position in Brazilian society without reference to his color.

Furthermore, if there is a "color line" in Brazil, Mr. Stewart is singularly unequipped to find it. On his own admission he knows no Portuguese. With this initial language handicap how can he find out anything worthwhile about Brazil and Brazilians? And with no knowledge of Brazilian history and customs how can he be expected to interpret even the obvious?

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Moreover, who ever heard of a competent journalist interpreting the life of a country through the inconsequential chit-chat of bar-flies and down-at-the-heel inebriates?

What do we learn about the status of Brazilian colored people from a boy from Santos who is just dying to go to Tuskegee? And because James Bell, after ten years in Brazil, is homesick for the ghettoes of our American cities, it does not prove that the situation of the **preto** (Negro) in **Os Estados Unidos do Brasil** is on a par with that of those in the United States of North America.

And why this monotonous stressing of the unessential, the universal trivia of living? We are not interested in "Mama Yo Quero" (which incidentally is neither Portuguese nor Spanish), nor the Catholic dogma that we must question "the acts of the Lord's anointed," nor that the mulatto fights to get on the white bandwagon (he does the same thing here), nor that night life in Rio is dull, nor that **rameira** may be had for twenty-five cents (two bits).

What Stewart Resents

At bottom, what our naive Mr. Stewart seems to resent is the idea that there are places in the world where the colored man does not occupy the same pariah status which he has in the States. His is the point of view which will make a terrorized colored person in Atlanta, Ga., argue that New York City treats the Aframerican no better than the uniformed Kluxers of the Atlanta police force.

Or that a colored "university" in the Deep South is the equal of Harvard or Yale. Now what is the real status of the ex-African slave in Brazil? Are Brazilian **brancos** (whites) the same race haters of our Deep South?

The answer, of course, is no. Brazil has no "color line" in the American sense. And Brazil has freely accepted educated, cultured colored persons as members of Brazilian society, as human beings, as equals. So liberal are the Brazilians on the question of color that the Argentines call Brazil "a colored tropical republic."

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OLLIE STEWART

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The various mixed bloods are given other names, and if they are white in color they are accepted as white. No Brazilian would think of classifying Walter White as a preto merely because he had some African great-great-grandparents.

Nor is it silly for a light-brown Brazilian of obvious African features to think of himself as other than white, since most of the white Brazilians have been liberally tar-brushed and Indian-bronzed. This is the explanation behind the Brazilian practice of ignoring the African blood of many famous Brazilians. Nilo Pecanha, a former president, and Machado de Assis, the famous **litterateur**, are, for example, almost never mentioned as colored.

Examples of No Color Line

Only in a country without a color line could a colored man become that country's president (see above. Only in a country) without a color line could an African born during the slave period become that country's pioneer in Germanic studies and one of its great poets, as did Tobias Barreto.

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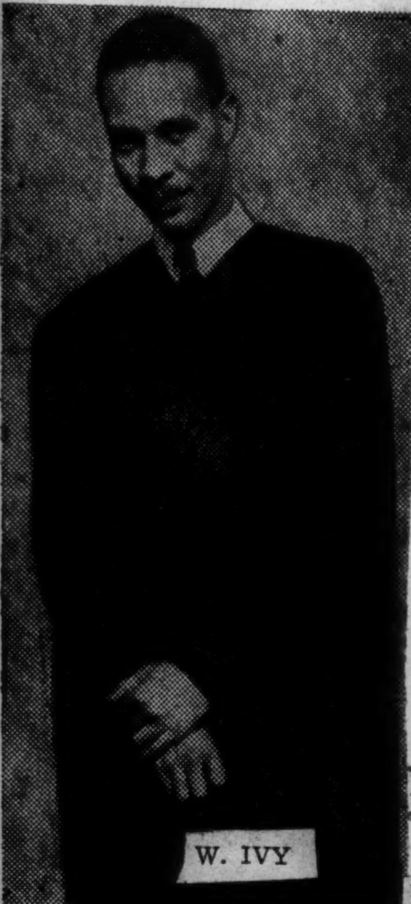

W. IVY

Prejudices of all kinds exist everywhere, but not every country erects the collective phobias of one group of its citizens into a social and economic institution. Not every country makes a political creed of racial hates. And because some blacks have hard sledding in a country it does not follow that all blacks suffer. There are even classes among the colored people of Mr. Stewart's own Louisiana.

May Be Increasing

Perhaps color prejudice against the blacks is increasing in Rio, but the wide-eyed boy from the Louisiana bayous is the last person to discover it, or its real significance if it actually exists. Our innocent discovers the "run around" in one block and brags, like a typical southern peasant, how well he is treated in some swanky cafe or bar in the next block.

A boy from a southern ghetto doesn't know what to do with racial freedom. Because he longs for the racial bars of the States and doesn't find them in France or Brazil, he begins to fancy that they exist. He doesn't feel at home when he's not treated like an ex-slave.

If the wide-eyed Mr. Stewart will learn some Portuguese, bone up on Brazilian history and sociology, cut out his razzle-dazzle friends and homesick expatriates, get over his astonishment at licensed **mancebias**, and wonderment over the dogmas of the Catholic Church, he will then be in a position to tell us something valuable about the status of colored people in Brazil.

Says Ability Not Color Counts Most in Brazil

R.I. Man Discounts Stewart's Charge of Discrimination

By JAMES H. BURNEY

I have been reading articles in the AFRO written by Ollie Stewart and would like to say that I never found the conditions in Brazil that Mr. Stewart writes about.

I found that the races are so well mixed that there was very little discrimination. One will find that some of the leading hotels, frequented by white Americans, are reluctant to take a colored person because there are so few who can afford such accommodations and the white American usually resents the presence of colored guests.

Found No Lack of Work

When in Brazil I found colored people happy and most of those who wanted to work got all they wanted to do — skilled and unskilled. I met many colored mechanics from the States, who held good jobs working for the Brazilian government, and there were several expert mechanics that held top jobs in the navy yard.

afro american

There is a very dark man in Brazil from Washington, D.C., who, when I last saw him, was superintendent in a large power plant, in charge of over 150 men of all races. He was formerly a dynamo machinist in the U.S. Navy and ran away from the old U.S.S. Charleston and went to South America.

Aug. 31, 194

The dentist to the president of Brazil, when I was there, was a colored man, a graduate of Howard University. I have a friend in Sao Paula today who holds down a job that he would have a hard time getting here.

aug 31, 1940

Language, Ability Essential

I found that if you could speak the language and had the ability to produce, your color did not count. If the conditions there are as Mr. Stewart states, then Brazil is a different country from what it was when I was there.

Baltimore Md.

There have been many well-known journalists who have written very different stories from those that Mr. Stewart writes. Colored men hold good positions in the army and navy of Brazil and most of them have dark skins. I wish that I could say the same for the U.S. Navy.

I think that if Mr. Stewart would look around Brazil a little more he would find that the better class of colored people live well and that the lower classes live as they do in the West Indies and in the deep South.

Newport, R.I.

Protest Venezuela Bar Against Negro Sailors

DEC 20 1940

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Hull was asked today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to "persuade the Venezuelan government to discontinue" a policy of discrimination which bars Negroes and Chinese members of the crews on American ships from enjoying shore leave at any port controlled by the government of this South American republic.

Northwest

In a letter to Mr. Hull, a copy of a notice posted on the American vessell, "U. S. Gulfhawk," was outlined. The notice, dated November 11, which was sent to the Association by a member of the organization living in Philadelphia, reads as follows:

Enterprise

"The Venezuelan Government has issued instructions to masters of vessels arriving in Venezuelan ports through its immigration boarding officers at port of arrival that the following members of the vessels' crew are not permitted ashore at Venezuelan ports.

Seattle,

"1) Any member of the crew belonging to belligerent nation.

"2) Any person of the Negro race.

Washington

"3) Any person of the Yellow race. (Chinamen).

"No passes will be issued to the above mentioned persons by order of the Venezuelan Government. Any person disobeying the above instructions does so at his own risk. What the punishment is for disobeying these instructions, I don't know, but whatever it is, persons disobeying them must be ready to accept the consequences for their actions so that there shall be no misunderstanding about these instructions you may call at the Venezuelan Consulate for verification through your Union agent at Philadelphia.

(Signed) John F. Charlton, Captain."

The failure of the State Department to protest discrimination in the case of Americans seeking visas for entrance into Mexico, a policy which the Mexican government discontinued when it was brought to its attention and it was found that Mexican Consuls were not acting according to the policy of their government, has encouraged other countries to set up bars, the N. A. A. C. P. letter said. The case of Panama, whose government still continues to operate a policy of discrimination against American Negro citizens, was also mentioned.

"It is difficult to understand," said Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, who signed the letter, "how unity is to be built up in this hemisphere if other nations are permitted to discriminate agains American citizens because of their race or color."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
SOUTH AMERICA

AFRO Man Meets Brazil Prejudice

Ollie Stewart Finds Eleven Hotels Closed to Him in Rio de Janeiro Which Has the World's Hardest Beds

Second of a Series of Stories on the Color Line in South America's Largest Republic, by
OLLIE STEWART

Written Exclusively for Afro-American Newspapers

I have now spent two whole days in Brazil. As I sit down to write this, a series of amazing, amusing, contradictory and almost unbelievable events have put so much pressure on the boy from Louisiana that whatever comes from this typewriter and makes sense is an accident.

Where to begin? I don't know. What to talk about first? What difference does it make?—this place is cock-eyed, and so am I. Directly before me is the beautiful bay below the Christ Statue. At my elbow is a bottle of Brahma Chopp. In my mind is the Casino de Urca, where the Mills Brothers are singing at ten and one tonight. In my heart is love.

The food is good, my Spanish is sufficient to get me by, the weather is swell and the girls are gorgeous but that ugly thing known as the color line has reared up to smack me squarely in the face.

Exactly eleven hotels have refused to give me a room since I set foot on Brazilian soil. The clerk at every one said the place was filled up. But I later called two by telephone—and I found that I could get a place. I didn't try the others, but I have it on good authority that they ordinarily wouldn't be full during this, the off season.

Hotels Refuse Me

On the boat, a white Brazilian told me to try the Pax, the Natal, the Gloria and the Central. I tried them all and got a flat refusal. Then I tried the Astoria, the Flamengo and a half dozen others—with the same result. Maybe I am too black even for Brazilian tolerance.

Here's the story as it happened.

I had no trouble with the immigration authorities when they came aboard, and soon after the gangplank was down, I rushed ashore and had a porter to drag my stuff into the customs building. The examination of my bags took less than two minutes, and before one-third of the passengers were off the Argentina, I was in a cab and riding away.

Back to Water Front

And did I ride. I told the driver to take me to the Hotel Natal first. No luck there. To the Pax. Same thing. Then to six or seven other hotels in rapid succession, until the driver could think of no more. I was hot and tired and mad as hell, so I told him to take me back to the waterfront. There's always a hotel for sailors, I reasoned, and I figured that was my best bet.

I was right. The Europa Hotel took me in, and the price was seventy-five cents a night. It was a dump, but I was glad to be accepted. So I spent my first night in the Europa, frequented mostly by sailors—and people making a one-night stand in the love parade.

Next morning I set out to find another place. I walked about five miles. I walked damn near all over Rio de Janeiro. I went back to all the hotels that had refused me. I went to several new ones. And finally the Hotel Ouro Preto took me in. And now that I'm in it, I'm glad the others turned me down.

Cotton-Color Darkest

Ouro Preto is nice—even if nobody in it but me speaks English. It is Portuguese from top to bottom—and the darkest person in it is the color of cotton. All, that is, except me. My room on the third floor faces the bay, there's a park beneath my window, a cafe below, and the service is good.

The Europa did one thing for me, however. It introduced me to John. I don't know his last name. Just John—and the fact that he speaks English. It was he who asked me if I were an American the moment I walked into the Europa, and for the next two days did all my talking. He even followed me when I moved to the Ouro Preto.

John says he is a navigator, with four years of West Point behind him and a job that pays more than three hundred a month. Of course, the fact that I let him have a quarter (because he said he didn't have a cent) is no reflection on his truthfulness.

He's Super Pilot

You see, John was born in Rio, but moved to the States at an early age and is now an American citizen. His job, he says, is to take ships from one part of the world to the other. Something like a pilot, only he stays with the ship after it leaves the shore line and channel waters. There are, he tells me, only three colored men with jobs like his.

At any rate, his knowledge of Portuguese saved me the first two days—and his thirst for beer damn near broke me.

"There's no such thing as color in Brazil," John keeps telling me. "Everything is mixed up—black with white and white with black!"

Maybe he is right. That's what everybody tells me. But I keep remembering how many hotels got full in a hurry when I tried to get a room. I keep remembering that certain streets, certain parts of Rio and certain casinos have been all-white these two days I've been here, and certain others have been mostly peopled with dark persons.

But I'll have more on this later!

Rio de Janeiro, undoubtedly, has the hardest beds in the world. As far as I have been able to find out, by experience and asking, there are no bed springs in the city. They just fill a mattress with some kind of hard straw and slap it on some slats.

No Toilet Paper

There is no toilet paper anywhere I have been. The daily papers do double duty. My hotel has a shower over a black-bottomed tub, but the water trickles down so slowly that I don't dare cover myself with lather. I would take all day to wash it off—drop by drop.

The better brands of cigarettes cost one milreis—which is a nickel. Several other brands cost two cents—for twenty. My room costs 98$000 milreis a week, which is 98 nickels—or $4.90. Beer is a nickel a stein.

When you get a bus or street car, you look up front to see what the fare will be. It may run anywhere from two cents to about four cents. And if you ride and ride from one end of town to the other, you may eventually have to pay a nickel.

You catch a trolley or a bus on the fly. That is, hop on and hop off when the conveyance gets to your corner, but the driver rarely stops. And he may not slow down. I let a half dozen street cars go by before I got up nerve enough to risk my life trying to get on.

$1.10 for One Dollar

Along certain streets are places known as Cambios, where you can exchange American dollars for milreis. Before leaving the boat, I changed twenty dollars into milreis at the rate of twenty milreis per dollar—or a nickel each. On the street in Rio I can get twenty-two milreis for my dollar, or a dollar and a dime.

One can't, I am told, send money out of Brazil. It is against the law. You can bring in all you want to, but once here, it stays. I shall check on it.

So far, I have had only minor language troubles. I have been agreeably surprised to discover how many Spanish words I remember from my West Indian sojourn. Portuguese is the official language of Brazil, but I sling my Spanish right and left, liberally sprinkled with French and a gang of English profanity—and presto! it gets results.

Nights Are Cool

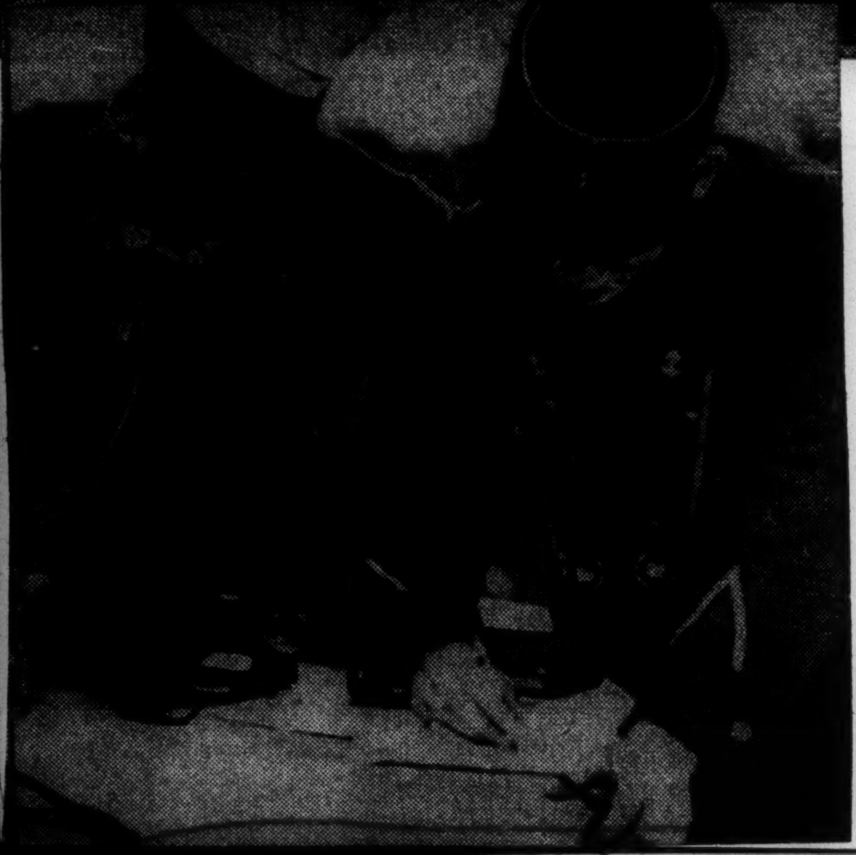
I have slept here two nights now, and both have been cool enough for me to hug the sheet before dawn. During the day it has been warm, but not uncomfortably hot. Pajamas, I noticed, are quite an acceptable form of street wear for men. And thousands of poor beggars have aired their toes so long, it looks as though they never had on a pair of shoes in their lives.

I get a big kick out of talking English on the street. You never saw such a bewildered expression in your life, as when you pass a cafe or coffee shop talking about nothing in particular—but talking in English—and half the customers get up to watch you until you are out of sight down the street. I like it even better when a girl turns around on the street to stare—and smile.

There isn't a bottle of coca-cola in Brazil, and you can't buy any whiskey but Scotch. Gin and tonic is a much-called-for drink, as is true of Brazilian beer, wine, cognac and cointreau. I have left a little of my bottle of bourbon. When that is gone, I fear my state will be desolate. You see, I like a little for the stomach's sake.

ON FLANDERS FIELDS THEY SPILL THEIR BLOOD FOR DEMOCRACY

Courier 6-1-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.



Tampa, Fla Tribune
December 3, 1940

UNITY AMONG SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS URGED

U. S. Official Addresses State Chamber

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 2.—(Associated Press.)—Just as the original colonies of the United States found it necessary to combine their strength into one nation, the 21 American republics are being drawn together for self-protection and preservation, a government spokesman said here today.

Joseph C. Rovensky of Washington, director of the division of finance and industry in the office for coordination of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics in the national defense program, addressed the "Florida-Center of the Americas" conference, a prelude to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the state chamber of commerce.

Must Join Together

"We must band together if we hope to escape the terror and desolation which has been the fate of Europe and Asia," he declared. "We have learned in a gruesome lesson from the present war that the protection of individual frontiers is not sufficient in modern total warfare."

Trade between Central and South America and Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, is at a standstill, he asserted. With many of their export markets closed, South American countries have become severely unbalanced by over-supplies of coffee, cotton, grain, sugar and other commodities, he said.

Foundation stones for solidarity in the western hemisphere were laid at a conference in Lima, Peru, in 1938, Rovensky said. This policy was reaffirmed at a meeting of foreign ministers of the American republics in 1939 at Panama.

The Havana conference held last July was another step to further a mutual understanding between the two Americas, he said.

Brorein Speaks

Establishment of just trade relations with Latin American countries as a means of promoting good will in the western hemisphere was urged by Carl D. Brorein of Tampa, president of the state chamber.

Stressing the importance of fair trade practices in world events, Brorein declared:

"Today the European and Asiatic worlds are crumbling because they failed to consider the human rights of individuals and racial groups.

"Here in Florida~~, we live~~ away from the great population centers of the northeast, but we are closest to our South American neighbors and to the Panama Canal—our vital lifeline from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"We cannot go south of the border and expect to win friends in business that is lopsided. Even if we are big in dollars, big in transports, big in banks and big in trade, we will not be a success if we are not big in attitude towards our neighbors.

"If we would have these people for friends, we must leave no stone unturned to prove our sincerity."

Russell Wright, New York state assemblyman, advised Florida to do more advertising.

"Florida concededly enjoys a unique position in the nation," he said, "but to maintain its prominence in the national spotlight it becomes apparent that this great state can well consider seriously the establishment of a state publicity bureau and provide it with an adequate appropriation. Such an adjunct to present resources can well give assistance as a governmental function to an industry on which the welfare of the state as a whole is so strongly dependent."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
SOUTH AMERICA

Strange South American Tales Tell of U. S. Attempt To Install Slavey System

Black Dispatch
7-6-40
Oklahoma City Okla.

Napoleon's Invasion Repulsed By Heroic Black Troopers on The Amazon

Story of Latin America Is Epic

BOSTON.—(ANP)—The history of South America is mostly about colored people.

Tobacco was first discovered and used there by Indian natives; Napoleon's and Europe's first major invasion into the U. S. "sphere of influence" was turned back by Negro troops of South America; the first U. S. slave ring "fifth column" in South America was wiped out by a firing squad there, and the biggest diamond of South America was discovered by a Negro woman.

Interested? You're referred to "Stories of the Latin American States," by Nellie Van DeGrift Sanchez, Thomas Y. Crowell publishers, N. Y. (1934).

There are 21 Latin American republics and all have been asked by President Roosevelt to meet in a Pan-American defense meeting.

Brazil, largest S. A. country, is larger than our United States by 200,000 miles. Its capital, discovered in January on a grand river, is appropriately named Rio de Janeiro (River of January). And, because of the country's vast red woodlands, reminding the Portuguese of red hot coals or braza, they named the country Brazil.

The republic of Equador is so named because it is located, as you might guess, on the equator, and Chileans mountains are ever crowned with snow. Argent (the Spanish word for silver) has been given to Argentina, the "Silver Republic" which has a fine capital city of climate and which is called Buenos Aires which means "good air"; and Paraquay means "Parrot land" because the land abounds in parrots. Simple and brilliant, the story of Latin America should be read by every Negro student.

South American Negroes Smashed First European Invasion Is Claim

Journal and Guide
7-13-40
Norfolk Va.

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South American Blacks Stop 1st European Invaders

Bee

By MABE KOUNTZ

7-7-40
Chicago Ill.

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Brazil Army

Afro-American

Seems to be

8-10-40

All Colored

Baltimore, Md.

Pay Is $25 a Month for Fighting Men, Ollie Stewart Finds

SOUTH AMERICANS INTERESTED IN U.S.

cation Greatest Here

Continued from page 1

the ship, he missed the gangplank and splashed into the water. That wasn't funny. But when he let go of his five bottles of rum and swam around until he had recovered his hat and newspaper, the hundred persons lining the rail roared with laughter.

Tears over Rum

The poor fellow staggered all the way up the gangplank before he missed his rum, and would have dived overboard again if a sailor hadn't grabbed him. And as he walked down the deck, he burst into tears.

The saddest incident occurred the second night out from Rio. A young Brazilian coming to the States to attend school this fall, had a few too many at a cocktail party. Along about two in the morning, he decided that a swim would do him good, so he donned his bathing suit and dived into the pool.

Fractures Skull

The pool had just been drained and the fresh water had not been running long enough to do more than barely cover the bottom. So the young fellow fractured his skull and almost tore his face off.

He was still living when we got to New York, but was rushed straight to a hospital.

On the way down, two effeminate members of the Russian Ballet, both white, staged a plate-throwing contest in the dining room— because one had been caught talking with a girl!

Then there was the Frenchman who sat in the dining room and cried until he had hysterics when the radio announced that Paris had fallen.

Every nationality you can think of was represented, going to Brazil and returning to New York. Every night we gathered to hear Lowell Thomas with the latest war news. A German face would light up when a gain by Hitler was announced. A French face would darken, a British countenance would become grim, and the Americans would remain as neutral as possible. There were no arguments, no expressed bitterness. We were like the audience at a theatre — seeing and hearing, but unable to interfere.

If I have seemed bitter while writing about the color line, it is because what I found was such a shock to me. I expected to be able to go anywhere my money would take me. I expected to see unions between white men and Indians, Indians and colored women, colored men and white women. I expected to see colored men in business, colored boys flocking into the universities, and colored girls sipping drinks at the sidewalk tables.

And what did I see?

I saw universities for whites, fine hotels for whites, cafes and theatres for whites, business places run by whites, colored women for whites — but no white women for either colored men or Indians. I saw the same reason for mulattoes that I have been seeing all my life in the South!

I saw colored men in the army and navy—many of them. I saw a colored general and many navy officers. I saw colored firemen and policemen and bus drivers and street car motormen and conductors. And for this tolerance I want to give full credit to Brazil — but I keep feeling there is a catch to it. 8-10-40

All these departments are rigidly controlled by the government. That man Vargas has them directly under his thumb. And the pay is very small — about twenty-five dollars a month.

If everything is on an equal basis, why were there no colored in the department of propaganda, agriculture, fine arts, commerce, amusement and business? The answer I got was that colored are not trained sufficiently for the big money jobs. I think it's the run-around.

Maybe I am over-suspicious, but I think the army and navy is practically all-colored because these branches provide cannon fodder when a revolution breaks out. Soldiers get killed while the man who gives orders lives to rake in the gravy. And the same thing applies to policemen. In Brazil they are national officers, becoming soldiers the moment trouble breaks out.

It's Not Tolerance

Yes, they wear uniforms. But they are barely able to eat. They cannot buy cars or buy homes near the beaches, or coffee plantations, or planes or business houses, on their salaries. I am convinced it isn't tolerance as much as it is a nice way to keep somebody on hand to pull the government's chestnuts out of the fire.

And my verdict is: "I'd rather be colored in the United States. At least I know what I'm up against. Also, my children can go to college. And all the light-skinned women are not dying to marry a white man or have a child by him. In the latter respect, Brazil is just like Jamaica and Haiti.

The trip convinced me that the American colored man is ahead of any other colored group I have seen. **Brazilians have the greatest opportunity,** because they are so far behind.

Greatest Impression

The thing that impressed me most, however, was the evident interest among whites in what colored people are doing, especially colored people in the States. On shipboard, I was asked time after time to explain how colored people felt about Germany, about the possible entry of the United States into the war — and about almost everything under the sun. And I think the interest was genuine.

Colored people should travel more, should make more outside contacts with Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Spanish-speaking peoples and Britishers. They should tell their side of the story. They should demonstrate their ability to speak correctly, use the right fork, carry their liquor or discuss the latest book or world movement. The American white man is certainly getting his side across.

All the way down to Brazil, and part of the way back, I was the only colored passenger. But I was never lonesome and I was never insulted to my face. One or two persons made cracks that I chose to ignore — and each of them later tried to make amends.

Mixed with All

I danced with several different girls of different nationalities. I swam, I bought drinks for people, and let people buy drinks for me. I played chess, bingo, shuffleboard, read books, loaned magazines and borrowed foreign grammars. People took pictures of me and gave me their addresses. I took their picture and gave them mine. And since returning to New York, most of them who stopped here have called me up.

The one thing I absolutely refused to do was dance the boogie-woogie. In the first place, I don't know how; and in the second place, the persons who asked me to, expected me to clown. I refused to give them any satisfaction on that score.

From start to finish it was a grand experience. I wouldn't have missed it for the world.

who were supposed to have been fighting for democracy, but on Christmas, when white soldiers were being furloughed, the African soldiers had to remain at the front. This is true of West Indian and African soldiers under the English. 8-10-40

I Got Them Told

I happened to be in Copenhagen, Denmark, and met people who said they were Joseph V. Horn, chairman of the board of Horn and Hardart, and founder of the company; E. K. Daly, president of the company; Frank Hardart, vice-president; and Augustin Hardart, secretary. All of these men are good old Americans, but they did not seem to want to eat in the same restaurant with me, and of course, I took pleasure in getting them told.

I met Waltraut Kuhn, daughter of Fritz Kuhn, imprisoned head of the German-American Bund, in Munich, Germany. She is a very fine girl and very intelligent and she knows that her father was convicted for no other reason than that he happened to be a German, and still people talk about justice.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
SOUTH AMERICA

In U.S.A. It's Jim Crow; in Brazil, 'Run Around'

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO's own correspondent, now touring South America's biggest republic.

Afro American
6/29/40
Baltimore Md

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—There's something wrong with the way the world views black people. There's something wrong with the way Brazil, the United States, the West Indies, Africa—everywhere—view black people. And the thing that's wrong in one place is the same thing that's wrong in every place.

Black people allow themselves to be kicked around by whites. Black people take any kind of treatment—and they take it sitting down. They're humble, they're too nice, have too many scruples and too damn much religion. I'm beginning to hate a mirror.

Brazil has opened my eyes. Segregation, discrimination and jim crow tactics—these things are not a matter of place. They can't be escaped by running from one place to another. They are hatched; they feed and flourish on the black man's capacity to keep taking it. And if anybody thinks the white man won't keep dishing it out as long as he can get away with it, that person needs to see some of the things I've seen here.

Traded Jim Crow

I was anxious to visit Brazil because of a report that Brazil had no color line or color prejudice. But I have made my last search for the fountain of youth. I traded the U.S. jim crow for the Brazilian run-around—and I shall be satisfied henceforth to do my bit toward getting my native house in order.

The American colored man can't solve his problem by running off to Cuba, Santo Domingo or Brazil. The white man in faraway places gives him the same going-over he took in New York, Maryland or Alabama. It's not the place; it's how long will you take it where you are?

Afro American
6/29/40
Baltimore Md.

I've been talking to a lot of people here in Rio these last few days and weeks. And just about the saddest tale I've heard came from a young Brazilian who wants to run away to a place where the colored man gets a square deal. If it hadn't been so tragic, I could have laughed.

Wants to Go to Tuskegee

He wants to go to Tuskegee. He wants to go to Tuskegee so badly that he's prepared to do anything—and he has already tried almost everything to get there. His home is in Santos, twelve hours by train from Rio. He has worked there to get money, he has starved himself sick in Rio, he has begged and written to at least fifty persons and foundations in the States for money—and hasn't a third of his boat fare.

Tuskegee would solve all his problems—he thinks. Booker T. Washington was the greatest man who ever lived—in his estimation. A Tuskegee education would make him equal to the white people who refused him admittance to the University of Brazil—so he says. Such faith! Such credulity! I almost wish he might have the chance to examine the pot of gold to be found at the end of an Alabama rainbow. It would do him good.

Here he is in Brazil, dying to get to Alabama to escape the awful hell of a color bar. A few years ago I was working at Tuskegee—and nothing would satisfy me but to get away to South America where I could be a free man.

The farce is very clear to me now. We are like dogs chasing our tails. We run from our shadows—but we never stop to think that if we sat down where we are, we wouldn't make such a tall shadow.

Both Want to Change

Yesterday I talked with a West Indian woman, from Barbadoes. "Ten years ago," she told me, "I left home to better my condition. I decided on Brazil and my sister went to New York. Now I'd give anything even to get back to Barbadoes—not to mention New York. But, you know one thing?—and it's a funny thing, too—my sister in New York wants to know how it is down here. She wants to make a change."

Brazil, she told me later in the conversation, is hell on earth for colored people. Colored are now being replaced with whites, and when you get out of a job, it's just too bad. There is no relief bureau, no WPA, no social security or unemployment insurance.

Clerks, chemists and ordinary white-collar jobs, she said, get only twenty dollars a month. Porters and maids get even less, if you can imagine such a thing. In some of the beautiful parks they don't even want dark people to walk. If there are two brothers, one light and one dark the light one will leave home in order not to have anything to do with the dark one.

Florida Heaven to Her

Today, I talked with a dark girl who was born in Miami. She came here three years ago as a nurse with a white family. She lost her job and would now sell her soul to get back to Florida. And any day Florida looks like heaven to anybody, they must be in an awful spot.

Incidentally, both this girl and the older woman hope to get boat fare by catching the lottery for a few hundred dollars. I hope they make it.

A young man who is connected with a progressive front movement told me that the worst thing that could happen to any individual is to be born black in Brazil. You can't get a decent job, you can't get a college or a university education, and you are destined to remain in the gutter.

Blames Two Things

He blames two things: the Catholic Church and the light-skinned colored man. The church teaches that it is wrong to make trouble or to question the acts of the Lord's anointed, which means the white man; and the mulatto, in his fight to get on the white bandwagon, kicks his dark brother around even more vigorously than the ofay.

"What the black Brazilian needs," he said, "is to follow the example of the American colored man. He should read American newspapers, magazines and books. He should have regular contact with the most advanced colored group the world has ever known. But, unfortunately, the American colored man does not give a damn about his Brazilian brother!"

* * *

Night Life

There is no night life in Rio de Janeiro, when you think of night life in terms of New York, Chicago or New Orleans. Making whoopee in Rio is a serious business, because gambling is the mode—and not many people can be carefree when their money is staked on the spin of a wheel or the flip of a card.

Three casinos—the Urca, the Copacabana and the Atlantico—get the biggest play from the boys and girls with the heavy dough. All three put on two floor shows nightly, at ten and at one, at a loss. But the management recoups all losses in the gaming rooms.

Mills Brothers a Riot

The Mills Brothers are currently creating a nightly riot at the Urca Casino. They have been here a month and have some time to go yet. From Rio, according to tentative plans, they go to Sao Paulo, then to Buenos Aires, and back to Rio.

I went out to the Urca the first week I was in Rio, and watched the Mills Bros. do their stuff from backstage. And were they hot. They brought down the house with every number—but especially with "Mama Yo Quero" ("I Want My Mama"), a song that was quite popular when I left New York.

As stars of the show, they came on last, so that there would be time for encores—and they got plenty calls and a prolonged wave of applause.

John Mills, the father (they call him Skipper), is in there with his booming bass since the death of his son John. Then there are Harry, Herbert and Donald. Norman Brown plays the guitar—and if you ask me, that boy plays an awful lot of sweet guitar!

Glad to See AFRO

When I came in with an AFRO, they almost mobbed me, they were that glad to see some news from home.

Horace Hunter is the sixth man of the group. He is advisor, bodyguard, contact man and what-have-you. When they are onstage, he stands in the wings and sees that everything is okay. He listens to comments and watches reaction of the audience through a peep-hole.

The chorus girls in the show are all from the States, and each from a different State. And, strange as it may seem, the ones from Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were about the nicest of the lot. The one from Louisiana was born a few miles from my home. And she, I was told, likes to play tennis with the boys, go swimming and airplane riding.

No Radio Passes

After the Mills Brothers had been in town two days, it was impossible to get a pass for the studio from which they made their radio broadcast. That's how popular they were. I went shopping with Norman Brown, and on almost every block somebody wanted to talk to him to let him know they had seen the show at the Urca.

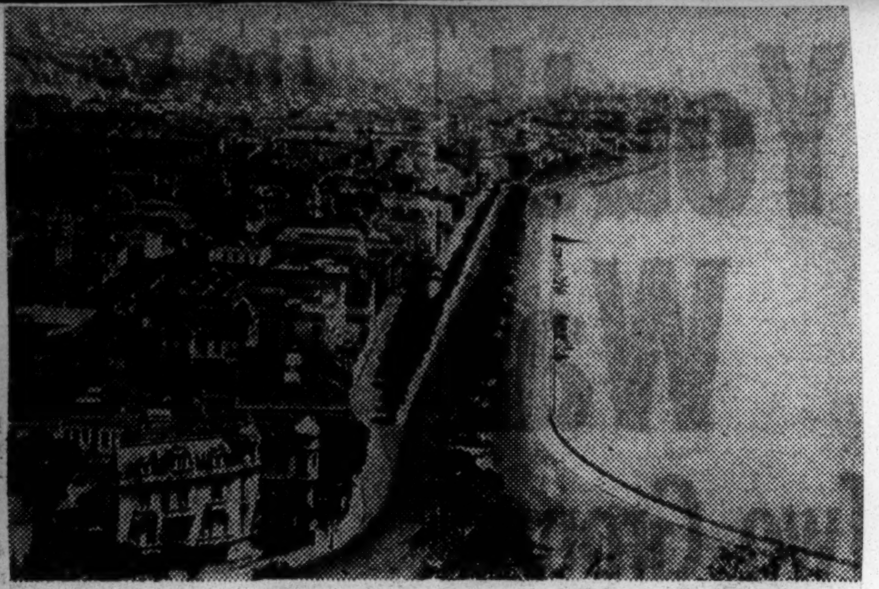
The composer of "Mama Yo Quero," Vicente Paiva, conducts one of the bands that play at the Urca. He autographed a copy of the song for me, and also a copy of his latest Samba hit, "Bahia, Oi Bahia." Among South American musicians, he is tops.

His skin is almost exactly the color of Joe Louis's—his hair is curly. But he is definitely on the white side of the fence.

Guitar Player from U.S.

In his band is one colored musician, James Bell, the guitar player. Bell is an American, very dark, who came to Brazil by a round-about way ten years ago. He married a brown-skinned Brazilian girl, who speaks English, and lives in a very nice house at the very foot of Sugar Loaf Peak.

Bell is a member of a boating



Waterfront view of Rio

Afro-American
8/24/1940
Baltimore, Md.

club, owns two boats himself and has been playing at the Urca for almost seven years.

How does he feel about Brazil?

"Brazil," he said, choosing his words carefully, "has been a fine experience but I plan to return to America. If I had to do it all over again I would like to spend some years away from home. It is an education to see how other people live."

Would he advise young Americans to select Brazil, if they wanted to make their homes outside the States?

Few Big Jobs

"I would—if they had a few years they could afford to throw away knocking about the world. But I wouldn't be the one to tell a colored man to select Brazil as a permanent home. It isn't easy for colored boys and girls to get the training necessary for the jobs that pay big money."

Then he went on to tell me of the various steps that have been taken by President Getulio Vargas and the department of labor to improve working conditions for all poor people—colored and white. President Vargas is very well liked for his efforts in behalf of colored citizens.

Night life for the poorer classes is confined to cabarets and dance halls. As is true in most Latin countries, you don't take "nice" girls to these places. The management provides girls there to entertain lonely males. You buy them a drink, dance with them—and from then on, you're on your own.

Prostitution Legal

Houses of prostitution are legal and do a land-office business on certain streets. These girls who sell themselves for five milreis (a quarter) are white, black, and every shade in between.

The first story I heard in this connection was about an American white tourist who refused to do business with one of the white girls because her last customer was a colored man. The way I heard it, the cops beat hell out of him and carted him off to jail. Take my word for it, there is no color line where the red lights burn.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Cotton Planters Threaten To Fire Teachers For Union Activities

Defender 8-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

By RICHARD H. THOMAS

NATCHITOCHES, La. —A determined effort to break the Farmers union is being demonstrated by cotton landlords who threaten to evict sharecroppers and tenants and to fire school teachers if they are members of or participate in union activities.

Clinton Clark, Natchitoches parish organizer of the Louisiana Farmers union, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, is still in jail. Clark was arrested two weeks ago when he and six visiting speakers from New Orleans attempted to hold a parish-wide meeting of the farmers.

Already sharecroppers and tenants have been told that they will be evicted from their farms before 1941. Planter vigilantes, the district attorney and sheriff are holding "court in the highway." Their purpose in so doing is to unearth the names of union members and to gather incriminating evidence against Clark. It is reported that W. D. Black, deputy sheriff, has been encouraged by the landowners to visit local union meetings and to whip all in attendance.

Teachers Warned

The members of the parish school board, the majority of whom are planters, issued a warning that any teacher found to be active in the union will be prevented from teaching this winter.

Efforts to secure Clinton Clark's release have been to no avail as the desperate landlords plant fear in the Race populace. Action from the F.B.I. and other agencies is being sought to investigate and prosecute denial of civil liberties. Several CIO unions, the N.A.A.C.P. and other civil rights organizations are preparing protests and in some cases defense for Clark.

Fear Lynching

Clark was held incommunicado for six days before a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses was placed against him. Many witnesses feared a lynching here last Saturday as landlord anger reached fever heat. Officials of the union are fearful even now of Clark's safety in jail. They suspect he will be mistreated, as most Negroes are reported to be when placed in the Natchitoches jail. Indications are that other charges will be placed against Clark.

The planters, along with the district attorney and sheriff, are asking farmers such leading questions as "Didn't Clark say he would take the land on Cane river and give it to you? Didn't he promise to fix it mules? Didn't he promise to fix it so you would get more money for your labor?"

The general upheaval began when a parish-wide farmers union meeting was called with Clark as presiding officer. Visiting speakers from New Orleans were Ernest Wright, representing the Southern Negro Youth congress, Willie Dorsey, president of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local 27, and four other officers of that union.

Faith Unbroken

The Farmers union sought to obtain the Masonic hall, but landlords instructed Scott A. Lewis, grand-master and custodian, not to rent it unless the union had a permit for the meeting. Mayor McClung told Clark a permit was not necessary. Clark proceeded to obtain the Baptist church, largest in the city with a seating capacity of 500, pastored by Rev. Bridges. On the morning of the meeting police authorities told Rev. Bridges not to let the union use the building if he wished to hold church again.

The sharecroppers and tenants are still holding local union meetings and in many other ways give evidence that their faith has not been broken.

Tenants Cheated

The unjust practices of the landlords in this parish are not new, for it was here that the inhuman treatment of sharecroppers was exposed in 1938. Tenants in this rich cotton section rarely see cash for their yearly work, and in cases where they do, it is a mere pittance of $10 or $15. At the commissary stores where they are forced to trade, they are charged prohibitive prices and the amount of their purchase is limited.

Natchitoches, the oldest town in the Louisiana Purchase, presents a woeful scene which is worse than that of a European feudal town. Tuberculosis, pellagra, social diseases and other physical disorders, which are the direct result of poverty, from low economic status, make this area a health problem which demands the attention of the entire nation.

U. S. Should Take Over French Islands

SEP 28 1940

Journal and Guide

Editor, Journal and Guide: Whether or not all of the American republics agree with us, shall we leave the French West Indies open to Hitler and Petain? In the Pan American conference, in Havana, Cuba, Mr. Hull, our Secretary of State, made a sane and plain suggestion: that the American Republics, in their own defense, take over jointly the trusteeship of the West Indian possessions of prostrate France, to see that those islands are not used as enemy bases against any of the American republics.

But if Hitler is going to unify Europe and make France virtually a dependency of Germany, certainly we shall be foolish to leave those islands in the hands of France for Hitler's uses. Argentina, who was expected to prevent unanimity among the American states by objecting, has objected. If the other 20 states cannot agree with us without Argentina, we should act alone. The United States has more at stake in the defenses of the Western Hemisphere than have all the other American states combined.

We should take those West Indian Islands at once, and tell Petain that they will be returned to France, when France is again a free nation of people. It is not our business to decide the internal government of another nation; France may become totalitarian, but we cannot play along under an illusion of independence as long as Petain must take orders from Hitler.

Norfolk, Va.

German influence in Argentina is strong. That is no news now; it was known long ago. Martinique Island is not so near to Argentina, but it is only one airplane step from Porto Rico, and far too close to all the southern part of the United States for us to be so foolish as even to run a risk of its falling into enemy hands.

—WILLIAM PICKENS
New York, N. Y.

Risk for Negro Advancement

OCT 5 1940

As the Presidential campaign enters its last month, colored voters throughout the country are observed to be taking a keen interest in the issues. Happenings across the seas continue to compete with political developments at home for top place in the interest of the American public. But the Negro seems determined that foreign wars and international policy shall not blind him to fundamental domestic issues. As an American he knows that all acts and any policy of the federal government must inevitably affect him as a citizen. Bitter experience has shown that governmental activity may, and often does operate to his detriment. Unemployment and relief are vital issues. He has seen the benefit of the New Deal labor law denied to the millions of his race who earn their living upon American farms or in American homes. Domestic issues and policies are inevitably his major interest in the 1940 election.

To change or not to change the national administration is the question of paramount importance to the Negro. Every argument advanced against a third term has added significance for him. And at no time in the last seventy-five years has the third term possibility implied a greater risk to the progress of the race.

Washington Tribune

Eight years ago when another personality was involved, Franklin Roosevelt declared against the notion that one man is indispensable to the federal government. After two terms of office, he has reversed his position. Other public figures, including New Deal office-holders, are placing political consideration above American principle.

It is traditional that no American President has served a third term. But tradition alone may not seem sufficient reason for turning thumbs down on a candidate with the ambition to prolong his power for the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, and the twelfth years in the high office of President. The question has been before the American people several times. American statemen have effectively and consistently argued the issue. It is in those arguments that the tradition has been enrooted. Those arguments have kept the third term tradition alive.

President Washington's refusal to accept a third term in the infancy of the nation, when his leadership and ideals were unquestioned, is known to every school boy.

President Jefferson declared: "But if the principle of rotation is a sound one, as I conscientiously believe it to be with respect to this office, no pretext should ever be permitted to dispense it."

Washington D.C.

Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland regarded a third term as a dangerous risk to the American form of government.

In those days no administration had created and controlled vast regulatory agencies nor spent $60,000,000,000 in less than eight years. Federal employees were not estimated at 1,000,000 with an additional 8,000,000 receiving financial aid from the United States Treasury.

By virtue of these very facts, the

present administration has a tremendous advantage in this campaign. The 1936 election has shown the extent to which politicians will go to press that advantage. Not even the Hatch act, which resulted from scandal of the last Presidential election, is adequate to cope with methods of political pressure or all types of the pressure politicians. Thus a free election is virtually an impossibility.

President Cleveland foretold a "most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent action which must characterize a government by the people."

America faces that "most serious danger" today.

Whatever progress the Negro has made in the past three-quarters of a century is in jeopardy now.

The New Deal to which he turned in 1932 and 1936 has failed the race. Will Negroes vote to prolong that failure?

Let white Americans yield to the demands of the New Deal pressure politicians.

The Negro voter must see beyond the direct relief of today, the permanent unemployment to which the continuation of New Deal policies must eventually lead.

Color Prejudice Destroys Democracy

When will America cease placing a premium on white faces? Just now with preparations for National Defense it appears that the weakest link in the chain of democratic process is color prejudice.

Two important and vital industrial plants have recently been blown up in the United States. Both of these unfortunate affairs occurred under circumstances which cause government officials to feel that sabotuers might have been at work. What the investigation will disclose may startle America.

As the nation rushes ferverishly into a defense program it should be recalled that for years we have allowed thousands of aliens to enter the military establishment and vital industries. Is a white face actually going to prove the ancient "Wooden Horse" disgorging enemies to destroy America?

OCT 5 1940

Our interest in white faces here in America has caused the government to ignore, humiliate and insult America's largest minority group. While men who still cling to alien customs and retain their beliefs in the fatherland from whence they came have been accepted in the American army and positions of trust, Negroes have been denied the privilege of joining the army, navy or air corps. This has been going on in spite of the patriotic record of the black man in all of America's wars. The devotion and love that bronzed heroes have shown for the flag has been set at naught while America worshipped at the shrine of color.

But while all of this silly and dangerous snobbery is being indulged in the director of the Federal Bureau of investigation told a national conference of federal and state law enforcement agencies in Washington recently that government agents had found emery dust in air-plane motors and destructive metal in the power plants of naval vessels. FBI agents, Mr. Hoover added, had discovered plans to place chemicals in boilers "with the idea of creating wholesale destruction." Incindiary bombs no larger than a cigar have been designed, he said.

From the above information assembled by agents of the FBI it should be apparent to every sensible citizen that subversive influences and Fifth Column agents are today nestling like vipers in our military establishment and in our every day family life.

Right today in Oklahoma City, if the agents of Hitler, bent on securing plans covering the new army bombing depot at Oklahoma City, were to arrive they would be accepted as guests at the Biltmore or the Skirvin Hotel, while if Negro privates of the 24th or 25th infantry were to apply for admission at the same holstry, they would be denied.

While witch hunting patriots are rounding up radicals the magazine "Friday" recently exposed white faces in high places. It appears that a Ford company executive, belonging to what is known as the Anglo-Saxon Society" recently is alleged to have written the following letter to Fritz Kuhn, former German-American Bund leader:

May 19, 1937

Mr. F. Kuhn,
P. O. Box 24,
Station K,
New York, N. Y.

Black Dispatch

OCT 5 1940

Dear Fritz:

Talked with Bennett just a few minutes ago, he has taken the matter in hand personally and assures me, that there will be no evidence what so ever concerning your status with our Chemical Department.

Several inquiries were made to our Personnel Department by reporters from New York newspapers, (by phone) asking whether or not you are employed by our organization as a chemist, at each and every instance, we denied knowing you.

Some important matters came up, which have to be cleared away before I can leave for New York, but you can look for me by the first of the month, at that time we will outline our next move. H. is in Florida, but keeps his eyes and ears open.

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma.

Very truly yours,
W. J. Cameron

The Black Dispatch is not advised as to whether or not this man is actually employed in the chemical department of the Ford Motor Company, but we are persuaded in the belief that a lot of thought should be given to whether the letter written above is a photostat of an original letter written by W. J. Cameron, an execuive of the Ford Motor Company.

The fact that most of the daily papers supporting Wendell Willkie, have refused to publish this expose raises a question mark before the American public which needs examination. With our powder plants blowing up and evidence such as the FBI alleges is in its possession, regarding subversive influences at work in American life, we are at loss to know why the daily press of the nation refuses to give this information to its readers.

The German Bund when active put most of its time in chasing Jews and fomenting race hates similar in character to Hitler. This is the vanguard of Nazism and should be halted. Hitler also hates Negroes, so that it will be but one step further in this dangerous direction when the German Bund integrates its self completely into the social life of America. Should American patriots fight this sort of viciousness creeping into the democratic process?

Nothing we have said here should be considered as suggesting that all Germans are anti-social and undesirable. We only speak out against that type of foreigner who fails to integrate himself into the American system and seeks to destroy our constitutional forms. We think it would be just as unfair to develop a brief against race as against color.

There are a million idle Negroes in America today who are denied employment simply because of their color. Not one of this million black men would be disloyal to the flag. A Negro carpenter arrived in Oklahoma City from Lawton last week seeking work. He said the government had urgent need of carpenters at Fort Sill but that union labor would not allow him to work because of his color.

Immediately following the explosion in the powder plant near Dover, New Jersey authority got busy attempting to locate the criminals responsible for the crime. Speaking of the explosion the New Republic said:

> "After the explosion, the New Jersey police with incredible stupidity proceeded to raid a nearby camp of the German American Bund—presumably hoping to arrest somebody who had tattoed on his chest the words 'I did it.'"

OCT 5 1940

Black Dispatch

God tatooed dark pigment in the Negro's face. It is the emblem of loyalty and yet in our worship of color we nurse to our busom in moments of crisis poisonous vipers, who we place on pay rolls in our vital industries, making it possible for them to destroy all our defense effort. Color prejudice causes us to nurse vice and turn our back on virtue. Consistency thou art a jewel. We wonder whether or not color prejudice is not the most subversive link in the chain of democracy?

A change in the national administration is essential to the progress of the Negro.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

"White Supremacy" Talk Scored By Southern Daily

Congressman's Jackson Day Speech Hit

Journal and Guide
1-20-40
Norfolk

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—A Jackson Day speech at the Whitley hotel by Congressman Sam Hobbs of Selma who said "white supremacy" was one of the four cardinal principles on which the Democratic party was founded, drew the editorial wrath of the Montgomery Advertiser, leading local daily.

Said Congressman Hobbs: "Both parties are now kow-towing to our colored friends in the eight states in which they hold the balance of power. Disgusting! I have no quarrel with the Negro race, but we ought not to forget white supremacy."

The Advertiser editorial, entitled "'White Supremacy,' And Then What?" declared this was 1940 and not the days of James Vardaman and Tom Watson. "We had hoped that 'white supremacy' as a political issue was dead and buried so that the rest of us with any talent for thinking rationally and constructively, and with a sense of social responsibility about common human problems might, at least devote our talents, energies and our influence unreservedly to the respectable cause of achieving a higher, richer, sweeter standard for all of God's chillun," the editorial said.

"Congressman Sam Hobbs hollored 'Nigger!' when there wasn't a woodpile in a thousand miles of his audience. He pleaded for 'white supremacy' at an hour when civilized men everywhere should be more deeply concerned with salvaging the jewels of our western civilization and defending our common firesides against the Hun and the Slav.

POLITICALLY HELPLESS

"There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Because most of them live in the South most of them are politically helpless. If they were not politically helpless they would not be jeered by political orators, they would not be subject to humiliation. Couldn't Sam have left that out of his speech?

"We have our 'white supremacy' now, but what else have we? Have we solved the problem of employment for blacks and whites? Have we provided an honest living for men and women of all colors and classes? Have we solved the problem of wage levels? Have we solved the problem of giving all our children, white and black, a fair chance to acquire an education?

"What have we done to put flowers on the lawns of our humbler folk and paint on their wretched houses? What have we done to improve their eating habits? What have we done to give them a sense of citizenship? What have we done to strike down the diseases of infection and malnutrition? What are we doing to prepare all our people for the ways and responsibilities of democracy?

"Here in the South two races are fighting side by side to raise the common standard of living. For a thousand years hence these two races will live here in the South. Why must one be forever flattered and the other jeered and despised by our leaders? We are just asking because we do not pretend to know.

"We are sorry that Sam Hobbs gave any thought to 'white supremacy' about which there is so little uncertainty, and devoted his talents so sparingly to the great human problem of survival in a troubled world."

"'White Supremacy' And Then What"

Star of Zion
1-18-40
Charlotte NC

By a peculiar coincident, on the day of the opening of the Board of Bishops meeting in Montgomery, there appeared in the Montgomery Advertiser, under the above caption, an editorial, which we republish in its entirety. We believe this to be the finest sort of rebuke to the political demagoguery which drags into every gathering and situation a "red herring" that smells to high heaven with no excuse whatsoever.

We hold that the white South can best demonstrate its belief in and desire for "white supremacy" by having the courage and faith in itself to prove it by giving to the Negro unadulterated justice and equality of opportunity. This can be done in the fullest assurance that Negroes the world over and especially in America, have proved over and over again their most enduring sense of gratitude. Negroes have proved by the consecration of this soil with his blood that he is not a dog to eat from the crumbs that fall from the master's table; nor still a servant which knoweth not what his master doeth, but in the language of Jesus Christ, and as many of the great white people of the South have already learned, the Negro is the true friend of America and American ideals.

The American Negro, like the fathers of our great nation, know the value of liberty, because of the price in blood, tears and sweat, which he has paid for the measure of it which he now has. He is not unmindful of the struggles which his white brother has made for these blessings of American democracy, but he holds that white Americans cannot be sure of anything until he grows to that stature of an American citizen that he will not only grant but will demand that every citizen, black and white alike, shall enjoy all the blessings of this government under which we live.

Even the most casual student of sociology knows there is neither sense nor point in the idea of social equality as understood a generation ago. No such thing exists, or can ever exist. But sooner or later every man, white or black, must know that he can never see the face of God in peace, and we mean in this world, unless he is willing for his brother of whatever hue of skin to share in the benefits of his government to the extent he is capable, evidenced by his industry, ambition and faith in God and himself.

"WHITE SUPREMACY," AND THEN WHAT?

(Montgomery Advertiser)

We believe that if the Democrats of the southern states, particularly of Alabama, are in agreement upon any one principle it is the thing called "white supremacy." **Apparently our Negro** neighbors and co-workers are reconciled to the fait accompli, for one rarely hears any protests from them about the arrangement.

Thirty years ago James K. Vardaman of Mississippi and Tom Watson of Georgia, among others, were deeply concerned about the place of the white man in southern civilization. Historically when every other device of eloquence failed in the south the political orator has known that he could reach into his sleeve and pull out a card containing the words and music of that old-timer, "Run, Nigger, Run—Th' Patrol Will Ketch You!" This rarely failed to catch the goggle-eyed rabble.

But it seems strange that in 1940, which is a year far up in front in the machine age that with all its beneficent gifts to man, its challenge to human genius, regardless of color or class, to suggest a formula for the solution of common problems, its challenge to human brains to find a counter-agent for the technological displacement of men and women who ask only that they be permitted to work for a living and give their families just a taste of pleasant juices.

We had hoped that "white supremacy" as a political issue was dead and buried so that the rest of us with any talent for thinking rationally and constructively and with a sense of social responsibility about common human problems might at last devote our talents, energies and our influence unreservedly to the respectable cause of achieving a higher, richer, sweeter standard of living for all God's chillun.

But what we hope for and what we receive, we long since learned are not always one and the same. Monday night at the Jackson Day Dinner in Montgomery Congressman Sam Hobbs of the Fourth District, one of the ablest and one of the most aggressive members of the lower house of congress was the principal speaker. We were glad that Sam had been invited to make The Speech, for we are soft on Sam. We think he has "plenty on the ball." We know he is clean, we know he is decent. But we must tell him that we were disappointed in one salient note that he sounded in his oration. He hollered "Nigger!" when there wasn't a woodpile in a thousand miles of his audience. He pleaded for "white supremacy" at an hour when civilized men everywhere should be more deeply concerned with salvaging the jewels of our western civilization, and defending our common firesides against the Hun and the Slav.

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Because most of them live in the south most of them are politically helpless. If they were not politically helpless they would not be jeered by political orators, they would not be subject to humiliation. Couldn't Sam have left this out of his speech?

We have our "white supremacy" now. But what else have we? Have we enough to go on in the bad years? Have we enough to pass around equitably? Have we solved the problem of employment for whites and blacks? Have we provided an honest living for men and women of all colors and classes? Have we solved the problems of our agriculture and our processing industries? Have we solved the problem of wage levels? Have we solved the problem of giving all our children, white and black, a fair chance to acquire an education? What have we done to put flowers on the lawns of our humbler folk and paint on the wretched houses? What have we done to improve their eating habits? What have we done to give them a sense of citizenship? What have we done to strike down the diseases of infection and malnutrition? What are we doing to prepare all of our people for the ways and responsibilities of democracy?

Here in the South two races are fighting side by side to raise the common standard of living. For a thousand years hence these two races will live here in our south. Why must one be forever flattered and the other jeered and despised by our leaders? We are just asking because we do not pretend to know.

We are sorry that Sam Hobbs gave any thought to "white supremacy," about which there is so little uncertainty, and devoted his talents so sparingly to the great human problem of survival in a troubled world.

Liberal Southern Leader In Address Strikes at Base Of Race Troubles In Southland

Says Negroes Paid Fair Wages Seldom Ever Charged With Delinquencies

$30.00 Marriage Ban Called Immoral

~~Black Dispatch~~

4-13-40 Oklahoma City Okla.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP)—Not in recent years have local residents of both races been stirred as they were last week as result of the sensational address delivered before the Rotary club by Judge Frank K. Sims, Jr., city recorder.

Speaking on "The Negro Problem," a subject that long has challenged the oratorical powers of colored leaders, point was given last week's discourse because the speaker was white and because he "hewed to the line," regardless of where the chips fell. Describing the treatment of Negro prisoners by police, Judge Sims said:

"The only protection the Negro has, is to serve as a stool pigeon for the officers. While some improvement has been noted in the past few months, prior to that time the first thing they (the police) did when they arrested a Negro was to hit him with a black jack, with their fists, or kick him.

Judge Sims said that crime among colored people was due largely to the low wages paid them. "Negroes paid decent wages are rarely in court for stealing," he said. He emphasized the fact that the majority of crime in Charlotte was committed by white people although Negroes made up about 40 per cent of the population. He said that thousands more white men appeared before him than Negroes, and hundreds more white women than colored women.

He declared that the lately enacted law by the legislature which makes it cost a couple about $30 to get married, has forced a number of Negro couples to live together as man and wife without getting married.

Judge Sims struck at colored physicians when he said: "There are some colored doctors in Charlotte who will do absolutely nothing for an injured Negro unless they receive the money in advance."

This last statement brought a number of white citizens to the defense of the colored medicos Mrs. John Stuart Gaul, secretary of the Good Samaritan Hospital board of managers, said:

"I have been actively associated with the Good Samaritan hospital as secretary of the board of managers for 15 years. This association has permitted me to know intimately the work done in Charlotte by the colored doctors. The record of these men in the treatment of the indigent of their race overwhelmingly refutes the remarks attributed to Judge Sims as reported in the press."

Mrs. C. E. Marshall, president of the board of trustees of the Good Samaritan hospital, Dr. J. M. Northingham, prominent local physician, and several others took issue with Judge Sims' treatment.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 21, 1940

Obligation

BY WICKES WAMBOLDT

In all probability there would be very few Negroes in the United States today had not our ancestors gone to Africa and forcibly brought those Negroes' ancestors in chains to this continent. But for that ungodly business of our ancestors, the Negroes who are in America today would be in Africa.

Our ancestors, by their nefarious slave trade and policy, set up conditions which eventually caused this nation to be drenched with blood for years.

The sins of the individual may possibly be worked out quietly; but the sins of a nation are likely to be dealt with violently.

The Negroes in the United States are a peculiar obligation of the people of the United States. Our forefathers put something on us to be taken hold of and solved. We have made considerable headway in solving the matter, but we still have a long way to go.

One thing is certain: We cannot afford to keep the Negro in degradation; we cannot afford to keep him in disease.

We cannot afford to keep any human being, white or black, in degradation and disease—for the dirt is certain to fly back on us, whether we like it or not.

Many cities have meager facilities, or none at all, for medical care and hospitalization for their Negroes. Contagious diseases get in among the Negroes and they can do nothing about it. Here is a typical case:

A Negro girl was discovered by the people she worked for, to have tuberculosis. She was discharged. They didn't want a tubercular servant. And they could not be blamed for that. But the girl had nowhere to go. She had no way of getting treatment. Such treatment is expensive and long drawn out. Yet, she had to live. So she got work in a large hotel where her disease escaped attention. She knew she was doomed; but she could not help that. She dragged herself on day after day and kept going until finally her lungs gave way and she fell to the floor in the hotel and died of a violent hemorrhage. In the meanwhile, she had probably infected members of her own family and nobody knows how many other persons.

Here is another typical case: A Negro man was found in a cellar half-crazed and starving, in an advanced stage of syphilis. There was no place to put him. A white man with some influence who became interested in the case, got the Negro committed to jail for vagrancy, so he could have food, shelter and treatment, such as it was. And, of course, that Negro was in contact with the other prisoners. Because of the care and the treatments obtained by this white man, and special food sent in by him, the Negro recovered.

The Negro is not only the white man's obligation, but unless his health and his morals are reasonably safeguarded, he is a danger.

Essentially, the Negro is what our forefathers brought him over here to be—a servant; and if properly taught and managed, he is a good servant. But disregarded, left to the ravages of devastating forces over which he has no control, he is not only a social problem but he is a reproach to this great Christian nation responsible for his being here.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

NEGROES CONSIDER DEMOCRACY STRONG ENOUGH TO MEET CRISIS

Dy David H. Bradford

Christian Index
7/4/40
Jackson, Tenn.

The need for some agency to regulate the world community has long been recognized by the statesmen of the world. Yet at no time in history have men been able to create an organization that will operate to settle satisfactorily disputes in the international community in accord with principles of law rather than by a resort to force. This inability can be explained largely on grounds of selfishness of responsible statesmen who refuse to look beyond the immediate interest of their own countries.

This was clearly evident at Geneva when the League of Nations was considering the Italo-Ethiopian controversy. The league controlled as usual by representatives of the strongest powers failed to act in accord with its own fundamental law. This failure meant the end of Ethiopia's independence. Bad as this was it was only part of what really had been done. What even the highly placed statesmen did not realize was that the cause of Ethiopia was the cause of every small nation in the world.

This was clear to Tecla-Hawariate, Ethiopia's representative to the league, who appealed to both the French and British for aid only to find them so busily engaged in what they thought to be a rescue of their own chestnuts from the fire that they could not see that ultimately the peace of the whole world was **involved.**

Nor did Eduard Benes, realist tho he is, comprehend the situation any better. When he was approached on the subject of aid to Ethiopia he replied, "It would be unwise for Ethiopia to upset the present important work of the council. There are larger European considerations involved." Benes did not see that his own country, like all other small countries, would be subject to the same treatment that Ethiopia had received whenever "larger European considerations" seemed to warrant it.

Just two years later, after Munich, Benes must have realized just how unwise his own words had been. At Munich every principle of law as we know it in the Anglo-Saxon world was completely ignored. Acting in what was alleged to be the interest of a minority group, Hitler took first the Sudetenland and later all of Czecho-Slovakia.

Claiming no further interest in acquisition of territory in Europe, Hitler nevertheless would soon subjugate most of that continent by an exercise of force without any thought of law. Certainly the small nations and minorities of the world can not look to law for protection.

This state of affairs has provoked among the Negro minority in the United States a great deal of uneasiness. With each additional victory of Hitler's forces and after each announcement by him of his satisfaction with what he has already acquired Negroes have had not only "recollections" of the past but also forebodings for the future.

Whatever the shortcomings of democracy may be, Negroes in America have lived infinitely better under what just parades as democracy than they would have lived under a dictatorship in the hands of a person whose heritage and training were not along the most liberal lines.

Our democratic system does permit freedom of speech and press. When the Negro has something to say and can say it, there are mediums thru which he may be heard. He is free, at least in some sections of the country, to most of the political and economical privileges that others enjoy. And in those sections of the country where this is not true the fault is not in the democratic system itself but in the people who pretend to carry it out.

In spite of any and all disadvantages that the Negro has suffered, on the whole, he still believes in large numbers that the best form of government for him is that of, by, and for all the people. He realizes that present day threats to democracy must serve in the end to cause it to re-examine its ideals and that out of this must come a greater determination than America has ever known to eliminate those weaknesses of the democratic system that have been allowed to exist for so long. Democracy must live up to its high ideals or die. Negroes believe it to be strong enough to meet the challenge.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
July 22, 1940

Negro Reports Bad Situation Up North

The European war crisis is playing havoc with the jobs held by Southern Negroes up around Pennsylvania and in the "Nawth" generally.

Evidence of the fact is seen every day in the offices of Clerk of Court Bogue Young and Probate Judge Ralph King where a continual stream of letters pour in requesting copies of birth certificates.

And some of the letters are masterpieces.

Today one came into Mr. King's office that tops them all in the way of word-play.

It seems that Julius Harper, of 2336 West Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, was in a quandary.

Asserting that "there has been considerable controversy in the state of Pennsylvania since the war crisis, and especially with the company I am afflicted with" he made an urgent appeal to the county officials for a copy of his birth certificate..

Mr. King turned the letters over to Clerk of Court Young who said he would do what he could but doubted if the certificate was on file in his office. Which still leaves Julius Harper in a quandary.

The company he is "afflicted" with, in all probability, will have to make some special dispensation in his particular case or the "considerable controversy in the state of Pennsylvania" will run into added difficulties..

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Promises Long Forgotten

B'ham News
8-3-40
B'ham, Ala.

The Choctaw Indians scattered as tenants on farms in Noxubee County, Mississippi, insist that when the white men signed the Dancing Rabbit Treaty with the red men in 1830 the white men promised that Indians could mete out tribal justice, so long as a white man was not involved in the case.

The agreement was, the Indians say, that if an Indian killed a white man he would be tried in the white man's court. But if an Indian killed another tribesman he would be tried by fellow red men.

Now the sheriff of Noxubee County holds as the prisoner of the state of Mississippi one Chief Cameron Wesley, a Choctaw, who is charged with killing a fellow tribesman.

The Choctaws recall the old promise, which they say was made orally when the Indians signed the Dancing Rabbit Treaty. But the sheriff of Noxubee County says that the state of Mississippi has made the laws and that the chief must be tried by a Circuit Court jury.

"White man history all wet," Chief Jackson, one of the Choctaw leaders, is quoted as saying. "The treaty was signed for as long as the green grass grows, as long as the sun shines, as long as the clouds come up and the water falls."

Times have changed. The white man's way of life has changed. So has his way of thinking. The red man's way of life has changed, too, but he holds on to the old traditions, remembers the old promises—promises long forgotten by the white man in his pursuit of progress.

The white man finds it difficult explaining to a trusting and simple people why he cannot, or why he does not, make good his promises.

Sometimes we think it unwise for promises to be made to children and simple, uncivilized folk. For they have not advanced far enough to realize that promises, all too often, are expediencies which are to be kept only when they are to the entire satisfaction of the wise and strong men who make the promises.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
July 19. 1940

PART THE NEGROES ARE TO PLAY IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

IN MAKING plans for home defense and for national defense far too little consideration has been given to the Negro citizen.

The Negro is very much of an idealist and his patriotism and loyalty are capable of reaching a high level.

There are a million Negroes in Georgia alone and apart from their natural love of country they have a tremendous stake involved in the nation's welfare.

What Hitler and his associates do to the world is very much their concern. In fact, as much so as it is the concern of any other citizen.

And so we were very much impressed by the announcement of Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert of Savannah that a study of the Negro's part in national defense plans will be studied at a conference that has been called for August 3 at the Log Cabin County Life Center near Sparta.

Doctor Hubert points out that there is not a single R. O. T. C. unit in any school or college for Negroes nor has any provision been made for the establishment of training centers for Negroes in aeronautics in Georgia. And he added:

"Although negroes have proved their loyalty in times of peace and war, no plans have been announced for training negro youth or adults in industries, trade and technical work that must be carried on in providing for our national defense.

"The whole question of large and fuller technical educational opportunities for negroes in Georgia and the South is of prime importance today."

The points made by Hubert are well taken.

We might very well, for selfish reasons if for no other, make full use of the contributions to defense that the Negro is capable of making.

In one southern state in the last war more Negroes than Whites were drafted into the service. These figures were recently published by Frederic J. Haskin.

We are confident that the national government will in the months to come, work out a plan for making full use of the Negroes' services. And we would respectfully suggest, in this connection, that the sheriff, the mayor and the leaders of the Legion give earnest consideration to the part the Negro can play in the movement for home defense.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
July 15, 1940

Give Him Help

The following editorial is from the Virginia Methodist Advocate, published in Richmond and edited by George S. Reamey:

If a solution is to be found to the problems of the negro in the South, that solution must come from the sympathetic understanding and friendly cooperation of the negro's best friends, the fair-minded white people of the South. . . .

Americans have been horror-stricken at Hitler's treatment of the Jews and of defenseless national groups. We do not pretend to understand how he could be so brutal and heartless. Yet, as we shudder at his unspeakable violence, we should realize that we, as a nation, are not without guilt in our treatment of minority groups. There is no sound reason, for example, why four times as much money should be spent on the education of the white child as on the negro child. (Let us not do less for the one but more for the other!) Nor is there reason to provide three times as many hospital beds for white tubercular patients as for colored patients especially when these are three times as many colored tubercular patients as white. The economic status of the negro, caused by his almost impossible chance of making a decent living, is no tribute to our fairness or generosity. The Negro does not have much of a chance! Let the Christian Southland become better acquainted with the situation as it is, and give the negro the opportunity for which we would loudly clamor were our positions reversed.

The remarkable advance made by the negro race in an almost incredibly ~~short~~ time and under trying conditions ~~is ample~~ evidence that all that they need is further opportunity to advance. Even from a selfish standpoint, we should help him. If the negro is infected with disease, his white neighbor cannot stay well; if he has no purchasing power, the white man cannot do business with him; if his education is neglected, he becomes more easily the prey of unscrupulous persons who offer bribes for his support that they cannot pay. It is still true that America cannot exist half slave and half free. Let us recognize the wisdom of seeking the highest good for the negro, and realize that at the same time we are helping ourselves as well.

Negroes Owe Great Debt To These United States

Anderson, S. C., Mail
August 12, 1940

Attitude Of Joe Louis Seen As Pointing Way To All American Negroes

By DR. R. F. KIRKPATRICK

In his daily column in the Atlanta Constitution Ralph McGil carried recently a little story about seeing a picture of Joe Louis, the world's heavyweight champion-boxer of course. The picture was made at Fort Hamilton, New York as the Brown Bomber was being shown a rifle by one of the men who was in training there. There were lines underneath the cut stating that the talk turned to conscription, and the champion was asked about the army. "Me fight" he said. "I'd do anything for this country: look what this country did for me".

McGill went on to say: "I saw Joe Louis in his first big test in the ring. I liked the way he fought. I like the way he has acted as champion". Then he commented on Louis' words, that he would do anything for this country: "It is a good statement".

Now I don't know anything about Joe Louis as a boxer: that isn't down my alley. I wouldn't look on while Joe Louis or Joe anybody else mauled some other fellow's anatomy. I just don't care for it, though I have no criticism of anybody who does. But however that may be, I am sure Joe must be plenty good with his fists to be where he is.

And I fully agree with Dr. McGill that that is a good statement of Joe's. It certainly is, and the incident interested me particularly because my friend, Rev. James Appleby, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, only the other day told me this story, that came from our mutual friend, indeed, the friend of us all, Dr. W. H. Fraser of Charlotte. He said Dr. Frazer remarked to him one day, that he used to explain to people when he told them he was from LaFayette, Ala., that it was the town from which Tom Heflin, well known United States Senator, came; and the town from which the chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama came.

"But I have quit all that," Dr. Frazer said, "I have found something better. I tell 'em now that it is the town from which Joe Louis came, and then they begin to sit up and take notice".

That is a wonderful little town that town of La Fayette, Ala. Your old friend spent three happy years there in school with Dr. Frazer and Mr. Appleby told me the other day that he went there six years. The town has a lot to recommenc it.

DO ANY THING FOR THIS COUNTRY

But really it is Joe's statement that interests me. "Me fight? I'd do anything for this country. Look what this country did for me". McGill is right: that's "a good statement." I believe it is typical of the finest spirit of the Negro race, and does them real credit. For one I am glad of a chance to applaud that sort of thing. We need more of it in both races right now when we are all being given a chance to do something for a country that has done so much for us. But this attitude is especially creditable in Joe Louis.

DENIED FULL RIGHTS

Dr. McGill goes on to say very truly, that every "honest man must admit the Negroes not always have received their full legal rights in this country". That is a matter of common knowledge, and a lot of us regret it, regret it deeply. The presence of a racial minority in any country presents baffling problems, and we just have to admit that so far we have not found their solution, much as we would like to, and mean to.

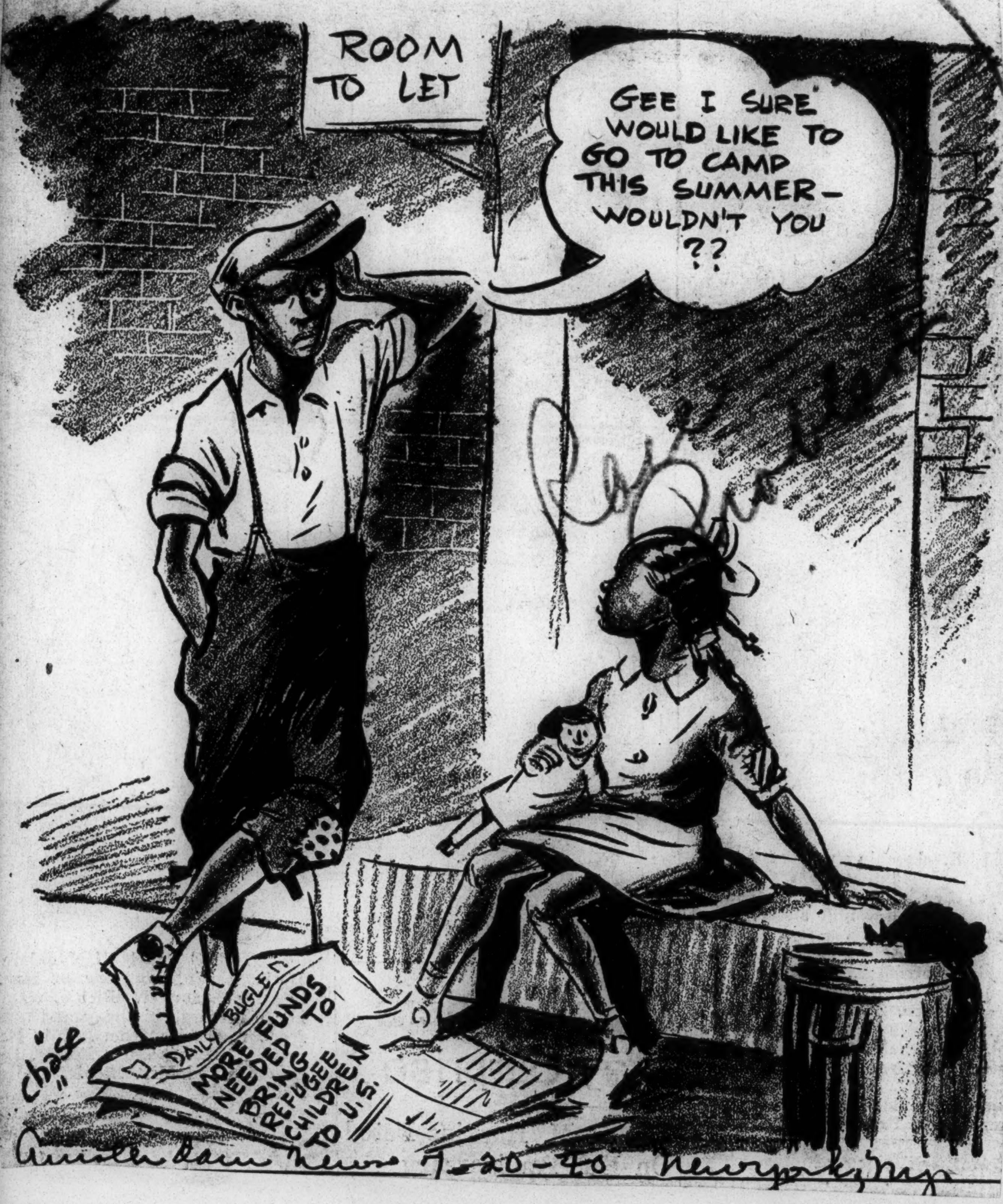
MAKING PROGRESS

The Atlanta editor declares, however, that we are making progress in this matter and he is right, and he expresses the confidence that if our civilization survives this conflagration we shall go on to solve this problem that baffles us now. In the interests of justice and for the good name of white civilization we must solve it. In the meantime I would like to say to our Negro people that this country still deserves their loyal, affectionate support. For after all has been said about the withholding of their full legal rights it is still a fact that there is no other racial minority in the world that is faring so well today as are the Negroes of this country, and their lot is steadily improving, there's no doubt about that.

I think Joe Louis has the right approach to the whole question of what a Negro's attitude should be, "Look what this country did for me." That's it. It has not done all that ought to have been done; but we are working in that direction; and with patience and good will, and an abiding loyalty to this country, that has done so much for all of us, we'll work it out. I believe that. Democracy is slow; but after all the Negro is infinitely better off right here in spite of the limitations placed about him; than he would be in Germany, infinitely better; and we are steadily moving toward a better day. Let Joe Louis speak for us all, "I'd do anything for this country".

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Speaking of Refugee Children--


ROOM TO LET
GEE I SURE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO CAMP THIS SUMMER- WOULDN'T YOU ??
DAILY BUGLE
MORE FUNDS NEEDED TO BRING REFUGEE CHILDREN TO U.S.
Chase

Amsterdam News 7-20-40 New York, N.Y.

Chicago Exposition Marks 75 Years of Struggle, Progress

Tribune

By ANGELO HERNDON
Crusader News Agency

7-27-40
Washington

The opening of the Negro Exposition in Chicago on Independence Day had a double significance for black Americans. First, the exposition heard speeches on the opening day of 75 years of Negro progress in America at the time when the entire nation paused to do honor to the great traditions of American liberty and independence.

The occasion is appropriate for our people to express anew their ever burning desire and love for freedom which has been kept alive in the heart and soul of the Negro people down through the dark and dreary years of their frightful oppression.

In dramatizing 75 years of Negro achievement under the most adverse circumstances, the exposition calls to the attention of the entire nation the persistence of the great crimes of injustice and repression which are in defiance of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

Since the first Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Lincoln on January 1. 1863, our people have enjoyed only a relative and theoretical freedom which is a mockery of the Constitution. But notwithstanding this, politicians strutted forth on July 4 with their usual bombast and thunder about democracy, freedom, national unity, and aid to the defunct Allies—but none of them dare break the solemn conspiracy of silence when black Americans are to be considered in these benefits.

7-27-40

Strange indeed that these politicians can glibly boast about democracy for all American citizens, when 75 years after Appomatox and the surrender of the rebel General Lee, 15.000.000 Negro Americans are still clamoring and pressing for political franchise, civil and democratic rights.

Negro and Democracy

Strange, too, that a Negro exposition in the home State of the Emancipator, Lincoln, should have to be organized in 1940 not for the sheer sake of portraying the cultural achievements and contributions of Negroes to American life, but as a refutation to the slanders hurled against us and in defense of our human rights.

The slicing up of the world into new spheres of influence and the subjugnation of millions of people to the brutal military force of world imperialism, presents for the entire American people in this period a situation no less serious and threatening in its import than the great battle for liberty and independence in 1776.

As Truman K. Gibson. executive director of the Negro Exposition, correctly points out, "in these days of world strife and chaos when the lights of progress have been put out in a great part of the world, we feel that the achievements of an oppressed people will be an inspiration to all down-trodden victims of oppression throughout the universe."

The exposition, according to Mr. Gibson. "will demonstrate the Negro's inherent belief and support of democracy. On the other hand, it will not seek to disguise or conceal the failings of American democracy where the Negro is concerned. We have attempted to show a true picture of our participation in American life, and we are confident that we have succeeded."

The exposition has on display data on Negro history which has been kept out of history books or ignored by biased white historians. Aran Bontemps, noted Negro novelist, has been in charge of research for the exposition, and all murals and dioramas for the fair have been carefully checked for historic accuracy.

Certainly the celebration of 75 years of Negro progress, should give new impetus to the fight against Jim Crow oppression, Ku Klux Klan terror, lynching and peonage—all of which are still the lot of the Negro people in spite of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

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Of the more than 500,000 business corporations in the United States, about 60 per cent filing returns report no net income. The 183 largest corporations paid taxes in 1939 totalling 54 per cent of net earnings before taxes, according to the American Federation of Investors.

BLACK AMERICA AND NATIONAL ISSUES

Defender
8-3-40
Chicago, Ill.

Two of the largest and most politically active organizations among the Negro people appeared before both the Republican and Democratic nomination conventions. They came to the platform committees of the two major parties as representatives of 13,000,000 Americans. The men and women for whom they spoke have for centuries given their all to the building of this great country. Today these men and women face a jobless, homeless, clothes-less future if President Roosevelt's words are true.

Negro women have given of their labor; they have given of their blood, their flesh and bone that this country "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" might not perish. Negro women are the mothers of true Americans.

Negro men, for whom the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Negro Congress spoke, have slaved in the cotton and turpentine plantations, they have built the highways, the railroads of the South and propped up its river banks against the flood. These black men have fought for democracy for centuries and fearlessly died for liberty and peace.

But the demands these spokesmen brought before the political parties which have controlled our country's government for more than three-fourths of a century must arouse us to the perils confronting our homeland.

The N.A.A.C.P. and the N.N.C. complained of taxation without representation. They complained of a denial of equal opportunities for cultural development in the schools and colleges of our country. They charged discrimination by those who own the mines and factories, and railroads in questions of jobs for Negroes. They charged that loans for building homes, financing businesses, developing industrial projects are denied by banks and government agents to Negroes.

In fact these men who spoke for black America cited a series of abuses that looked much like those presented by Washington and Jefferson to the Tory British king when our national independence was fought for and declared.

Now the platforms of both major parties are out in the open. Neither has met the issues of Negro persecution squarely. Black America received vague promises. What will the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Negro Congress do? The mobilization of the people is a necessary task if relief is to be found. An action program is necessary.

The poll tax disfranchisement can and must be ended. The anti-lynch bill can be passed or Negro America and the democratic world can learn the true causes for the failure of democratic processes here at home. Peonage can be successfully fought. Sharecroppers can be organized to struggle for land. These things can be done but it takes an aroused people. A movement of the people, embracing all the people is the need of the moment.

The N.A.A.C.P. and the National Negro Congress need millions of people and hundreds of thousands of dollars. They need men and women who will volunteer their time and abilities to the manifold tasks of building, clarifying and inspiring Negro America. Petty differences and jealousies must be tabooed.

The future is by no means so dark as it would seem. Millions of Americans of every color and nationality listed a long chain of abuses from which they suffer. These are the people to whom Lincoln had reference when he called for a people's government. They too want democracy and will work for it.

National conventions often fail to register the voice of the people. Then it is that the people must speak in the market places and from the house tops.

Grave responsibilities confronted the leaders of the Negro national groups. They have shown the grievances. Will they courageously guide the people to the road out? Often the Negro press has lagged in its aid to the pressure groups, but a day dawns now when the unity of the press can create the unity of the people.

The Defender believes in the dmands placed before the major parties. It will do all possible to help realize them.

Giving The Negro A Chance

Journal & Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

Americans have been horror-stricken at Hitler's treatment of the Jews and of defenseless national groups. We do not pretend to understand how he could be so brutal and heartless. Yet, as we shudder at his unspeakable violence, we should realize that we, as a nation, are not without guilt in our treatment of minority groups. There is no sound reason, for example, why four times as much money should be spent on the education of the white child as on the Negro child. (Let us not do less for the one but more for the other!) Nor is there reason to provide three times as many hospital beds for white tubercular patients as for colored patients, especially when there are three times as many colored tubercular patients as white. The economic status of the Negro, caused by his almost impossible chance of making a decent living, is no tribute to our fairness or generosity. The Negro does not always get justice in the courts. In short, the Negro does not have much of a chance! Let the Christian Southland become better acquainted with the situation as it is, and give the Negro the opportunity for which we would loudly clamor were our positions reversed.

Geo. S. Reamy, Editor,
The Virginia Methodist Advocate.

Daily Worker
8-3-40.

DEATH AND POVERTY marks trail of heat wave in Harlem. L to R.: Mildred Felton, Mrs. Cora Brown, grandmother, and Celestine Felton, survivors of Ollie Felton, 13-year-old Negro boy, who drowned in the Harlem River last Sunday.

New York,

Monroe, Ga., News
August 6, 1940

The Negroes' Loyalty

Reference has already been made to the fact "there are no fifth columnists" among the negroes in the United States." Furthermore, as an evidence of their loyalty to the American ideals, leaders of this race are rather giving expression to a disappointment that nothing has been done in the matter of corraling the negroes for military service. They, along with others in our Union, covet a state of "preparedness." A negro in Monroe t'other day made the statement: "I told someone the negro would have to do his bit in a war, in event one should be declared, and he rather indignantly, called me a liar. I told him to wait and see," adding that "the negro could not be classed as a true American unless he shared his part in any conflict that involves our great nation." We asked him if he should be called, would he hide under the ammunition wagon? Quickly, with a sparkle in his eye, he answered: "No, I want to be in the front lines and have a full picture of the assailants of my country and have a part in letting the world know who is the 'best man'." That's the spirit.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 1, 1940

The Slop-Over Sector

ABOUT that business of Mitchell, the negro congressman, and his speech at Howard College, these pertinent remarks come from Alabama, the News Magazine:

"It was to be expected by the instigators that the usual slop-over columns and editorials would have praised the affair as a striking evidence of the new vision. Anybody who believes that a negro congressman lecturing white people on tolerance is talking about anything except racial segregation is a fool.

"The full freedom of the negro in the South will be delayed until the right of the white people to segregation as a basic status is universally recognized and conspiracies against it shall cease.

"If Alabama's most outstanding native sons, in fact its only world-beaters, Joe Louis, Jesse Owens or Dave Albritton, should come to Alabama to box, run or jump, this journal will be present to enjoy and applaud these unparalleled athletes.

"The difference between understanding, kindness and justice, and acting as a stooge for social levelling is absolute. That the Mitchell affair was in the latter category was shown by the outcome. When the cat got out of the bag the affair exploded with a loud noise. Howard's Bureau of International Affairs will for a time suspend its efforts toward the millenium, and God knows Doctor Davis will watch his step."

The editorial protests which "Alabama" forecast from the "slop-over" sector were forthcoming. Howard and its president were attacked bitterly for the cancellation of that address. We have not yet seen, however, where the same "slop-over" sector has advocated the admission of negro students to Howard College or the hiring of negro teachers for its faculty.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 24, 1940

To Fairfield's Credit

Much unpleasant notice has come to our neighboring community of Fairfield as a result of the beating and fatal shooting of a Negro prisoner in the City Jail, and the subsequent defeat in the City Council of Mayor Gilley's move to discharge three police officers who were involved in the case.

Now, however, Fairfield has performed its duty in this case. After an investigation by a committee, the City Council has reversed itself and has voted to discharge two of the three policemen for conduct unbecoming officers. The investigating committee recommended that the Civil Service Personnel Board conduct an investigation into the case of the third officer. And, of course, the two who were discharged have the right of appeal to the Personnel Board.

This is appropriate action in an ugly situation, and the Fairfield City Council is to be commended for having the courage and the good sense to reverse itself when it saw where its duty lay. But especially is high praise due Mayor Gilley, who took a courageous stand at the beginning and stuck to it throughout.

We have believed all along that the people of Fairfield would uphold the mayor in this stand. It is to their credit that their city authorities have now done what unquestionably should have been done.

This affair, of course, is not ended. One of the three officers is charged with manslaughter, and his case must be tried. No doubt there will be action also by the Civil Service Personnel Board. But the authorities of Fairfield have done their duty in this case.

Pickens Tells of Historic Efforts of Negro to Gain Freedom In Sunday Address

Speakers Says All Contribute Alike For Maintainance of Public School System

Four Lynchings In U. S. In 1939

In a humorous but masterful address, Dean William Pickens, field representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of New York, appeared during a meeting of the local branch, Sunday, March 17, at 3 p. m. and spoke to a large mixed audience, which filled the auditorium of the Avery Chapel church.

The speaker was presented to the assemblage by Atty. Ernest Richards, president of the Oklahoma City N. A. A. C. P.

After praising Oklahoma as the best organized state in N. A. A. C. P. and commending Roscoe Dunjee, state president for his program on the various regions, Dean Pickens immediately began a discussion of inequalities in education in America.

"Negroes and poor whites are responsible for the public school system we have today. It is a system built immediately after the Civil War. Therefore it is right that the Negro should share largely in the benefits of it, as they put into the public treasury the same as other citizens. But the vast difference comes in the distribution of these funds. Many of us are led to believe that we do not pay taxes in proportion to the whites, therefore our schools are not as good. This is indeed the wrong notion. All of you pay taxes if you never see a tax receipt, for the ultimate consumer is the real taxpayer in America. An investigation in South Carolina showed that Negroes had $20,000 more into the public treasury than whites. So it is one of the aims of the N. A. A. C. P. to secure equality in education for those denied it.

Cites Maryland Cases

"In Maryland we have made rapid progress along this line. One Negro was admitted to the law school there, graduated and is now practicing law. The president of the state college for whites was very much alarmed over a Negro attending the University, but the Baltimore judge held that he should be admitted to the institution. The court held if he were not, a university must be built co-equal with that of the whites and that it must be no farther away from his home than the state school. More recently the state has purchased Morgan College for Negroes. Previously they have had no state institution. The salary scale for Negro and white teachers is the same in many places."

Black Dispatch
3-23-40
Okla City, Okla

William Pickens Writes

1-2-40

To New Masses: John L. Spivak, keenest of investigating reporters and arch-enemy of fascists, has certainly made a great exposure of Father Coughlin—unless the Father can disprove the evidence which is contained in the photostatic copies of various incorporation papers. These papers show sharp practice. Spivak's opinions are really not necessary: those photographed copies published without comment would do the trick.

Why in the world is the U. S. Department of Justice messing around with small fry like "Father Divine," with big and dangerous game like "Father" Coughlin loose in our woods? All the "heavens" of Divine, from Boston to San Diego, added together do not constitute half the menace of the hell of the "Little Flower." Father Divine owns nothing: Father Coughlin has a well manipulated income. The cloak of the Catholic Church is very broad, but it ought not to cover the schemes by which the Radio Father conceals the income of himself and of his political machines.

Father Divine's outfit has a good many votes, but of course not so many as the good Catholic Church. The G-men, however, might find out that not all the Catholic votes would support the Michigan Father, and that many members of his church would like to see him brought to justice and erased as a fascist menace and a disturber of our democratic peace.

As a democracy, we are not any too good even without the Coughlins, but we can do better without them.

If even half of what Spivak alleges, and gives evidence of, in his articles is true, we cannot see how any sensible American could follow Coughlinism, except the same sort of poor human beings that would follow Hitlerism and "heil" ridiculous leaders like Kuhn. **William Pickens.**

Dr. Powell Speaks

Bee
6/29/40
Chicago, Ill

The speech of Dr. Clayton Powell, Jr., was characteristic of his militant and fiery spirit. It contained much truth and much helpful advice. However, as is natural with humans, some of his remarks were not in keeping with the best interests of the group he sought to help. His attack upon such organizations as the Urban league and the Y. W. C. A., because of white sponsorship or aid, was not, according to our way of thinking, laudable features of his address. When we consider the fact that it is not the fault of the Negro that he is a minority group; when we also consider the inability of a man to lift himself by his own bootstraps, we can better understand why it is necessary, not only for the Negro, but for all minorities, to accept the aid of the majority group in their efforts to rise.

Every minority is kept in submergence by the power of the majority. Efforts of minority upliftment sponsored by or aided by the majority represents that much lessening of the pressure downward of this power of the majority. Negro leaders who work in organizations like the NAACP or the Urban League in efforts of Negro upliftment cannot be said to have sold their race "down the river." Through this cooperative effort much can be done and is done for the cause of Negro upliftment that could never be attempted otherwise. The Negro group would be in a most pitiable plight without the assistance of its white friends, and knowing this it would be indeed foolish for the group to fight its battles alone and to array itself against all whites indiscriminately.

We believe that we are as independent-minded as any Negro; but we do not believe that such a state of mind warrants an assumption that a man that is held down by a superior force can rise by himself without a lessening of that force. And organizations of mixed personnel like the ones named above serve to lessen the superior force which is holding us down as a group. They are, therefore, highly beneficial and much needed. If, through them, the Negro employs a wise diplomacy wherein he need not surrender his manhood, he is more likely to accomplish his own salvation than by striving to "go it alone" in an antagonistic attitude toward proffered assistance from the majority group.

A CRACKER NIGGER

(An Editorial)

Journal
6/30/40
Savannah, Ga.

A white lawyer in Superior Court this week hurled one of the most unexpected, challenging insults to our Race that has been done in a century.

He was representing a colored client; was paid by that client for an insult of which our race is not responsible. Yes, Georgia and the rest of the South is full of "cracker niggers," but the daddies of those "cracker niggers," ninety-nine and nine tenths of them, are white men who raped and took advantage of colored women.

That witness was not responsible for the fact that she possessed white blood, and the Negro race is not responsible for the fact that one of its female members was forced to bear a white child.

If Negroes would stop employing white lawyers who take their money in one hand and insult them with the other; would stop supporting all whites who God, for some reason, didn't see fit to endow with common courtesy and respect, there would soon be an end to these insults.

Our courts are sacred institutions, and in the more enlightened sections of the country the Judges do not permit white lawyers to insult Negroes in an effort to prejudice a jury to get a favorable verdict.

God knows our folk could not be treated worse under Hitler, and in times like these, southern whites would do well to cultivate the Negroes friendship and try to keep prejudice down instead of fanning it.

It's bad enough to be insulted by whites who are so embued with the false idea of white supremacy that they feel that God only made one race, but it's hell when a white man is employed by a Negro and then insults the race.

To avoid a re-occurrence of these unwarranted insults The Journal urges every colored citizen who needs the services of an attorney, if you just must have a white lawyer, employ one who not only appreciates colored business, but will show that appreciation by abstaining from the use of epithets that are insults to our race.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Crackerland Permits No Free Speech

Georgians, Like the German Jews, Are Still in Slavery

Afro American

TOWN COP TELLS REAL SITUATION

4-20-40

Inside Story Told for AFRO Readers

By REV. DONALD L. WEST
(Minister, Christian Fellowship Parish, Bethel, Ohio)
(For ANP)

It isn't any ghost that's haunting the South. It is grim reality that sets fear in the hearts of colored and poor white croppers and tenants.

Baltimore Md.

I came to Georgia this week determined, if I could and were it possible, to prove untrue the horrible stories of peonage and brutality I'd read recently. Being a native white Georgian and an active minister of the gospel of Christ, I had been shamed beyond endurance by these stories.

Only a few days here, I've already seen and heard enough to drive deeply home the consciousness that the stories I read had barely, only barely, scratched the surface of what really lies underneath the smouldering fear, hate, bitterness and brutality that rides hard on the back of the South.

Picked Up Man

Coming through South Carolina, I picked up a colored man from Emanual County, Ga. He was young and very intelligent. I must not use his name as he still must live in Georgia, and should it become known that he rode with me to interview others, that he aided me as he did in various ways, I am confident his life would be worth very little.

I'd started to Oglethorpe County, where the peonage issue has been raised and publicized, but the young man told me of similar conditions around Louisville and Wadley, Ga. He constantly cautioned me not to use his name.

On the street of Louisville, Ga., we stopped. The young man directed me toward a tall strong colored man. He was one of the few I found who was willing to talk. Most of them shut up like clams when approached. After assuring him I would not use his name or endanger him in any way, he said, "I've been five years with Mr. ——. Each year I come out in debt."

"Why don't you leave and get out of it?" I asked.

"Well, Cap'n, the onliest way to git out is to die out. We can't leave long as we in debt. Always come out in debt."

He looked up and down the street. "I'll tell you, Cap'n, us colored folks are scared to talk. All us colored folks are scared to talk. We know what would happen. It would happen, too!"

Fear Everywhere

I met that fear everywhere. Colored, as well as poor whites, are really afraid to speak the truth. The man who was acting as my guide explained:

"What would happen? Well, we'd just be carried out and beat or killed and nothing would be done about it. Why, over here at Bartow, 'bout four miles from Wadley, four colored men were found killed out in the field. Nothing was ever done about it."

On the street of Wadley, Ga., I spoke with an old colored man. When he understood my questions he replied:

"I've lived here a long time, and I want to stay here. Most of us are afraid to talk. It's best to be that way." He looked around and hurried away.

I want to get all sides of the matter. It is not my intention to just ask questions and interview one side. So in Wadley I stopped the town policeman and began talking with him, explaining that I was born and reared in Georgia and was interested in clearing up the bad tales that were floating around the nation about the landlords of our State. He was the first one I'd found who really had a volume of words. He said:

"Don't Know Georgia"

"Yeah, them damn people don't know Georgia n------. They're the lowest type of life in the world. Gotta keep the damn n------ in their place. They wouldn't have anything if you'd give it to them. They can live on 15 cents a day."

"How do the landlords treat their croppers around here?" I asked.

"Oh, we have to kill a few once in a while to keep them in their place. Just let a black buck bother a white woman and he's as good as dead already!"

He chewed the end of his cigar and spat tobacco juice on the sidewalk. "Georgia has the lowest damn type of n----- in the world," he said. "We'd be better off if every damn n----- in Georgia was dead!"

This upholder of law and order seemed to be unable to refer to the colored race without prefacing it with the word "damn." After talking with the policeman I told my guide what he had said. A sort of dry smile played on his lips. He said:

It's Really Bad

"Now that's how they is. I'm telling you. It's bad down here!" And the stress he put on those words really showed that they carried loads of meaning. I never realized it was so bad!

We were going out beyond Wadley to the plantation of E. D. Lamb, who is one of the big landlords of that region, and described as a "bear-cat" by several I spoke with.

I picked up a couple of colored men on the highway who were walking. They were croppers and knew Mr. Lamb, but they "didn't know nothing." After they got out I asked my guide what he thought of them.

"They knows a heap; just afraid to talk," he replied.

"Are you sure?" I asked.

"Scared to Talk"

"I know they is. They afraid you might mention it. I scared to talk, too. But I'm just going ahead. I don't want to git hurt no way. But we has such a hard time!"

And the way he said the last words moved me deeply. "We have such a hard time." He was looking across the Lamb plantation. I counted eight tenant houses, mostly shacks, with only wooden shutters for windows.

"That big farm is just the same as chain gang. He has croppers living with him who have been there fifteen years and never get out of debt. They can't move. If they do, he'll send the sheriff after them and bring them back."

I visited the white Baptist preacher in Wadley. No, he knew nothing about peonage. He had heard of Mr. Lamb shooting a "Nigra" in the cotton patch. It was something about a government check. The man was shot with a shot gun. No, nobody went to prison. And, oh yes, we've had "Grapes of Wrath" down here.

Isn't that a picture!

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 13, 1940

NEGRO IN AMERICA LAUDED BY FARLEY

DETROIT, May 12—(AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said in an address here today that the Negro had rendered "indispensable aid in restoring liberal government once more to the American people."

"It was with his important help that this nation put into the White House a new leader of liberalism," he declared. "That man and his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, a great American in her own right, have indeed often proven themselves the friend of the Negro."

Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spoke at an exposition depicting 75 years of Negro progress.

He praised the Negro for proceeding "more than half-way in every movement designed to promote the advancement of his race," but added that "too frequently he has been pushed to the outer rim of our economy."

"There can be no true democracy unless all the people are considered and protected alike by government," Farley asserted. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. For all Americans, there can be no blackout of the rights of any American."

U. S. Attorney Who Championed Cause Of Race In S. C. Kills Self

Race Problem

GREENVILLE. S. C., April 5—(ANP)—The one white man in this area who had championed the cause of the Race in the recent fight against Ku Klux Klan terrorism beginning last summer and in so doing became virtually ostracized by members of his own race, took his own life Friday.

Defender 4/6/40

This man was Joseph Augustus Tolbert, 48, prominent Republican and United States attorney for the western district of this state and nephew of the famous "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, nationally known in G. O. P. politics.

Chicago, Ill.

He was found dead in his garage around 7:15 a. m. with an old .38 calibre revolver by his side.

Members of his family said he had spent a restless night and appeared worried. Instead of rising at his customary hour he got up later, donned his trousers but left off his shirt and went to the garage. Shots were heard a few moments later and Tolbert was found dead.

It is believed here that the attitude of other whites toward him because of his pro-Race activity caused the despondency resulting in suicide.

Racial strife began last summer when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People launched a campaign to register Race voters for the city elections. Immediately the Klan became active; raising the cry of "threats to white supremacy" and a wave of intimidation, beatings and general terror was launched.

Tolbert alone went to the defense of the Race, representing them in court and fighting with all his legal skill in their behalf. He was the first to call the attention of state and federal authorities to Klan violations, resulting in a probe by both the governor and United States agencies.

Several times in recent months he was assaulted by white hoodlums who resented his championship of fairplay for the Race. But because he was a large man, standing over six feet and weighing more than 200 pounds, he was always able to protect himself.

Tolbert was recognized as a devout Christian and was never known to utter a word of profanity. For 15 years he was federal district attorney, being first appointed under Coolidge.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE ASKED TO PROTECT RIGHTS IN SOUTH

Association Attorneys Prepare to Bring Court Action in Dixie States

Journal & Guide Washington D.C.

NEW YORK—A campaign along all fronts, using every resource of the courts, the Federal Department of Justice and public opinion is being launched actively by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to guarantee Negro voters in the South the right to the franchise, it was announced here last week.

The N.A.A.C.P. campaign, now out in the open, is a result of the activities of many of its branches in the Southern states dating back a year ago and includes the spectacular fights in Miami, Fla., and Greenville, S.C., in which the Ku Klux Klan was defied. The association's Birmingham, Ala., branch has also been active together with numerous units in the State of Texas.

The N.A.A.C.P. barrage will include action by the Department of Justice which has been consulted, almost continuously since last July. The N.A.A.C.P. legal staff has forwarded steadily a stream of memoranda, briefs and affidavits to the FBI on violations of the Negro's right to vote in the South and has cited both to the FBI and to the attorney general's office the Federal statutes which have been violated.

That the drum-fire of the association on these cases will most likely result in action was indicated at a conference last week between N.A.A.C.P. attorneys and O. John Rogge, assistant attorney general, in Washington.

To Bring Criminal Action

In addition to urging action by the attorney general's office,, the N.A.A.C.P. plans to bring criminal and civil suits in the federal courts, and the groundork for several of these already has been laid in Texas and will be instituted in the next thirty days.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., will leave New York shortly for investigation and consultation on primary cases in the states of Texas, Alabama and Louisiana.

The court actions planned in Texas have special significance this year because of the candidacy of Vice-President John N. Garner for the presidency, and the campaign for re-election of Senator Tom Conally, foe of the anti-lynching bill and organizer and leader of the filibuster against it. Congressman Martin Dies, who has refused persistently to investigate the Ku Klux Klan and mob violence also hails from Texas.

To back up its campaign, the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff is completing research for a memorandum on procedure for instituting both criminal and civil cases wherever Negroes' rights have been violated.

Crosses Burned in Miami

In Miami, the Klan burned crosses in the Negro neighborhood, and Greenville, the president of the N.A.A.C.P. youth chapter, who was leading the fight for registration of voters, was twice arrested. An attempt to intimidate the president of the Greenville adult chapter was made by arresting him for carrying concealed weapons. His defense was that he needed a pistol because of threats against him for his activity in behalf of the colored people.

In Birmingham, the asociation's chapter has successfully secured the right to register and vote through numerous court actions.

In Richmond, Va., the N.A.A.C.P. branch, working with other organizations over a period of two years, secured the registration of 2,000 colored citizens who last week were the decisive factor in the defeat of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright noted for his anti-Negro actions.

"We are determined to use full force of our association and all the legal talent we can muster to see that Negroes are not deprived of their right to vote this year," the N.A.A.C.P. statement said. "The issues in the 1940 election are the most crucial in many years, affecting the welfare and very lives of Negro Americans. They must be protected in their right to have a voice in choosing the men who are to run the government. No stone will be left unturned within the financial resources of the N.A.A.C.P. to secure the results desired."

"Pickaninny," Indeed!

Tribune

Who is Eugene Warner?

What is he that he should write of Wendell Willkie's Washington visit in a daily of July 10 in the following vein?: 7-13-40

Wash. D.C.

> "The ex-utilities man showed a country politician's aptitude for handshaking. At the airport yesterday, rushed along by police midst a crushing crowd, he paused to shake hands with a wild-eyed colored woman carrying a half-naked pickaninny in her arms. The woman in ecstasy sprinted off, screeching."

We wonder if what appeared wildness in that humble creature's eye was not genuine surprise that one of Willkie's station could spare a minute for a cheery greeting to her. Just what was there about that gracious and genial gentleman that caused her to *sprint* off, *screeching?* If the half-naked youngster in her arms had been white and she had been the mammy type, doubtless the reporter would have described that same sound from her throat as crooning. We can imagine that simple soul *shrieking* in her ecstasy. But *screeching* smacks of the distorted description of American Negroes which the poor whites of the South gave the French people before the first colored unit of the A.E.F. arrived to reveal the truth.

But whatever prompted Warner's choice of words, we want him to know beyond all doubt that we resent "pickaninny." In Washington "The Merchant of Venice" from the immortal Shakespeare's pen is banned on the stage of public high schools because Jews of the District resent Shylock. It is a caricature, they say. So the school board voted a ban. More recently a literature text was barred because some colored official objected to "nigger" from the lips of the slave in Poe's "Gold Bug." Rather extreme views, Eugene Warner may think these. We don't pretend that they aren't. But we cite them to emphasize our objection to "pickaninny."

If the school board discards two classics, the works of world-renowned authors in respect to two elements of their patrons, are we expected to read "pickaninny" *and like it?*

Well, we don't! And we want you to know we don't like it, Eugene Warner.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

World Ideologies Challenge Negro Says Mrs. Mary M. Bethune In Notable Speech

Black Dispatch 1-6-40

Takes Stand For Democratic Form Of Government As Contrasted To Totalitarism

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Says Christianity Great Revolutionary Movement

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—"Great movenements at this time of world crisis are challenging my race and seeking its support. As an American, I am grateful to live in a country where I may examine, discuss, consider and form my own opinion as to which of these conflicting ideologies is best for me, for my race and for my country.'

With this opening statement Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune began her address before an audience at the Galbraith A. M. E Zion church Wednesday night.

"The long struggle of my people for freedom—a continuing struggle—has made me critical of any person, or group of people who seeks to inflict by force his or their views on others, even emotionally, mentally or spiritually. So let me share with you this evening, my own views, as simply and clearly as I can.

"Democracy, 'government by the consent of the governed,' seems to preserve the individual's right to do his own thinking, to reach his fullest development, with the least possible interference by the state; authoritarianism, by whatever other names it may be called, seeks the fullest development of the individual by subordinating his interests to the state. Under one ideology, the state is geared to the individual, under the other the individual is geared to the state.

"I have faith to believe that my race is destined to play a great part in making this power more widely known today," said Mrs. Bethune in speaking of what she believed, "a great reconciling power" between the conflict between the two ideologies she had named, "For it is this power which has made my race great and which has enabled it, with an increasing measure of success, to adapt itself to changing conditions."

Continuing, Mrs. Bethune said:

"Christianity is the greatest revolutionary movement in history. It deals with man, not things. It restores a new dignity to labor, a new unity to industry, a new security to the home, a new sanctity to marriage. It makes communism seem too conservative; it makes socialism seem too slow, for when it is practiced it so revolutionizes people that they actually seem different, start living on a give rather than a get basis, and in themselves, demonstrate the answer to every problem whether social, economic or national. Institutional ism of any kind will fail, the proletariat—which means you and me, will be unable to create a new world, so long as human nature is unchanged. Christ, alone, can change human nature. His challenge alone, is high enough to demand the allegiance of youth today."

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good citizens, we do our part—why can't one of our race get a job?

"If one Topeka bank put in a Negro teller, that bank would get all the Negro business until other banks also employed Negro tellers," he declared.

Scott declared, after telling how the Negro has defended the American flag in all this nation's wars, that this country is certain to be dragged into the present European war.

"And black men will fight in there side by side with the others, fighting for world democracy," he declared.

He argued that there is no record of a Negro ever insulting the American flag or of striking down a president, and told of the Negro's loyalty as a citizen.

"You men here, by virtue of your intelligence, business achievement and Christianity," he declared, "are charged to eradicate race prejudice.

"I have no respect for the whining black man who solicits for handouts through your offices—throw him out! But when a black man asks you for a job, help him. Give the black boys and girls a chance. Open the barrier. If we've made good in the history of America, give us our hearing.

"My children are in schools and colleges. Most Negro children study and work hard. We've proved we can succeed.

"We've gone through the school, we've got our regalia—now give us a chance to perform!"

It is believed that this is the first time in the history of this city that a group of prominent white citizens have invited a Negro to dine with them in one of the leading hotels and then remain to hear him present facts on the interracial problem. After the speech many of the men present congratulated Mr. Scott upon his bold presentation of the question, and promised to attempt to put some of the timely suggestions into practice.

Topeka is proud of this unusual recognition of one of its native sons.

'Let South Alone', Is Plea Of Editor

[illegible]

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The South will work out its interracial problems "more quickly and more effectively if they are relieved of 'help' by politically minded sentimental, of partly-informed outsiders," says Arthur Robb, noted editor, in a recent issue of Editor and Publisher, leading newspaper publication.

Mr. Robb, who conducts a column in the journal entitled "Shop Talk at Thirty," is generally recognized as one of the most influential persons in American journalism and his opinions often guide the course of daily newspaper editors.

In this particular column, Mr Robb discusses the charge that southern papers often suppress news of lynchings and points to evidence from white editors themselves that they never suppress stories of this type when available. These editors also asserted that in some rural communities where no correspondents lived, it was probable that now and then a mob murder took place that never found its way in print. They believed several occurred a few years ago when attempts were made to organize a tenant farmers' union in Alabama but were never able to get concrete information.

TELLS OF LAWLESSNESS

The writer also stated that in many parts of Dixie it is no crime to kill a Negro, and in some instances even to slay a white man if the killer is "respected." Such incidents are regarded not as lynchings but in the same respect as Chicago or New York gang slayings. However, Mr. Robb says, such ideas are dying out as education progresses and backwoods ideas disappear.

Mr. Robb includes:

"As 1939 ended, the news reflected how great a change has come. The supreme court of the United States recently declared that the University of Missouri cannot deny a Negro a place in its law school, and the University has opened a special law school for Negroes in St. Louis. It will not be many years, we believe, before the southern states themselves provide complete facilities for post-graduate study by Negro men and women who have gone through the several excellent collegs now serving their race.

WANT EDUCATION

"Thoughtful Negro leaders have long since ceased to think in terms of social equality with white people. They want education, which will enable the Negro to protect himself against the unscrupulous exploiter, be he white or black, and they see boundless opportunities for the educated Negro to do good and to prosper among his people without stepping on white toes.

"These Negroes and the political and newspaper leaders of the South who thoroughly understand the complex and explosive problem of the South wil work out their situation more quickly and more effectively if they are relieved of "help" by politically-minded sentimental, or partly informed outsiders. As our friend remarked, 'the cause of progress in this field has been injured more by its friends than by its enemies'."

However, students of the southern scene point out that many prominent and high placed white leaders in that section are apathetic toward the lynching evil and on occasion condone it secretly for economic reasons. Since poor whites and Negroes have much in common except color and often compete for the same jobs, it pays the ruling powers to keep the lower groups divided. The poor white traditionally resents any prominence or show independence by Negroes and will attempt to intimidate them all by lynching one.

Many southern white leaders also know that if the status quo is not to be overturned in Dixie then it is best to keep the Negro cowed.

lthough openly, he may condemn
ynching and express horror, he
eldom does much about it because
f community belief that lynching
s all right.

IN LOYALTY TO THE U. S. FLAG THE NEGRO HAS STOOD THE ACID TEST

In no crisis, national, inter-national or otherwise, has the American Negro failed or faulted in loyalty to his country. He has been one hundred percent patriotic, whenever "Old Glory," was assaulted from within or from without, whether in peace or war. He sings:

Globe 2-9-40

Nashville, Tenn

"My Country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of Liberty
Of thee I sing.
Land where our fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' Pride
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

With an enthusiasm and sincerity, the average white man never had in his heart, and the heart of no hyphenated citizen can pulsate. Yet, in the face of centuries of his unbroken loyalty to his country; he is denied equal rights and opportunities, before the law, in common with those, who have intrigued and plotted to destroy, the very government the Negro in union with all patriots, gave his life to preserve unto posterity; without regard to race or color.

The American Negro has never produced a traitor to his country. Not even has he raised his hand, or voice to imperil the safety of our government, in state or national form; no other minority group can offer any such record; not even a state south of the Mason and Dixon line can duplicate this record; with the possible exception of West Virginia. His reward for this un-precedented record, has been and is, the wholesale denial of his Constitutional Rights, in states and the nation; and in addition thereto, even the natural rights that God hath given him. He has not assasinated a President, or fired on Fort Sumter. He has not rebelled against the constituted authority, or plotted insurrection. He has lived in the faith and the hope, that a just God in His own time would meet unto the white race, what it is measuring to day unto the darker races; and free us from the curse of economic and political slavery, as He freed our forebears from the curse of human slavery, through Abraham Lincoln and the republican party.

While millions of white men were firing upon the flag, and seeking to destroy the Republic, the Negro was baring his naked breast to shot and shell, under Lincoln who saved the Union from those who would destroy it. But the Union the Negro fought to preserve, now, sits idly by in eloquent silence, and lets those who rebelled against the Union; deprive the Negro of every vested right, that he earned on the battlefield, in blood and sacrifice, and in addition thereto, the rights that God gave him. The right of free speech and press; and of assembly, for the good of the whole, is abridged.

Aliens can come into our country, organize and deny the Negro the right to work. They can refuse to work themselves and seize the property of their employers, defy the courts in their efforts to protect those, who are willing to work from the madness of those, who refuse to work; and the high officer, who fails to assist the court in maintaining law and order, that those, who want to work, may exercise that constitutional right was promoted to the highest court in the land where he may in future block law enforcement or aid it. But a lone Negro in Georgia was charged with attempting to incite insurrection, because he and less than a dozen citizens, white and black exercised the right of petition for relief to keep from starving. None of the party were indicted except the leader, who was incidently a Negro, and was convicted by a jury from which his race was systematically excluded. It took five years more or less for a number of the ablest lawyers in America, to make the court see, that the case was one of persecution and not of prosecution. The Dies Committee is exposing a situation in the United States that tells how aliens are given rights and privileges denied loyal citizens because they are black.

None of the Facism, Nazis or Communism that have reached our shores were born in America. It all came to America by the importation of alien scum from Europe, which cannot assimilate American civilization. White Americans fell for this propaganda, but Negro Americans take no part in this spurious doctrine. Aliens come here and join American scums in lynching American Negroes, and help to deprive them of their legal rights; and the government they gave their lives to preserve, make no effort to protect them from the mal-administration of the law and confiscation of their property without due process of the law. Back in 1866, an Alabama Federal Judge said, in open court in charging a Federal grand jury, that the white man must realize, "that the Negro had been made free." A white Alabama editor writing in the Dothan Daily Eagle, under the caption; "What was true in America in 1866, is true in America in 1940." He quoted the Federal judge, as saying, to a white jury in 1866, the Negro has been made free. The Dothan Daily Eagle quotes the judge further, as saying: 'We need the labor of the Negro all over the country, and it is worth the effort to secure it. If I had the time, I would charge the jury on this point, to show the distressing effect upon the country, which would be produced by the sudden removal of this labor. Its first effect would be the depressing value on land; decreased agricultural products; decrease in the revenue of county and state; arising from the loss of Negro labor. This is important in view of the fact, that plotters have been found, (aliens) who have exercised the right of suffrage and opportunities, denied to loyal black citizens with a record of unblemished patriotism. The labor of the Negro is still a vital factor in the economy of the South, and with an accretion of education, a higher productive value can be expected from his labor, in the way of fair wages, hours and working conditions and he can be relied upon for countless years."

"Do we owe the Negro any grudge? What has he, himself done to provoke our hostility? These are good questions to ask, and the answer is plain NO and NOTHING. No group has ever excelled the Negro in loyalty and love of country. Even now his friendship for his white neighbor is untinged, pure and undeceiving. The Negro is the white man's best friend in the South. Often for attitude unsupported by the best judgment, the Negro is denied the full utilization of his friendship for the Southern white man. Too frequently the Negroes' hand is turned down when offered to help solve the economic and human problems of this section."

"Did he not raise the corn and meat that fed your wife and children? And when you returned home, did he not welcome you with tears of joy? Was he not faithful to the last? I believe that there was scarcely ever such a picture of fidelity in the world as was exhibited by the Negroes during the Civil War. But will Alabama and the South accept this loyalty; this productivity; this hand of firendship; this heart of understanding?"

This is a part of a charge delivered to a grand jury in 1866 by Judge H. D. Clayton of Alabama. Conditions that existed in 1866 still exists in 1940; and the Negro using Judge Clayton's question in 1866, asks the white man of 1940, does he owe the Negro any grudge? What has the Negro himself done to provoke the white man's hostility? The answer is, as it were then, plainly "NO and NOTHING."

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While millions of white men were firing upon the flag, and seeking to destroy the Republic, the Negro was baring his naked breast to shot and shell, under Lincoln who saved the Union from those who would destroy it. But the Union the Negro fought to preserve, now, sits idly by in eloquent silence, and lets those who rebelled against the Union; deprive the Negro of every vested right, that he earned on the battlefield, in blood and sacrifice, and in addition thereto, the rights that God gave him. The right of free speech and press; and of assembly, for the good of the whole, is abridged.

Aliens can come into our country, organize and deny the Negro the right to work. They can refuse to work themselves and seize the property of their employers, defy the courts in their efforts to protect those, who are willing to work from the madness of those, who refuse to work; and the high officer, who fails to assist the court in maintaining law and order, that those, who want to work, may exercise that constitutional right was promoted to the highest court in the land where he may in future block law enforcement or aid it. But a lone Negro in Georgia was charged with attempting to incite insurrection, because he and less than a dozen citizens, white and black exercised the right of petition for relief to keep from starving. None of the party were indicted except the leader, who was incidently a Negro, and was convicted by a jury from which his race was systematically excluded. It took five years more or less for a number of the ablest lawyers in America, to make the court see, that the case was one of persecution and not of prosecution. The Dies Committee is exposing a situation in the United States that tells how aliens are given rights and privileges denied loyal citizens because they are black.

None of the Facism, Nazis or Communism that have reached our shores were born in America. It all came to America by the importation of alien scum from Europe, which cannot assimilate American civilization. White Americans fell for this propaganda, but Negro Americans take no part in this spurious doctrine. Aliens come here and join American scums in lynching American Negroes, and help to deprive them of their legal rights; and the government they gave their lives to preserve, make no effort to protect them from the mal-administration of the law and confiscation of their property without due process of the law. Back in 1866, an Alabama Federal Judge said, in open court in charging a Federal grand jury, that the white man must realize, "that the Negro had been made free." A white Alabama editor writing in the Dothan Daily Eagle, under the caption; "What was true in America in 1866, is true in America in 1940." He quoted the Federal judge, as saying, to a white jury in 1866, the Negro has been made free. The Dothan Daily Eagle quotes the judge further, as saying: "We need the labor of the Negro all over the country, and it is worth the effort to secure it. If I had the time, I would charge the jury on this point, to show the distressing effect upon the country, which would be produced by the sudden removal of this labor. Its first effect would be the depressing value on land; decreased agricultural products; decrease in the revenue of county and state; arising from the loss of Negro labor. This is important in view of the fact, that plotters have been found, (aliens) who have exercised the right of suffrage and opportunities, denied to loyal black citizens with a record of unblemished patriotism. The labor of the Negro is still a vital factor in the economy of the South, and with an accretion of education, a higher productive value can be expected from his labor, in the way of fair wages, hours and working conditions and he can be relied upon for countless years."

"Do we owe the Negro any grudge? What has he, himself done to provoke our hostility? These are good questions to ask, and the answer is plain NO and NOTHING. No group has ever excelled the Negro in loyalty and love of country. Even now his friendship for his white neighbor is untinged, pure and undeceiving. The Negro is the white man's best friend in the South. Often for attitude unsupported by the best judgment, the Negro is denied the full utilization of his friendship for the Southern white man. Too frequently the Negroes' hand is turned down when offered to help solve the economic and human problems of this section."

"Did he not raise the corn and meat that fed your wife and children? And when you returned home, did he not welcome you with tears of joy? Was he not faithful to the last? I believe that there was scarcely ever such a picture of fidelity in the world as was exhibited by the Negroes during the Civil War. But will Alabama and the South accept this loyalty; this productivity; this hand of firendship; this heart of understanding?"

This is a part of a charge delivered to a grand jury in 1866 by Judge H. D. Clayton of Alabama. Conditions that existed in 1866 still exists in 1940; and the Negro using Judge Clayton's question in 1866, asks the white man of 1940, does he owe the Negro any grudge? What has the Negro himself done to provoke the white man's hostility? The answer is, as it were then, plainly "NO and NOTHING."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

How Race Prejudice Defeats A Nation

While we take no part in the present attempt to embarrass the Roosevelt administration for political and partisan reasons, we do want to call attention to many ugly and almost tragic conditions obtaining in the American armed forces. As we said some time ago in this column snobbery of the rankest type is to be found there, and in the army and navy we find democracy at its lowest ebb.

Then too we believe that those in control of the army and navy have looked with none too jealous eye at the development of the air-arm of our military establishment. Hitler's blitzkreig in Poland, Holland and Belgium has at last aroused conciousness here in America to knowledge of the provincical thinking of the general staff.

The Daily Oklahoman a few days ago, referring to the recent army manuevers had this to say:

> "It is reported from Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, that the army generals suddenly revamped their plans toward the last of the army maneuvers, to include airplanes. Up to that time they had practically ignored the airplane as a primary instrument of war.
>
> "Where have these generals been all this time? Have they been digging their spurs into office desks? Or haven't they been reading the papers?"

To this the Black Dispatch will add the recent discovery during a congressional investigation of items in an army appropriation bill providing for horses. The Congressman who spied the item wanted to know what use was made of horses in a supposed-to-be air corps.

"Oh," said the army official, "those horses are used by our polo players"

Instead of digging their spurs in desks these army officers have been digging their spurs in the sides of polo ponies and they have also been busy demoting Negro combat units in the American army so that these black troopers could act as chamber-maids around the stables. This writer knows that this is true both at Fort Sill and at Fort Riley. We are quite sure that the practice is general.

One might make this observation right here. Our dumb-bell army officers have been so busy converting the military establishment into a social club they have overlooked a type of air development which may cause the overturn of civilization, and they have overlooked the training of one unit in the American army within whose ranks there is not now, nor ever has been in all history a 5th column.

It is during moments of crisis one may observe the weakness of prejudice. In such an hour we learn "No chain is stronger than its weakest link". We chatter glibly today about manufacturing 50,000 air-planes annually, and a lot of people have taken refuge behind the assurance of the President that such a program will be gotten under way.

But the way white labor unions in America have operated things during times of peace the nation is almost paralyzed in times of war. This vicious pressure group has wilfully seen to it that men and women in America capable of doing this type of work have become less and less. One does not manufacture air-planes solely out of raw materials. There must be added to the raw product trained, skilled hands. In this moment of frenzy and terror Hitler the Frankenstein stands in the offing while white labor unions with their limited crew of skilled laborers are powerless to help us.

When this writer was a boy skilled Negroes, trained in the slave system of the south, could preform most any task required by our culture and civilization, but with the transfer of the equity of the Negro's hands from the slave system to himself, we have created labor unions, whose vicious policies deliberately refuse to allow free (or supposed to be free) American citizens the preparation and skill of slaves.

Think of a nation composing one hundred and thirty million unable to produce enough skilled labor sufficient to produce 50,000 air-planes per year. Can one not see that something is wrong with the educational process? In the army we refuse to allow Negro citizens their right to military development and in private life we refuse them educational advantages which would train their hands in the field of mechanized development. We deliberately dictate a course in education preventing Negroes from competing with men trained by white labor unions.

If alone the white man is going to fight invading foes, behind the lines 13,000,000 Negroes should do something other than handling manure or shining shoes. One of the important and immediate tasks of the government is to find craftsmen skilled in machine tool making. White labor unions have dictated a course especially in the south, where the bulk of the Negro population reside, which prevents Negroes learning to make anything in manual training departments other than cigarette stands and magazine racks. It takes years of careful training to produce skilled artisans, but Hitler may turn in our direction in the morning.

We are far behind in the manufacture of small arms. We have the money and the materials right here in America to do this but we are solely lacking in skilled hands capable of producing the mechanized equipment comparable to the German war machine.

Already the suggestion has been made that we rush to our shores thousands of Belgian, Dutch and English refugee craftsmen capable of doing this work. Isn't this a terrible indictment of prejudice in our democracy? If we adopt this emergency proceedure how can we tell that we will not be entering right into the midst of our national defense program sabotiers and subversive influences?

It should be recalled that thousands of Germans speak the vernacular of the Belgians, Norwegians and the Dutch. How are we going to weed them out and know we have the sheep separate from the goats? Such a plan might develop into a Trojan Horse.

It will be too late when just about the time we feel we have adequate air-defense, and adequate munition plants we suddenly one morning find them blown into bits.

Thousands of trained black American citizens, skilled in any of these fields could do this tremendous task. They could complete the work with the nation conscious that loyal American citizens labored for defense.

In our extremity it ought be obvious that the profits of a state is in the making of men. Russia collapsed during the first world war because of her unprepared peasantry. Can it be that race prejudice has developed a cancerous growth in American life which may prove our undoing?

AMERICA is AGITATED over the subversive activities of the so-called Fifth Column allegedly seeking to undermine American life and industry in the interest of totalitarianism.

American Negroes join with the rest of the nation in opposing this Fifth Column.

But American Negroes are EQUALLY agitated over the SIXTH COLUMN which is much larger and much MORE IMPORTANT than the Fifth Column.

The Sixth Column in the United States consists of the vast army of ablebodied colored citizens who are unable to obtain jobs in most of the industrial plants manufacturing armaments for which Negroes are helping to pay out of their TAXES.

The Fifth Column consists largely of aliens and alien sympathizers.

The Sixth Column does NOT contain any aliens or sympathizers with foreign political schemes.

This Sixth Column is wholly NATIVE BORN, native educated and with strictly native ideas and IDEALS.

All the names of the members of this Sixth Column are good old AMERICAN NAMES.

It has helped make the United States what it is today from the time of the Spanish Conquest to the present time.

The taxes paid by this Sixth Column help to pay the SALARIES of our government officials and to supply the FUNDS necessary for building up American armaments.

The contribution of this Sixth Column to national defense during the next fiscal year will exceed THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, or several million dollars MORE than the value of all this country's exports to the Japanese Empire last year!

If all the Negro churches in the United States had to be REPLACED, the cost of rebuilding and refurnishing would be one hundred million dollars LESS than colored citizens will pay in taxes for national defense in the next fiscal year beginning July 1.

This Sixth Column has always fought FOR and never AGAINST national unity and security, and has sacrificed its sons on the battlefield in EVERY WAR in which this country has engaged.

But it looks like there is more effort being made to KEEP OUT the Sixth Column from our vast armament industry than to PUT OUT the Fifth Column.

Fears have been expressed that Fifth Columnists will interfere with the successful operation of these airplane and munition plants.

This indicates that the Fifth Columnists are ALREADY working in these key industries while the loyal, dependable and native born Sixth Columnists are UNABLE TO GET WORK in them.

If there is such a thing as GRATITUDE for services rendered, those in authority in America should at least give the LOYAL Sixth Column as MUCH of an opportunity to earn a living in the expanded arms industry as they have given the DISLOYAL Fifth Column.

The Sixth Column is ardently DEVOTED to the American Government but it ALSO believes in reciprocity.

The members of the Sixth Column feel that if they are good enough to PAY for American armament, they are good enough to MAKE American armament.

Since they help PAY to support American democracy, they are at least entitled to the democratic privilege of EARNING back some of the money they pay.

While willing to DEFEND democracy, the Sixth Column would like to have MORE democracy to defend, especially industrial democracy.

If democracy means what we have been TOLD that it means, it means that American citizens of color should have EQUAL OPPORTUNITY with other taxpayers to get jobs in airplane factories, armament works, munition plants, shipyards and industries devoted to the manufacture of items for national defense, and equal opportunity to do ALL KINDS OF WORK in those plants.

Democracy does NOT mean that white aliens shall have an opportunity to earn a living in tax-supported industries which they may be trying to undermine, while native black taxpayers constitute a Sixth Column of poorly-paid or unemployed workers.

It does NOT mean that one set of native taxpayers shall have HIGHLY PAID skilled work while the other set is EXCLUDED or given merely low-paid common labor.

Such a system is de(mock)racy but certainly is not democracy, and the Sixth Column KNOWS it.

Courier 6-8-40 Pittsburgh

LIEUTENANT OXLEY'S FIFTH COLUMN

From the last issue of the New World, the official Catholic organ of the archdiocese of Chicago, comes an editorial we cannot afford to pass over without comment.

"In God's name, keep clear distinctions in your minds!" says the church paper. "We are not being invaded—our hurried preparation does not mean war; it means avoidance of war—hysteria has no place in these days which demand solid thought and action—we have no fifth column except those whose greed and purblind panic would send a million mothers' sons to death."

Hysteria has no place in these days . . . no fifth column except those whose greed and purblind panic would send a million mothers' sons to death. How true! How splendid it is to see this powerful paper and the Protestant Christian Century coming out against this purblind war hysteria. War hysteria has no place in our lives.

And yet, a Negro has had the brazen shamelessness to stand before a group of business leaders here in Chicago and state that "Negroes can form the nucleus of a 'fifth column'."

What Lieutenant Oxley calculated to gain for himself from this unmitigated slander of his own people, we do not know. But certainly this is not the way honest and courageous men represent black people in the struggle for jobs. Lieutenant Oxley may have thought the job conference would become alarmed by so irresponsible a statement. But it could only have the opposite effect. Now is not the time for cringing, crawling, and whining.

We join the New World in the thought that **the fifth column contains those "who would send a million mothers' sons to death."** These are not Black folk.

The fifth column contains those who have lynched American democracy. These are not hungry Black folk.

This is a moment for cool heads. Men who speak for Black America have a right, they have a grave duty, in this hour to call for a redress of the grievances from which the Race so widely suffers. Men who do less are traitors to their country and their people.

This is a time when those who cry "close ranks" with lynchers do America and all that for which it stands a great disservice. Democracy is not bought by lynchers.

Democracy cannot flee from the challenge laid down by those who hysterically cry, "Lead us to war."

The New World feels that it is "on the spots" but speaks fearlessly for 21 millions of Catholics. Peace is its call. That is what America needs today.

We do not feel that we are on the spot. Those who call for war are "on the spot." The hysteria will pass. The peace forces are thinking effectively. They are working for peace at home and an end to lynchings and segregation; and jobs for all.

Defender 6-8-40

READ THIS, MR. ROOSEVELT! IS THERE A FIFTH COLUMN?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30 (By Isabel M. Thompson)—"If you are a white American citizen and between the ages of 18 and 40"—this is the statement issued by a Kansas City aviation school that has aroused indignation among local citizens. Advertising in a daily newspaper here and listing the above-named qualifications for students, the Missouri Aviation Institute tells of the school's approval by the United States Department of Commerce, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the United States Army Air Corps.

A belief that the United States government should withdraw this approval has been expressed by C. A. Franklin, K. C. Call editor, in a featured editorial this week. It is expected that a protest will soon be sent to Washington. D. C.

Courier 6-8-40 Pittsburgh

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Council Against Intolerance Takes Up. Fight to Protect Negro and Foreign Born

Journal
6-30-40
Savannah Ga.

On July 4th, thousands of communities and organizations adopted an American Declaration of National Unity, issued by the Council Against Intolerancce in America, and sponsored by outstanding civic, educational and religious leaders in the United States.

Initiated by the Honorable George Gordon Battle, Senator W. Warren Barbour, and Senator Arthur Capper, co-chairmen of the Council, the Declaration was adopted in Independence Day Ceremonies throughout the country, read before Congress, and printed in over 5,000 newspapers.

The Independence Day Committee consists of the national officers of civic and patriotic organizations including: Boy Scouts of America; United States Flag Association; Jewish War Veterans of the United States; Disabled American Veterans of the World War; The Catholic Knights of America; Camp Fire Girls; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Spanish War Veterans—1898; Young Men's Christian Associations; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; International Workers' Order; Young Women's Christian Associations: Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Young Women's Hebrew Association; American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.; Loyal Order of Moose; American War Mothers.

Last year, the Council issued a Declaration of Tolerance and Equality which was the basis of Fourth of July programs in over 5,000 communities. This year, more stress is placed on the necessity for national unity to offset specific dangers resulting from anti-democratic propaganda of the dictators, and from "fifth column" attacks against the foreign-born, religious, racial and other minority groups.

"If we stoop to such practices in order to preserve democracy," Mr. Battle pointed out when issuing the Declaration, "we are giving up the very principles upon which our country was founded. Selfishly, if for no other reason, we cannot afford to antagonize a large group of our citizens whom we will need to help us in national defense.

"It is foreign to every principal America is striving to preserve," he continued, "to discriminate against foreign-born citizens and their children, people on relief, members of religious groups with whom we do not agree or any other minority within our borders. These are the tactics o the very governments against whom we are arming."

The Declaration follows:

American Declaration Of National Unity

Independence Day has greater significance this year than ever before. Always an occasion of rejoicing, it has become a festival of thanksgiving, a call to rededication, a symbol of hope.

For today, war and tyranny have overwhelmed many foreign nations; disloyal elements within our borders undermine national unity by fomenting racial hatred and religious bigotry; anti-democratic forces seek to abrogate civil, political and economic liberties; dictatorships abroad and traitors at home assail the very ideals of freedom and equality on which this nation was founded

These ideals and the institutions derived from them, however, are no less precious to the American people today than in 1776. They are our treasured heritage, our most sacred trust. They still make life worth living. They are still worth defending. If need be, they are still worth dying for.

It is therefore fitting that on this Fourth Day of July, 1940, we Americans renew the covenant of our forefathers, and reaffirm among ourselves and before all mankind:

That all men are created equal.

That the freedom of Americans—which assures liberty of conscience, of speech, of assembly and of the press—is vital to the defense of our country against foreign and domestic foes.

That the equality of Americans—which includes all races, creeds and colors—recognizes the contributions of each to upbuilding the nation, and makes loyalty to our country the only test of Christian or Jew, white or negro, native or foreign-born.

That on these principles of freedom and equality, the American people stand united, and in defense of our national unity—whatever difficulties and dangers lie ahead—we, as did our forefathers mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

MY SON, MY SON, MY SON

Globe & Independent
7-5-40
Nashville, Tenn

Editor's Note: This editorial was delivered on The Weekly Review Good Will Tolerance radio program last Sunday morning, WBRC, 8:45. This program weekly Sunday morning feature is made possible by contributions from listeners. Your help will be greatly appreciated. Address: The Weekly Review, 416 17th St., No. Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-1973.

My son, I speak this morning not as a Negro or an "Uncle Tom," but as an American. My grandparents were brought to this country. My father and mother were born here. They worked to build up and serve with a smile and song on their lips. They are Americans. This is their country with all its faults and virtues.

I am, what I am today, because in the midst of all of my father's and mother's trials and tribulations—trials and tribulations, they could not bear alone, they found, along their pathway, some white people in the South, despite the South's handicaps and its poverty who helped them to get along——help, without which they could not have made it. Many of my relatives are buried beneath the stars and skies of this country. These too, made their contribution that I might enjoy this richer and fuller life.

We Americans, white and black, North and South, face a serious situation today. The aggressor nations across the seas who seem dedicated to the proposition of destroying democracy, are forces which, would enslave you as our ancestors were never enslaved prior to 1865.

I may not enjoy, the freedom, I deserve, but it is better, than that which my grandfather and grandmother experienced. You, my son, enjoy liberties and opportunities for development, unknown to nobles in the not far distant past. You are dear to me. I did not sacrifice to rear you for gun fodder, but, I would rather see you die, fighting, and rendering whatever service you are called upon to render, in defense of our homeland, than to see you with a yoke of totalitarian slavery riveted around your neck.

You may be puzzled in your mind about the injustices you suffer, but, I am sure the decent native people of this country, and your God, know that this is your country; they know, that no part of the little money, we have earned has been sent back to Africa, or, to any country, now a known enemy to this country we love, which is our ancestors' burying ground. And, be assured, as long as God is, there is no point in allowing yourself to hate your fellow men, be they white or black, so much that you prefer a life of slavery, for you and your sisters and to see the burying ground of your ancestors desecrated by these slimy, poisonous war adders, who now crawl down the corridors of the world, devouring, destroying and enslaving innocent people.

In America, YOU have something at stake. Every American has something at stake. You can not protect or defend your stake without help and vic versa—we hang together, or, we hang separately. Forgetting the past, I want you to face the future, ready to spend and be spent, to defend our household, trusting in God. My son, I know not what others may think, but one thing I know, there is a God, and He allows the forces of evil, to go just so far, and He never forsakes the righteous.

Listen, my son—men who try to make a permanent thing of might-making right, have always failed in the end omniously. Therefore, I want you, to not only be ready to play your part in our program of physical armament, but I want you to always remember, if the spirit of an individual or nation is not right, it can not make lasting progress, therefore— Iwant you to love Liberty, Justice and Tolerance, so much that you will, if called upon to make the greatest sacrifice for the highest ideals, join with Emil Zola, who when reminded he might lose his life, in his fight, for the very thing America stands for, cried out: "I am not important, it is the ideal of liberty for which I fight." Men may come, and go, as good, or as bad, as you and I, but we must never forget, we belong to a destiny that has a right to demand of us, a manifestation of the greatest love for liberty and justice. Or, you may join with Patrick Henry who, rather than submit to the thing we are threatened with losing today, cried out: "Give me liberty or give me death," and let our cry be "Give us liberty or give us death." Or, you may share, with the grandeur of those Negro captives, who when they faced the slave auction block, at Ebos Landing, and contemplating the horrors, of just such slavery, as the totalitarian war mongers would shackle the world with, turned about face and marched out into the sea and to death with a song upon their lips.

7-5-40

Yes, my son, this is your country! Wherever you are, on the farm, in the factory, mine or mill, I want you to remember again, that the first blood, spilled for this country, was that of Chrispus Attucks a Negro; remember that Lincoln, your emancipator died because of the spirit expressed in his Gettysburg address. I do not want you to do anything, that would reflect upon the sacrifices they made in order that we might enjoy freedom of speech, the freedom to go as high in life as our ability permits, and the right to worship God, under our own vine and fig tree.

We are now faced with whether, when weighed in the balance of loyalty, we are so cowardly as to fail to do all we can to keep for ourselves, and those of our blood the gain we have made as members of the greatest democratic family on earth—The United States of America. You are not going to fail me, my son, because our liberty was purchased with the blood of those who believed as I want you to believe—in America—in God and for these things; die, if need be, rather than submit to the yoke of a slavery, which is the lot, of those who have fallen prey, to totalitarian mad men—as slavery 77 times more hid- ous than our grandparents ever knew.

This is my aFther's Day message to you, my son. God bless you, and keep you.

The above is the original with punctuations to facilitate delivery over radio.

THE PROBLEM OF THE RACES

By Robert Durr

Globe

7-2-40

Nashville, Tenn

There are 130,000 Negroes in the Birmingham District and other thousands throughout the state; the total in the U. S. A., 12,000,000. For a long time, there have been far too many of us, who regarded this large number of black people as the basis of a great economic, educational, social and political problem, rather than what these people really represent—an opportunity for development into that which will be an asset rather than a liability.

Among the schools of thought on the solution in this so-called race problem—a problem, which might be better termed the problem of the races, several procedures are advocated. There are those who believe in incisement—the throwing around the Negro certain inequitable legal economic and educational proscriptions and allowing him to slowly die. This constitutes murder. There are those who advocate parallelism—the building of a wall between the races in matters of health, employment, provision of recreational facilities and opportunity for cultural development—the adequate provision of these things for one group and forgetting the other. This offers no hope for the Negro, for we can not expect twelve million human beings with little wealth on one side of the fence, to survive against a population of 100,000,000 on the other side, with its Wall Street, networks of railroads, strongholds and commerce and communication systems spreading from New York to the Golden Gate.

Another suggested solution is that currently pushed by Senator Bilbo, sending back to Africa the descendants of the Negro who was most urgently invited to come to America. And, while, 2,000,000 Negroes have signed such a petition asking Congress to aid in such a scheme, it is a thing that springs up from time to time and dies because not enough supporters are ever found to make it work.

There is the school that advocates the creation of a 49th State and segregating all Negroes in such an area as the Indians were set aside in the Indian Territory. These Indians have recently been given full

strength of America. So that it out of the question, for in things social Negroes and whites are separate, but in all things having to do with the welfare of the body politic, we are one and inseparable.

The common sense approach to the solution of the problem of the races in our social order is by **integration.** Intermarriage has **no place** in the minds of **sincere** students of the problem of the race as a solution. Give the Negro the fullest opportunity to develop to the fullest extent, not because he is a Negro, but in order that he may make the largest possible contribution to all, that will make for all the people, a richer and fuller life. The Negro seeks to develop himself to the fullest extent. **not for his sake alone,** but that he may make the largest cultural and spiritual contribution to our American life. I am convinced the majority of whites and blacks, able to think clearly, scientifically and constructively, have made up their minds to do all they can by working **with** each other to the end that all may have a more abundant life.

We can not allow any one to array us in any radical movement against another group, as such, nor can we permit ourselves to be made a part of any scheme to "perpetuate the war between those above and below the Mason Dixon Line."

The Negro is a part of the South and he **must** find a way to better his position by discipline and sacrifice in the South **never relenting** in his effort to march **forward.** God stands where he would faint, because of the Negro's **heavy** load and **lonesome** road.

We are making progress here in the South and we are going to go on making progress. We can not afford to allow our well meaning friends in other sections to make it appear that we are desirous of being "crammed down the throats of Southern Caucasians." The South can not be forced to give the Negro even simple justice and a square deal. The best minds of the South are trying to **evolutionize** the thinking and attitude of those who oppose the Negro **simply** because he is a Negro, to the point where it will be, the general policy of the South, to give the Negro the greatest possible opportunity to develop to the fullest extent for the sole purpose of making the largest possible contribution.

The Negro must do **everything** he can to be as helpful as he can wherever he finds himself. Let the white man do likewise. This means the Negro must come to the place

where he is willing to pay for what he wants, and where the black or white man in power and position will realize that **just as surely as** there can be **no** East **without** a West, **no** North **without** a South, there can be no **up** without a **down,** and the **greatest** among us, live to learn that if there is an **unforgivable** sin, it is the sin of **failing** to **lift** as we **climb.**

Any of us who finds himself unable to do this, needs only to "Lift our eyes unto the hills of God, from whence cometh our help, to do the **impossible** for **only** the things we call **impossible** are **really** worth doing."

The Negro in the South is **not** a **problem**—he is an **opportunity** for development of that which is our **greatest undeveloped natural resource.** It is a human resource, of course, but, if in the development of our mines, mills, farms and general economic structure, we fail to give PRIMACY to the human and spiritual, rather than to **material** values of life, fate is **surely** going to say to us, or, our posterity, "Because you have **not** made good of

being watched closely by students of the problem of the races, but we can not forget that whites near the Allegheny Mountains long ago voluntarily tried that, the result being disentgration and slumping far behind their fellow Caucasians, another proof that no group can best have to itself.

Another idea advanced from time to time, is that of amalgamation, an idea which has no sincere supporters and is used usually by unscrupulous persons for selfish reasons, who want to draw the attention of sincere self respecting blacks whites from their united efforts to enable all groups to develop to their full capacities in order that each may make the fullest contribution to the American social order,

The theory fraught with the most danger, is that of solving the problem by expulsion, with the possible advent on the American scene of a Hitler. There is grave danger ahead along that line, should things develop to this point; herein the Negro might suffer the same fate of other persecuted minority groups in other parts of the world,—the Jew in Germany, for instance. This policy would, weaken the defensive

this opportunity, I have given you, I am going to **take away** from you, **even** the things you **do not have!"**

To this, I bring the **call of the challenge** that faces us all, and calls for the best in all of us, **wherever** we are; "Give me **men** to match **my mountains, men** to match my **plains, men** with **empires** in their **brains** and new eras in their **purposes,** based upon the **golden rule."**

7-12-40

OPINION

Our Time Is Coming

Uncle Sam is making a secret investigation of five hundred European-born aliens discovered working on new defense fortifications to protect the Panama Canal.

He discovered that 20 per cent of the workers are Germans, some of whom have acquired Panamanian citizenship, so they can not be deported.

Colored Americans who have applied for work on this $60,000,000 project have been refused.

Similar fate is meeting colored applicants for work in Southern industrial plants like Glenn L. Martin's airplane factory at Baltimore.

Afro American

At first glance, it would seem that some industrialists prefer to take a chance with our enemy aliens in their factories rather than permit colored workers to qualify.

7-13-40

In these instances, our business is to insist upon our right to work and to prepare ourselves to take skilled jobs, so that when machines and factories are sabotaged and work is blocked, as it surely will be by the Fifth Columnists in our midst, we shall be ready, as loyal Americans, to take over.

Baltimore, Md.

Make no mistake about it, the time is coming when America will be glad to utilize the loyalty and cooperation of qualified colored workers. Those who can, should apply, without delay, to the government industrial schools being opened this summer.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Prejudice Stops Patriotism From Preparing Defense

Call
6/1/40
Kansas City, Mo

Gazing across the Atlantic at the hell which Europe is today America can say "There save for the grace of God, am I." Then being forewarned it should set about getting forearmed.

The first line of national defense is the patriotism of the people. An incident which came to light here in Kansas City proves how sadly it needs attention. White students in training for the manufacture of airplanes, though the nation's present capacity of 340 planes a month must be raised to 4,000, have an agreement not to work with Negroes. In other words for selfish advantage, or to express their prejudice, they are willing to risk the country's safety by delaying its preparedness. They could do the enemy no greater service! Shortage of labor will obstruct the expansion of manufacturing necessary for the nation to arm itself. Whether it comes from the need of fighting men or is made artificially as in this case, shortage means disaster.

Monument in Boston Commons to the memory of Crispus Attucks, Negro, who shed the first blood to make this a nation; and the three others next to die in the American Revolution.

The Urban League investigator who found out the reason why this aviation school advertised for "white" students only, tells also of the restrictions upon Negroes in the army and navy. Yet these two arms of the national defense are in charge of men who have taken oath to uphold the Constitution and they are high officials in a country which talks about going to the aid of the Allies in order to save democracy! What hypocrisy!

If this country were now at war, preventing anybody from helping with the defense would be a treasonable act. Weakening the high loyalty of Negroes would be the blackest treachery. But both these blows at the national defense are not seen for what they are now because it is customary in the United States to hobble the Negro. Private interest and official prejudice both harm him with impunity.

The American people cannot fight dictatorships whole-heartedly until they take warning from Germany and see race prejudice for the poison that it is. In the long run the one most hurt by it is not the humble victim, but the superior man who gets down in the gutter in order to keep another there. But there is no length of time for us to prepare. This situation must be corrected quickly or the United States, with the Negro not doing his share, will fight with one arm tied behind its back.

Look at the Germany of today and compare its slavering bloodthirstiness with the Germany of charm and of music and science! See the price one pays for hate! Power and profit are not worth it!

To save its soul, let the United States return to first principles. If that is an ideal out of reach because it has fed too long on the fleshpots, let it for the sake of the need it has, take steps now that will gear the 13 million Negroes into the national defense.

Race prejudice at a time of national peril is a shame to intelligence as well as to principle. England trembles on the verge of dissolution because it did not prepare. The United States will do well to remember that the best part of wisdom is to be wise in time.

The officials who have let old evils run need only look down into their own hearts to see how the hand and the heart of Negroes which can mean so much in this crisis will be strengthened by fair treatment.

First of all let the government put Negroes on an absolute equality in all branches of the national defense. Let it increase the number enlisted to their proportion of the whole.

Second let the government actively encourage the formation of national guard units of Negroes within the states.

Third, since the government is going to be the chief customer of many producers, let it make known to them that one requisite is the employment of workers without discrimination on account of color.

Since common sense did not, let necessity bring about this reform now. Race prejudice is the most destructive monster that was ever spawned from the depths of perdition. We have toyed with it. It has been an experiment that did not pay. Let's put it down completely. Then spiritually cleansed, with a united people who will do and die for their country, we are ready for the aggressor nations, when they attack.

Draft to Fan Race Hatred, Says Winston

Daily Worker
8-14-40

Negro Youth Leader Warns of Greater Discrimination

New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Henry Winston, young Negro Youth leader, who arrived in Chicago on the first eg of a nationwide tour last week, warned Chicago youth of the "grave dangers of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill," in a statement issued here.

Winston, who is to address a Youth Rally Against Conscription on the lawn at 4635 S. Parkway, Thursday, stated that the passage of the bill would bring a military dictatorship in America, "in essence no different than that of Hitler Germany."

"The bill will only increase the attacks on the Negro people. Today there is no compromise with democracy, either we will have democratic rights or military dictatorship. It should not be difficult for the youth of the State of Abraham Lincoln to make their choice," he said.

"The passage of this bill threatens the limited rights that the Negro people have won over the past 75 years, against tremendous odds. The fight for the right to vote, for anti-lynching legislation, for social legislation will be shelved."

"It is clear that in order to destroy the people's democratic rights," he emphasized, "the scourge of race prejudice will be fanned to an unheard of degree, and can only produce a new wave of lynchings, at a time when it becomes increasingly more difficult to pass the anti-lynching bill."

"The health, happiness and security of the American people require the defeat of this Fascist measure," he concluded.

Winston is the National Administrative Secretary of the Young Communist League under whose auspices the meeting is being held. He is scheduled to speak at 8 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 15.

The World Crisis And Our National Defense

ITALY'S declaration of war against the Allies and on the side of Nazi Germany brings sharply home a fuller realization of the tragically acute world crisis and the intensified threat to the peace and well-being of the New World.

America, under the proddings of a President all too aware of our insecurity because of unpreparedness to meet the potential challenges from both the east and the west, is now energetically taking steps to become invulnerable to attack and to aid the Allies through numerous channels short of war.

Perhaps its awakening to its own defensive shortcomings will give to this nation a sense of shame about its severely discriminatory policy proscribing the participation of colored Americans in its armed forces.

The black man, whose blood has been loyally shed in every war in which our country has engaged, is denied enlistment in the Air Corps and Marine Corps; in the medical, dental, and nursing units; and in the Navy and Coast Guard.

The latter within the past few weeks has bestirred itself in seeking colored enlistments and the Navy in recent years has permitted increasing colored enlistments, but chiefly, or solely as messmen.

The color basis so sharply defined in the Navy has shut tight to colored Americans enrollment in the Naval Academy, and permitted only one to graduate from the Military Academy in a great many years.

The number of colored males in the United States between 20 and 45 years of age, from available figures, is 2,340,758. The number now in the military services is only 4,451. In the regular army there are only five commissioned officers and 11 warrant officers. The number in the navy, chiefly stewards and messmen, is unknown—but it is not great.

In line with justified recognition of our group as a most loyal segment of the population, and the new mechanized warfare, is Governor Lehman's request of the War Department that the 369th Infantry, (the old Fighting Fifteenth, National Guard) be converted into an anti-craft unit of the National Guard.

After much agitation, five Negro institutions last year secured units of the pilot training courses of the CAA. They were: Hampton, Tuskegee, Howard, A. and T., and West Virginia State. In Chicago there is a non-collegiate CAA school for colored and one of the Army-sponsored training units. More opportunity in this field of preparedness is vital.

A survey is about to be undertaken by a citizens committee formed to secure greater integration of the Negro into our military services, to determine the labor and facilities available among the colored group for use in the defense progam.

Senator Minton of Indiana has agreed to offer two amendments to the defense bill before Congress, to make illegal discrimination in enlistments and in promotions of officers or enlisted men already in the services.

All of which is right and proper. Only a united nation, giving to all the same chance to defend it, can be truly secure.

Journal and Guide
6-15-40
Norfolk, Va.

WHITE "SUPERIORITY"

Perusal of the newspapers these days reveals that white people are not quite as smart as some Negroes credit them with being.

Take the matter of military preparedness, for example.

Hysterical cries are coming from all directions about the inability of the United States to defend itself in case of war.

It is contended that we have insuffcient planes, artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, rifles, uniforms and trained pilots.

And yet the army appropriations for the ten years from 1930 to 1940 totaled $4,419,000,000.

It seems to us that by this time, and after spending this much money, the United States ought to have plenty of everything needed to defend itself from any and all directions.

But just the other day one of the generals declared that most of our planes were practically obsolete, and another declared that we only had enough anti-aircraft guns to defend Manhattan Island for eight minutes!

Last week Senator Clark of Missouri charged on the floor of the U. S. Senate that the U. S. Navy has destroyers that are top-heavy and cruisers "whose steering bases shatter every time they try to use them and the 10,000-ton cruisers . . are more or less useless because of vibration."

Since Negroes are judged by the mistakes of a few individuals, are we not justified in judging white mentality by these serious and costly mistakes, by this almost criminal unpreparedness?

In Europe, where the Allied armies are frantically endeavoring to escape capture and destruction, generals and government officials, who of course consider themselves superior to mere Negroes, are confessing that they are "surprised" by German tactics; that they didn't know the Nazis had this and didn't suspect that they had that; that they had no suspicion that the Germans were going to do what they did where and when they did it.

In other words, these men entrusted with the defense of the world's greatest empires and with unlimited funds at their disposal with which to do it, are confessing that they did not have sufficient intelligence to do their jobs well and were caught napping.

Intelligence is gauged by the ability of an organism to survive in a changing environment.

The Negro has survived under most adverse circumstances, but unless the white people reveal more intelligent self-interest than they have been displaying, there are going to be a lot of painful changes made on the map of the earth.

Courier 6-1-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL
OCT 11 1940

A White Man Speaks

'KEEP OUT OF THE GUTTER"

By Dr. Charles Stelzle

The percentage of Negroes of the total population in the United States today about equals the percentage of the foreign-born. The progress made by both groups is a credit to them, but by far the greatest honor should go to the Negro race, because of the tremendous handicaps which have been placed upon Negroes from every standpoint.

In the first place, foreigners came to this country as a matter of choice, and they have been given every encouragement to succeed, scarcely any door being closed to them. They were accepted upon an equality with native Americans in practically every particular and given an equal chance. About the only limitation placed upon them was that no foreign-born citizen may become President of the United States.

On the other hand, Negroes were originally brought to this country against their will, and subjected to the degrading conditions of slavery, and for a couple of centuries we systematically and deliberately expunged from them the qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy by depriving them of nearly every privilege granted to the white man.

We compelled the Negro to live in the worst physical sections of our cities and towns, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage facilities; we drove the worst forms of immorality and depravity into the Negro quarters of the city; if a "Red Light" District was permitted, it was usually confined to the sections in which the Negro was compelled to live; and then we cursed the Negro because of his "moral weakness.' Until very recently his opportunities for securing an education were very limited. In times of depression the Negro was the first man to lose his job, and the last man to be re-employed. Even to survive under such conditions required character and ability with which the Negro is rarely credited.

Isn't it about time that we gave him a fair chance? Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this question. And don't lets forget that "you can't keep a man in the gutter without getting into the gutter with him." The future of the Negro lies as much with the white race as it does with the Negro race. Labor, in particular, must face this question. If the standard for Negroes is kept at a low level, the progress of white workers will be proportionately halted. As a matter of self-defense—if for no other consideration—we must be loyal to the high principle which Organized Labor has set for itself, namely, "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

Globe and Independent
Nashville,
Tenn.
OCT 1 1940

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Justice Was 'A Mulatto Woman'

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa

So Government Bows to Southern Intolerance and Has Mural in South Carolina Courtroom Covered After Judge Resents Central Figure.

SEP 21 1940

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 19—(ANP)—Every southern town has at least one Negro story teller who has a fund of tales to illustrate the color phobia of his white folk. These tales usually start with the one about the "ole major" who insisted that the colored folks on his place doff their hats to all his stock if the horse or cow happen to be white in color. When his hearers express disbelief at his tale he will usually end with one about the "ole miss" who reprimanded him severely for bringing brown eggs to the big house.

A mural, finished some years ago, painted by Stephen Hirsch, of Bennington, Vermont, is located directly behind the judges who preside at federal court here. The picture depicts Justice, the Protector and Avenger. Painted in bright colors, it is a splendid work of art and is purely allegorical and the figures represent no particular racial group. But Artist Hirsch, was a little free with his colors and the late Federal Judge Frank K. Meyers resented the mural since as he said the central figure, "Justice" was a mulatto woman.

The late judge refused to open court until the mural was covered, referring to it as a "monstrosity not in keeping with the surroundings." This temporary covering has been in place for several years.

Last week the authorities in Washington bowed again to southern intolerance. Edward B. Roman, assistant chief of the fine art division of the United States Treasury department, has had the procurement division install a beautiful velvet curtain over the objectional painting.

The story of the white cows and the brown eggs is no doubt pure fiction. Truth is still stranger than fiction.

Negro Marshall Named For Holy Name Parade

SEP 21 1940

New York Age
New York, N.Y.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—For the first time in the history of New Jersey, a Negro will be grand marshal of the annual Holy Name Parade of Hudson County for the Jersey City section, to be held Sunday, October 13th.

At a meeting held Friday night of spiritual directors of parish Holy Name Societies, Robert J. Frazier of Christ the King, Colored Roman Catholic Church, 291 Forest street, was chosen to lead the parade. Rev. Thomas F. O'Donnell, spiritual director of the County Holy Name federation presided at the meeting.

New Yorkers Hear Miss. Race-Baiter

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Senator Theodore Bilbo, the race-baiting Mississippi solon who introduced a bill in congress calling for the "return" of Colored Americans to Africa, was a speaker Thursday night when the Affiliated Young Democrats opened their city-wide campaign for President Roosevelt.

OCT 5 1940

Numerous colored persons were present in the audience of 1,000 at the Picadilly Hotel. One of the features of the meeting was the appointment of Arnold P. Johnson as special chairman of the campaign.

Communist, Facing Jail, Offers Negro Child Blood

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

One of 43 Indicted for Circulating Nominating Petitions in Allegheny County Awaits Call While in Courtroom

OCT 1 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—Nalbro Frazier, one of the 43 indicted in the Communist nominating petition cases here, spent the day before the opening of the trial awaiting a call to act as blood donor for a Negro worker's child.

Frazier, who comes of an old Pennsylvania family which first settled in this country in 1760 and whose father was a leading Philadelphia surgeon, had his blood typed today and stands ready to give a transfusion for the child who is seriously ill should his blood prove to be of the exact type needed.

He will be called from the courtroom today if necessary.

At the time that Frazier voluntarily appeared at the District Attorney's office after the indictments had been handed down by the Grand Jury in Allegheny County, he told newspaper men that he had joined the Communist Party because he was convinced that the Party's program for America today was the only way to keep the traditions of America alive and meaningful and the only program which would realize in a modern way the desires and hopes of his revolutionary forebears.

Negro Economic Leadership

Savannah Journal

The greatest teacher and leader of all times said "man cannot live by bread alone." We live in a hustling age which does not take time to deny that philosophy but which by precept and example teaches that bread is of great if not paramount importance if we are to live at all. All our leadeship therefore has been put to the economic test. We think of a preacher of the "gospel" even as successful if he collects large amounts of money at his church, has a fine financial organization and maintains an excellent "credit rating." A physician whose real business is to heal the sick and whose success should be measured by the health of his community is in our day measured by the expensiveness of the car he drives and the type of home he owns. The school teacher and the college professor are judged by their material success rather than by what they have been able to achieve in the way of passing on the torch of knowledge or inspiring the everlasting souls of youth.

OCT 6 1940

Savannah, Georgia

All the above is mostly wrong. We do need economic leadership. We should look to our business men and be able to find it. Too often our business men are not shining examples of success in the economic field. Perhaps one reason for this is that quite a few of our business men have missed their calling. Economic leadership for the Negro, "a poor race in a rich country" as Doctor D. E. B. DuBoise once described us, requires a high order of intelligence and very thorough training in business technique and above all business integrity or character

"THE NEGRO NOT ONE OF US"

OCT 4 1940

THE American white man grabbed the United States of America, from the Indians at the point of the gun, without compensation. After freeing themselves from the tyranny of the British yoke, taxation without representation; they declared themselves an independent, free and sovereign republic; composed of white people only. Slavery was established in the Colonies by law, composed of Negroes imported from Africa. The Negroes, (slaves) not being "one of us," was sold into slavery from auction blocks, by Dutch traders and other inhuman brutes, to the whites to stock their farms and plantations with. The Negroes remained in this state of cruel bondage, for three hundred years more or less; without the right to serve God according to the dictates of their conscience, "Not being one of us." The Negro was not then considered "one of us," and is not so considered today by the white man.

After the Civil War the Negro was made, "one of us" by Constitutional Amendment and Statutory Law, and legally we are "Now one of us," but the white man does not so consider us, by his utter disregard of the law and the Constitution of his country which he made himself. He has made the Negro to definitely understand, that the U.S.A. is strictly a white man's country, and that the Negro is "not one of us." Many of the Negroes so believe, that he is an alien, and not a citizen of the U.S.A., entitled to the protection and the enjoyment of his rights and privileges as set out in the Constitution of his country. We need no clearer proof of this fact, than Negroes going to the registration precinct, seeking to register as aliens, instead of as American citizens, entitled to bear arms in favor of their country. It is not ignorance on the part of the Negro, but the knowledge of the fact of the white man's attitude toward the Negro, which has successfully repealed his Constitutional Rights and Privileges, without due process of law.

Globe and
Independent

The following letter from a white man with a conscience and soul in his body, appearing in the columns of the Birmingham News is proof positive of the Negroes fear of the white man's persecution if he attempts to exercise his Constitutional rights.

NEGROES AS CITIZENS

To the Editor The News:

The papers lately have been full of bright little stories telling of Negroes, who have gone to their post offices and attempted to register as "aliens." Amusing as these stories are, underneath they should carry with them a sobering thought, since they show that many of our Negro neighbors do indeed feel that they are aliens in our Democracy and not co-sharers in a great experiment to see if democracy can be made to work.

Beyond their humor, there is an implication that we should all consider. Should it not be a matter of concern that we in our way of life have succeeded so poorly in persuading our colored friends that they are one with us in the attempt to produce a working democracy? Should we not examine our conscience to see what part of this failure is ours—in what way we may have contributed in making this great group of our citizens feel that they are aliens. These little stories have made good reading in news columns, but to me they are also worthy of attention in the editorial columns as well.

The great contribution of our Negro citizen to democracy is his impressive humility, which I wish were more contagious. If we could catch a little of this humility I should feel easier in my own mind about the enduring qualities of American democracy, for the presence of the Negro among us and how we treat him is one of its basic tests. How we pass this test may be of great importance in the long run.

—T. W. LOGAN, *Jemison, Alabama.*

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World.

Nashville
Tennessee

This letter states the Negroes case in a nut shell with positive proof to convict the white man, of the fact that he does not regard the Negro as "one of us," or an American citizen. There is nothing in the life of white America, to prove that the white man considers the Negro an American citizen equal to himself either in religion, economics or politics. The Negro is segregated and separated from all other races, kiths and nationalities; socially ostracized, as if he was a diseased animal that had to be separated from all other people, in the interest of the public health.

There is nothing in the administration of the public good, in either church, state or society, to make the Negro love his country like a white man loves his country. In church he is segregated; in politics denied equal suffrage; jim-crowed in every place of public service; name separated on voting lists and tax records; denied the right to sit on jury; socially and commercially ostracized; not paid equal wages for equal service; not permitted to enlist in the services of his country in the time of peace; lynched and crucified on trees of race prejudice by white men, without effort of the law to protect them in the enjoyment of Life, Liberty and property. In making application for civil and military service, there are separate columns for Negroes, so as to separate them from white folks or foreigners. Even on relief rolls, the amount of relief given is not measured by the needs of the needy but by the color of the skin. So tell the Negro what is in the policy of the white man dealing with him in a public way to make him feel like he is one of us, or to love his country like a white man loves his. The white man loves his country because of what it does for him in protection and opportunity it affords him to make a living. But if the Negro loves his country he must do it for the things it neglects to do for him as compared with what it does for white people; and because of the rights, protection and opportunity it denies him. No boy can or will love his father, who fails and neglects to protect him in the time of need, and it is inconsistent with commonsense, to expect a Negro to have the same feeling for the U.S.A. that a white man has in the face of such gross discrimination and denial of human rights.

OCT 4 1940

Some Negroes say, these charges hold against the South but not against the North. This argument may have held good once upon a time, but not now. Both sections stand equally guilty as alleged in this editorial. The man who stands idly by, and sees the crime of murder committed, and conceals the crime by silence, is equally as guilty as the party who struck the fatal blow. The North stands idly by and sees every crime committed in the South by white men against the Negro, and offers no remedy to stop mob violence, and by its silence becomes as guilty as those who stood by and witnessed the death of the first Christian martyr, the stoning of the Apostle Stephen to death. There can be no plea in abatement for the North. Both sections hang together in shame and disgrace, because the man who watches for another while he commits crime, is equally guilty with the principal.

President Roosevelt knew full well, a few days ago, when he was preaching in Philadelphia about free voting in Germany, that thirteen states of his own country denied ten million of American citizens the right of free voting, because of race and color, and that he depended on the votes of these states for his election, and that he could not be elected without the votes of the states that suppress the free voting he was talking about. The South is solidly democratic because it does not permit the free voting the president was talking about; and the President is the greatest beneficiary of the results of the suppressed vote that he was arguing against. The President has been receiving a majority of the votes cast but not a majority of the votes entitled to be cast, and would be cast if the Negroes were permitted the privilege of free voting in the South.

—Union-Review

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OCT 4 1940

Some Negroes say, these charges hold against the South but not against the North. This argument may have held good once upon a time, but not now. Both sections stand equally guilty as alleged in this editorial. The man who stands idly by, and sees the crime of murder committed, and conceals the crime by silence, is equally as guilty as the party who struck the fatal blow. The North stands idly by and sees every crime committed in the South by white men against the Negro, and offers no remedy to stop mob violence, and by its silence becomes as guilty as those who stood by and witnessed the death of the first Christian martyr, the stoning of the Apostle Stephen to death. There can be no plea in abatement for the North. Both sections hang together in shame and disgrace, because the man who watches for another while he commits crime, is equally guilty with the principal.

President Roosevelt knew full well, a few days ago, when he was preaching in Philadelphia about free voting in Germany, that thirteen states of his own country denied ten million of American citizens the right of free voting, because of race and color, and that he depended on the votes of these states for his election, and that he could not be elected without the votes of the states that suppress the free voting he was talking about. The South is solidly democratic because it does not permit the free voting the president was talking about; and the President is the greatest beneficiary of the results of the suppressed vote that he was arguing against: The President has been receiving a majority of the votes cast but not a majority of the votes entitled to be cast, and would be cast if the Negroes were permitted the privilege of free voting in the South.

—Union-Review

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

OPINION

Coloring the Western Hemisphere

In North and South America Only the United States, Canada, Argentina and Uruguay Are White, the Remaining Twenty Countries are Colored.

Dr. Charles Houston points out this week that Uncle Sam, in contracting to apply the Monroe Doctrine to this hemisphere, undertakes to defend 146 million people, most of whom are colored.

The Houston figures are taken from a report published by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1925, from a survey made by Robert F. Foerster, professor of economics at Princeton University. Its subject was "The Racial Problems Involved in Immigration from Latin America and the West Indies to the United States."

Afro American
Baltimore 9-7-40

Foerster found Argentina, Canada and Uruguay to be predominately white, but all the other countries of this hemisphere to be inhabited by "colored races" or "crosses between colored and white stocks."

Where South and Central Americans designate their citizens as white, the Princeton professor says they mean "mixed stocks (Indian, black), in which one of the two elements present is not white."

Canada has ten million people, about as many as Pennsylvania; Argentina has twelve millions, about as many as New York State. Uruguay has as many people (two million) as the City of Philadelphia.

Excluding the United States and these "white" countries, then, the remaining twenty countries, including Mexico, Brazil, the West Indies, Panama, etc., are nine-tenths colored and one-tenth white.

Dr. Houston uses these figures to point out that in the entire Western hemisphere, colored people are not the minority group they constitute in the United States.

Our people, he says, "should know that they are moving out of their minority position, because this will aid them to overcome any feeling of despair at their present weaknesses."

This is true. Colored people in this hemisphere now equal in numbers the whites in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Uruguay. Since immigration from Europe has ceased, the little country of Mexico increases its population as fast as the great country of Canada. And Brazil's forty-seven million reproduce themselves as fast as the 120 millions of the United States.

Numbers, however, are not all important at present. They are significant. They show, as Dr. Houston reminds us, that we will be soon, if not now, the majority group in this hemisphere.

South America hasn't been willing to co-operate with the United States because of our country's racial superiority theories. But South America must co-operate until it can develop its industries and factories so that it will not need to buy machines, steel and tools from us.

When that time comes, colored people of the western world will not only be more numerous, but also more powerful.

A Curator Speaks

SEP 22 1940

IN OUR last week's issue we published the speech delivered on our special W-H-I-P broadcasting program by L. D. Reddick, Ph. D., and curator of the Schomberg Collection of the New York Public Library. Dr. Reddick, who is one of the best informed men of the country on Negro history and who is in charge of the largest collection of books and materials by and about Negroes in the world, called attention to the fact that the Negro is the test of democracy in the United States.

Chicago Bee

"In one way or the other he (the Negro) has stood in every historic period, as a test of the sincerity, the real reality of the preachments of democracy," the curator said.

When the "all men are created equal" clause of the American Declaration of Independence was written the treatment of the Negro and his status were placed in issue to test its veracity, its seriousness and its sincerity.

In the Revolutionary, Civil and World wars the Negro, likewise, constituted the test tube by which the causes for which the wars were fought were evaluated.

Chicago

If the Negro in the past has been the test of democracy the future will witness the greatest test ever given democracy in this country by the nation's largest minority. The treatment of the darker races in other parts of the world will certainly have its influence in this country unless the democratic processes will be strictly adhered to.

Ill.

In the army and navy and air corps of our government the Negro will test the laws that have been made for the treatment to be accorded all applicants. When the navy relegates Negro sailors to menial tasks, when the army segregates Negro soldiers and when the army air corps continues to refuse to admit Negro flyers, we know that democracy is a word and ends with the lip service by which it is expressed.

PAINTING WITH "COLORED BLOOD" KEPT COVERED

Afro American

SEP 21 1940

AIKEN, S. C. (ANP)—Every Southern town has at least one story-teller, who has a fund of tales to illustrate the color phobia of white folk.

Baltimore
Md.

These tales usually begin with the one about the "ole major" who insisted that the colored folks on his place doff their hats to all his stock if the horse or cow happened to be white in color.

A mural, finished some years ago, painted by Stephen Hirsch, of Bennington, Vermont, located directly behind the judges who preside at Federal court here. The picture depicts justice, the protector, and avenger.

Painted in bright colors, it is a splendid work of art and is purely allegorical and the figures represent no particular racial group. But Artist Hirsch was a little free with his colors and the late Federal Judge Frank K. Meyers resented the mural since as he said the central figure, "justice," was a mulatto woman.

The late judge refused to open court until the mural was covered, referring to it as a "monstrosity not in keeping with the surroundings." This temporary covering has been in place for several years.

Last week, the authorities in Washington bowed again to Southern intolerance. Edward B. Roman, assistant chief of the fine art division of the United States Treasury Department, has had the procurement division install a beautiful velvet curtain over the objectional painting.

harge Jews, Negroes Are rred From Air Course

Report Handed Governor After Long Inquiry

SEP 19 1940

Daily World
Atlanta Ga

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(SNS)—Moving with the utmost caution in the final stages of its almost six months of extensive inquiry conducted into the huge program of the National Defense Program, in order to determine how far the forces of prejudice have sabotaged its patriotic ends by fomenting the seeds of race, color and religious rivalry, the Eastside Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Labor and Industry, this week laid at the desk of Governor Culbert Olson evidence of its findings calculated to bring about startling and significant results.

The Labor and Industry committee headed by Lieut (Retired U. S. A.) Journee W. White, has labored, long and efficiently in uncovering evidence of a collusive nature, that Negroes, Jews, Mexicans and Portugese citizens of this country are being systematically barred from the fruits of certain phases of the national and state educational program, in order to prevent their being employed in the aircraft and other gigantic defense work programs.

This is being done, it was pointed out, in defiance of existing Federal and State statues forbidding such discrimination.

RIVALS FICTION

Hardly any detective work in real life or fiction rivals the dramatic probe into the fabric woven in conniving secrecy to gradually exclude certain minority groups Americans from the full enjoyment of their citizenship.

The Committee, charged in its conversations with NYA officials, that conclusions reached in their inquiry would fortell the status of citizenship of the people's involved under the bias contract entered into between its body and the State Relief Association for the ends sought by the Cooperative Aircraft Corporations.

At the start the committee dealt mainly with the aircraft industry in order to curb the employment bias. Douglas Aircraft Co., one of the largest on the Pacific coast, the first contacted, promised to meet with the Chamber group, but has since failed to meet the body. Later, they hired a Mr. Dunning. Negro graduate of M. I. T. and Stanford University, as an aviation expert.

AGAINST A BRICK WALL

After meeting with the heads of the North American Aircraft Co. the Committee learned that it was up against a 'brick wall,' as far as "crashing the employment gates" was concerned. The industry merely passed the 'buck,' laying the blame to a lack of technical preparedness on the part of Negro workers, and insinuating that white labor was reluctant to work with black labor.

A conference check with CIO officials, brought from that direction a scathing denial, that race prejudice existed, or would be continuanced by organized labor.

Almost at sea, as to where next to turn, the vigilant preseverance of the committee, was rewarded by the 'finding' of a mere slip of paper. This slip of paper was to prove to be "the key" to the probable solution to the entire problem and may pave the way toward wiping out every vestige of race and religious prejudice into blighting the nation.

NEGROES BARRED

The "slip of paper," an inter office communication in the offices of the SRA was pursuant a contract between the SRA and the NYA to provide youths for trainees in the aircraft industry, Quote.

"Please refer to memo under date of July 3, 1940 and memo dated July 18, 1940 concerning NYA Aircraft program. From attached list select any of your boys who would qualify. The qualifications are: unmarried, white youths between the ages of 18 and 24; American born, preferrably of second generation in good health; they would have to have social security card and birth certificate. Please send cards immediately to any of my boys who would qualify to my office. Robert S. Kennedy is hard to please. Please send cards immediately."

This damaging evidence that non white youths were being barred from certain aspects of the education under the guidance of the National Youth Administration setup, with the connivance and assistance of the State Relief Administration providing funds out of the public coffers is what caused the committee to considerably alter the course of its investigation and study this new educational program angle.

The resulting findings have since been placed at the seat of the governor, and copies sent to both houses of the State legislative body requesting a thorough investigation.

NEGROES INTERFERE

The chamber committee found difficulty in presenting its case before the NYA heads because of the infrequent cross questioning indulged in by Negro members of the NYA group. However, they did succeed in presenting the facts sufficiently to the NYA heads to have them draft a letter to the SRA calling for a recission of the contract in question.

The interview with facts entirely presented by the chamber investigative body, brought forth the facts that the contract entered into by the NYA with the SRA granted $20,000 to NYA for the purpose of furthering educational program for youths desiring technical knowlege and training in aviation, providing however, no Jews, Portugese, Mexicans or Negro youths be benefited therefrom.

These facts were admitted by NYA Administrator Burns, Robert Clough E. A. Stoy, Ben O'Brien, all NYA officials; Mrs. Marie Deal, chief Bureau of Certification SRA and William Mahu, district representative, L. A. County NYA and Sutton of the NRA who cleared this matter for the aircraft industries.

These admitted facts along with the information that the restrictions were requested by Ben Banard in charge of the Technical School, Percy Davis Superintendent of all Santa Monica schools, Mr Stone, from North America Co. Tom Reed, from Douglas Co., Sven Pederson, from Lockhead Co., and Vultee's representative unknown were passed along to Governor Olosn, the State legislative body and other interested citizens groups.

Additional information sent the Governor calling for a State Probe pointed out that the acts complained against constituted an overt act in the instance of an abuse of the rights and privileges of American monies and a conspiracy to chest and defraud citizens of their constitutional rights.

A demand was made for a correction of the evil, and that all American youths in the State irrespective of race, color or creed be given the same educational advantages in the program, or ask that the contract and the $20,000 given the NYA be rescinded.

THE NEGRO HAS NO CONDITIONS IN AMERICA HE HIMSELF CANNOT DISMOUNT

OCT 11 1940

Globe and Independent
Nashville Tenn

In thinking and praying over the many vexatious and difficult problems confronting the Negro in America, this immortal song comes to our mind:

Come ye disconsolate, wher-e'er ye
languish;
Come to the mercy seat, fervently
kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts,
here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that heaven
cannot heal.

Years ago, white Pattie sang this song on a Sunday afternoon, to the convicts confined in the coal mines at Pratt City, Alabama; and brought many of those unfortunate souls to tears. These reminiscences prompted us to believe and express our faith in the Negroes' possibility, to the extent, that the American Negro has no problem, religious, social, economic(or political that he himself cannot overcome; if he will adjust his efforts properly and determinedly, under God to their removal.

Earthly problems are man made and can be overcome or solved by man. Every trouble or difficulty confronting the American Negro, were plotted and planned by the American white man to impede his progress; and can be removed by the black man if he will use the same amount of genius and resolve, to break down the wall of prejudice and intolerance the white man used to build up the wall, the wall will soon fall down. But we must have the same spirit of the Holy Ghost in our hearts that white Pattie had in her heart when she sang: "Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure." All we will have to do, to win the victory will be to place our personal selves in the attitude that the poet placed the earth, and the echo will resound, the American Negro has no misery, financial, physical, mental or moral that he himself cannot heal, if he will trust in the Saviour. Faith in God itself is not going to win this fight against the wall of sins, the white man's sense of intolerance, he has cultivated against us, and we must not sit idly by and look for charity or anybody else to fight our battles. All we can expect of heaven, is divine guidance while we do the fighting personally, ourselves. In union there is strength We can win by all of us hanging together, or we will continue to lose by hanging separately.

When the disconsolate goes to God for help! don't ask Him to do our job for us. Ask Him to guide us in the best way to do the work, necessary to be done to win our fight in accordance with His will. If the white man has succeeded in impeding the progress of Christian civilization, by persecuting and oppressing his fellowman against the will of God; it ought to be possible for the Negro to reach the top in compliance with His will and His divine purnoses. Personal efforts organized into collective effort, determined to overcome all the difficulties placed in the pathway of the American Negro, by the white man's sins; can only be removed by the personal and collective efforts of a united race under God. He can reach the goal and make his way to the top in spite of the white man's wall of race prejudice and intolerance.

The man or race that would be free, must strike the first blow for liberty. If a man is not willing to strike the first Blow for his own emancipation from slavery of every kind, he does not deserve to be free, and he ought to be left to perish in personal misery and cowardice. His failure to act in self-defense marks him, as an inferior being. Furthermore, he is an enemy to the common wealth of his race and must have been created by the Master, below the common level of a brute; and ought to have a tail like a monkey to separate him from men created in the image of God.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS HEARS WALTER WHITE DEMAND JOBS, END OF JIM-CROWISM

Call 7-19-40
Kansas City, Mo.
7-19-40

N.A.A.C.P. Group Describes Lynch-Drowning of Elbert Williams; Urges Support Of Anti-Lynching Bill

CHICAGO.—Charging "open and notorious discrimination" in the army and navy and citing the recent lynching at Brownsville, Tenn., Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, headed a committee of five which appeared before the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention at the Blackstone hotel here July 12 demanding a plank on the Negro in the platform of the Democratic party.

Mr. White, spokesman for the group, described in detail the lynching of Elbert Williams at Brownsville, Tenn., and painted a picture of the terror to which Negro citizens in that town have been subjected since a few of them, led by the N.A.A.C.P. branch, had indicated their intention to register and vote in the presidential election next November.

Fourth Lynchin

Secretary White said the Brownsville lynching was the fourth of 1940 and indicated the need for federal action against mobs. He pointed out that the lynching had occurred as a result of Negro Americans trying to exercise their right to vote and called upon the Democratic party for immediate passage at this session of Congress of the anti-lynching bill which already has passed the House and is now on the Senate calendar.

The N.A.A.C.P. committee also suggested a declaration by the Demcrats in the platform for the integration of Negroes in all branches of the armed services. It was pointed out that Negro citizens are being called upon to bear the burden of defense but are not permitted to enlist in the navy except as mess attendants and are barred from the air corps, the coast artillery, the engineering corps and other branches of the army except the infantry and the cavalry.

As Abolishment of Tax

The committee also asked for the abolishment of the poll tax and the lily-white primaries; abolition of the color line in employment; equitable distribution of federal funds to states to aid education, health, housing, relief, farm aid and other services; extension of Social Security to agricultural, domestic and casual labor; abolition of the color line in federal government posts and enforcement of civil right laws in all sections of the United States.

The N.A.A.C.P. committee appeared before the resolutions committee at the invitation of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman. Other members of the committee besides Mr. White included Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. Robert Ming, Washimgton, D. C.; and Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago.

The F.B.I. is making a probe of the Brownsville lynching.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 14, 1940

DEFENSE TRAININ FOR NEGRO ASKED

Georgia Leader Calls for Conference to Study Possibilities

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13 (AP).—The part of the Negro in national defense plans will be studied at a conference called today for Aug. 3 at the Log Cabin county life center near Sparta.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, chairman of the state central planning commission for Negroes of Georgia, called upon members and "interested friends" to assemble for the conference.

He said that "although there are 1,000,000 Negroes in Georgia today, there is not a single R. O. T. C. unit in any school or college for Negroes, nor has any provision been made for the establishment of training centers for Negroes in aeronautics in Georgia.

"Although Negroes have proved their loyalty in times of peace and war, no plans have been announced for training Negro youth or adults in industries, trade and technical work that must be carried on in providing for our national defense.

"The whole question of large and fuller technical educational opportunities for Negroes in Georgia and the south is of prime importance today."

Benefits To Race Cited

Daily World
7-17-40

Says "No Fifth Columnists Among Nation's Negroes"

Atlanta,

Staff Correspondence

CHICAGO, Ill.—(SNS)—Pledging that "loyal Negroes" would turn a deaf ear to those who would decry the benefit the race has derived from President Roosevelt's New Deal, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, (Dem. Ill.) in a ringing speech before the National Democratic Convention here Tuesday pledged that 'eight out of every ten Negro votes cast in November will be for the New Deal.'

Congressman Mitchell was the principal speaker at the Tuesday morning session of the convention which got underway here Monday. He was introduced by Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama, who pointed out that his had been the pleasure of knowing two Negro Congressmen while member of the House of Representatives and both were natives of Alabama.

Mr. Mitchell's stirring address was preceded by the opening prayer delivered by Bishop Reverdy R. Ransom of the African Methodist Church, who is a delegate from Ohio.

RECALL 1936 PRAYER

Bishop Ransom's prayer recalled the stir created in the 1936 convention at Philadelphia when Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, became irked when the Rev. Marshall A. Sheppard, Pennsylvania Negro legislator, was called upon to pray. "Cotton Ed" on that occasion impolitely stomped out of the convention hall as Dr. Sheppard prayed.

Congressman Mitchell's address was repeatedly interrupted by loud and prolonged applause from enthusiastic hearers.

Recalling the Negro's long record of service to America, the congressman pointed out that the first Negro settlers reached Jamestown in 1607.

"Since that time," the representative said, "Negroes, whites have joined hands to build this country into a great and wealthy nation that it is today. We take pride in the fact," he added, "that we grew up with the country and we are constrained to call this our country."

FOUGHT IN EVERY BATTLE

"The Negro," he asserted in a ringing voice, "has played his part whenever called upon. He has played his part in every battle in which America has figured from Bunker Hill to Flander's Field and we have yet to bow to a foreign foe."

A great ovation resounded thru the vast convention hall when the congressman after pointing out the necessity of the two races working "harmoniously together" to meet the crisis that now faces America, shouted, There are no fifth columnists among Negroes."

Reciting the benefits Negroes as a whole have derived from the Democratic administration during the past seven years, the speaker soundly rapped Negroes now in the employ of the Republican party as "paid propagandists who are spreading false stories in an effort to fool my people."

NEW DAY DAWNS

He declared that a new "day of hope" had dawned for the Negro under President Roosevelt administration. "Racial injustices and antagonisms are disappearing as never before," he declared, recalling how it was a congressman from Alabama who got to the floor in the House last week to point out that there had been no lynchings during the first six months of 1940.

(The NAACP takes exception to this claim released by Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, claiming that their records show four lynchings during this period.)

Negroes, Congressman Mitchell pointed out, have not only shared to a larger measure in appointments to higher positions in the federal government, but the present administration had done more toward the uplift of the common people of the race than had any previous administration in the history of the country.

AIDED BY WPA

Negroes, he revealed, have been received more than fifteen millions of dollars monthly through the WPA, 300,000 are employed on WPA projects, comprising 15 per cent. of all WPA workers.

More than eight millions have been expended by the WPA on the improvement of Negro colleges and high schools throughout the nation, exclusive of the $3,500,000 spent at Howard University in Washington.

Several millions have been expended to improve health facilities for Negroes resulting in the addition of 7,242 new hospital beds for the race and an extensive program in the field of recreation has been carried out.

The 30,000 Negroes in the CCC, he disclosed, have been sending home an average of $700,000 monthly or nine millions annually, while 78,000 young people have been greatly benefited by the National Youth Administration.

GIVEN BETTER HOMES

Slum clearance projects in practically every state where there is a large Negro population have done much to furnish Negro citizens more inviting living quarters, while under other agencies of the government hundreds of farms and city residences have been saved through long-term loans secured at low interest rates.

"Let us continue," Mr. Mitchell pleaded in conclusion," to give to the country the best that you have and the best will be returned to you."

Our Time Has Come

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

The Negro is grimly determined to make this national CRISIS give him release from handicaps. Other people who live in this country, even Bund members under oath to help the Nazis destroy democracy, find work that is denied to Negroes. Collective bargaining and other labor legislation protect other workers. But not the faithful blacks who equally carry the national burden of taxes and of defense, but do not equally share opportunity.

Even the refugees from Europe who find shelter here are taken into jobs which are forbidden to Negroes who are native to this soil. This gross discrimination reduces Negroes' earnings down to the point where they cannot buy education, housing and culture. Yet such is the domination of prejudice in America that the majority do not realize how cruel and unfair custom is.

It is the Negro who must awaken public opinion and get it onto a sound foundation. It totters to a fall professing one thing and practicing another. There will be representations made that "this is not the time" for our submerged minority to talk about rights. That is old stuff. Labor is not relenting one bit in its demands. Capital still wants profit. Why should not Negroes want a square deal and real citizenship? This is the time when the American people will hear us.

If in this period we let our opportunity be side tracked because someone says our affairs are minor, the bigger fools are we. Today opportunity knocks! Any Negro who is led off into thinking anything else is more important than his own future, assumes that democracy after all is unworkable! We who are the victims of an anti-democratic system have a duty to set our country on its right course. Self interest and public interest coincide. — The CALL.

The Negro And Americanism

Daily World

Last week the editor of a daily newspaper called The Dallas Express to ask if any information had come to his office on "fifth column" activities among Negroes. He mentioned that he had some information that two Negroes had been picked up for pro-Hitler agitation.

9-29-40

We most emphatically told him that we had not heard of such a thing and vigorously denied such activity on the part of Negroes. We felt certain then and feel so now, that there was nothing to the information he had.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is difficult for us to understand that any sound-thinking Negro would hope that America would ever be dominated by such a ruthless ruler as Hitler; or that the principles for which Hitler and his cohorts stand should ever poison America.

It is true that as a race we have a right to feel that we have been dealt with unfairly when we see on every hand that unnaturalized foreigners and enemies of America are allowed to come into the country and get positions which Negroes cannot hope to get. These foes of Americanism for the most part take the money which they earn and which the real Americans—the Negroes—ought to be earning, and send it back to their homeland or use it here in an attempt to destroy the government. While we are discriminated against, disfranchised and lynched, they reap the benefits of our labors.

But even those evils are not sufficient to cause Negroes to resort to "fifth column" activities. Ever since the day the first slaves were landed on American shores, Negroes have remained steadfast and loyal to the best interests of America. The race has never produced a Benedict Arnold or a traitor of any sort, and we must never produce one. Many a Negro life has been lost and much Negro blood has been spilt in order that America might be truly free; and it must be our intention to keep that same attitude.

If there are a few scattered Negroes who allow themselves to fall for the smooth words of some pro-Nazi agitator, we must work to right their thinking. We must not allow our spotless record to be tarnished by a few who can't, won't, or don't think.

We will fight against "fifth column" propaganda the same as other Americans and resent insinuations to the contrary. Likewise we will fight for our rights as citizens without quarreling.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEGRO

OCT 11 1940

AMERICA needs to learn that what the Negro desires most is Equality of Opportunity—Not ALMS! By "Equality of Opportunity" is meant the same chance to earn one's bread, beans, butter and bacon to use Bill Murray's phrase as is given other people. The Negro does not wish to receive a mere "hand out" at someone's back or front door. The Negro merely asks what he has earned, the opportunity to do a day's work and receive the pay on the same basis and scale as that paid any other person of any race for similar tasks or performances.

The Plaindealer

If loyalty is the price to be paid for such, the Negro has merited this reward by his answer to the call of Old Glory on a thousand battlefields. It ill-becomes the mouth which has been fed to do ill to the hand which has been, and still is, feeding it.

Kansas City, Kan.

If spending one's money with American business enterprises is to be an incentive to giving opportunity, where is there a race of people which is more deserving of an Opportunity than the American Negro? Even more: Where is there a people or race even as much deserving of being given an Opportunity as the American Negro? IS IT FAIR?

And, is it fair to expect the Negro to pay his debts when he is not given opportunity to earn something with which to pay them? Is it fair on the part of American Industry and Capitalists to let the Negro be the last one hired and the first one fired? Is it fair on America's part to summarily dismiss Negroes from jobs they have been holding for many years—these same Negroes, many of whom have been maimed for life on the battlefield in defense of the Stars and Stripes—and hand over these jobs once held by loyal Negroes to the very ones whom the Negro has battled against in defense of America and the Stars and Stripes? Even more: Is it fair to demand of the Negro first class fare and get second and third class service for the first class fare? Is it fair to deal out America's best—whether in opportunity or justice—to those who've proved their hostility and have done their worst to American government and institutions, and yet give ONLY THE WORST to those who have proved in every single instance their friendship and have done their best for the safety and perpetuity of the American government and American institutions? Is it fair to deny Negro children the right to an education—as is done in many states of the United States, while Uncle Sam looks on with indifference and unconcern—and, must we say, acquiesence? Is it fair to deny Negro citizens the rights and enjoyment of the privileges supposedly safeguarded and guaranteed by the Constitution—the same privileges which are enjoyed by the Arch Enemies of American institutions and government without molestation?

Is that government doing its duty which permits indignities, barbarities, injustices, humiliations, Jim Crowism, Segregation, Discrimination, Mob Violence and a thousand-fold other inhumane things to one-tenth of its citizens to be subjected to all sorts of? Is it fair? Let the Soul of America speak out, that is, if America has a Soul with a spark of Humanity left in it! Is it Fair?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

OCT 11 1940

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grimstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What Negro minister became noted as a painter and received high praise from the leading art critics, and had his painting "The Vanishing Washerwoman" exhibited by the Harmon Foundation in New York City?

Ans.—The Rev. William Arthur Cooper of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

Where is "The Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes" published?

Ans.—Charlotte, North Carolina by the Johnson C. Smith University.

Who was Harry Hoosier?

Ans.—Harry Hoosier was the servant of the Rev. Thomas Coke, ordained bishop of the American Society by John Wesley, 1784. Hoosier travelled throughout America and was a noted pioneer preacher. It is said that he was the first American Negro preacher of the Methodist Church in the United States.

What was Paul Laurence Dunbar's first book of poems?

Ans.—"Oak and Ivy," published in 1893.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Distorted Democracy

SEP 21 1940

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The widely-circulated *Birmingham News*, September 9, 1940, carried in its "Voice of the People" columns a letter which shows up the kind of democracy we have in these parts of America.

The letter is written by or carries the name of T. W. Logan of Jemison, Alabama, and concerns itself with the incident of a group of native-born, Southern-bred, Alabama-taught Negroes going down to the postoffice to register as "aliens." It is easy to believe that these citizens were following a line of reasoning growing out of the treatment they have been accorded in this so-styled democracy. Again, it seems to be a wholesome expression of a desire to obey the "law" and to be "loyal" to their country.

Such ideas as represented by these Colored people do not speak so nicely for our democracy. These citizens obviously have been misled about democracy by those professing to represent the true democracy supposed to be enjoyed by all citizens, regardless of race, color, creed or section.

The letter itself is a powerful denunciation of the conduct of government which doubtlessly prompted this feeling. Mr. Logan has done "democracy" a patriotic service by bringing to light this incident and is to be commended for his attitude towards the situation. It is to be hoped that his activity will lead to a substantial interest in doing something about this situation.

Here is the text of his letter as reported:

NEGROES AS CITIZENS

To the Editor The News:

The papers lately have been full of bright little stories telling of Negroes who have gone to their postoffices and attempted to register as "aliens." Amusing as these stories are, underneath they should carry with them a sobering thought, since they show that many of our Negro neighbors do indeed feel that they are aliens in our Democracy and not co-sharers in a great experiment to see if democracy can be made to work.

Beyond their humor, there is an implication that we should all consider. Should it not be a matter of concern that we in our way of life have succeeded so poorly in persuading our colored friends that they are one with us in the attempt to produce a working democracy? Should we not examine our conscience to see what part of this failure is ours—in what way we may have contributed in making this great group of our citizens feel that they are aliens. These little stories have made good reading in news columns, but to me they are also worthy of attention in the editorial columns as well.

The great contribution of our Negro citizen to democracy is his impressive humility, which I wish were more contagious If we could catch a little of this humility I should feel easier in my own mind about the enduring qualities of American democracy, for the presence of the Negro among us and how we treat him is one of its basic tests. How we pass this test may be of great importance in the long run.

—T. W. LOGAN, Jemison, Alabama

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 31, 1940

Noblesse Oblige

Noblesse oblige may be roughly interpreted as the obligation of the more fortunate toward those whom life, or fate, has not treated so kindly. There is an obligation in superiority, in greater good fortune. The man blessed with exceptional gifts, advantages or wealth is charged, by the Divine Providence which so blessed him, to use those advantages for the benefit of his less gifted, or less fortunate, brothers.

In Atlanta, as all through the south, there are two races of people, living in the same communities, friendly and useful to each other, yet totally distinct. The relationship between the superior white race and the Negro in the south is probably more nearly ideal than that between separate races in similar circumstances in any part of the world.

The Negro in the south has advanced marvellously in the past few generations. Part of that advancement is due to the understanding and sympathetic help extended to him by the better class of white southerners. And a large part of the Negro's progress, as a race, is a splendid tribute to his own best qualities.

Nevertheless, as must always be the case where two races live together as do the white and the Negro here, one race is the dominant, the other the socially inferior.

It is condition, however, that imposes added obligations by the dominant race, in this case the white. By the very fact of its superiority, its better advantages and its control of the machineries of government, of justice and of the entire social order, the white race owes a special obligation to the negro. For all those benefits and guarantees of justice that a democratic society confers upon its people, the Negro is dependent upon the white man. It therefore becomes all the more a sacred obligation of the white man to see that the comparatively helpless Negro is not deprived of any of the fundamental rights or opportunities he may properly expect from society.

The schools of Atlanta are in dire need of replacement, of repair and of enlarged capacity. Anyone at all familiar with the physical condition of Atlanta's public school plant, knows this. It has for years been a disgrace to the city that such schools as Maddox Junior High, Murphy Junior High, Boys' High and Tech High, have had to make shift with dangerous wooden portable buildings.

To remedy this, and other poor conditions, the voters of Atlanta have been asked to approve a bond issue. They will vote on this bond issue early next month. There can be little, if any, doubt the bonds will be approved. The need is too urgent, and the fact that there will be no increase of taxes necessitated to retire the bonds, make them not only good business, but "must" business for the city.

It would be well, however, if the responsible, better type of citizens took thought, at this time, to the conditions prevalent in the city schools for Negro children. A little investigation will disclose deplorable conditions there.

Of the proposed $1,800,000 bond issue, only $100,000 is to be set aside to "improve and enlarge over-crowded Negro schools." Undoubtedly, that is all that can be spared at this time. But the need remains and must be cared for.

Out of eleven negro schools in the city, 88 per cent, or 149 of the 167 classes, have to operate by double sessions. Booker Washington High school has to hold double sessions for all the seventh and eighth grades and there are no proper facilities there for vocational training. Practically all the Negro schools are without cafeterias, library space or library facilities. Walker street is the only one with auditorium or gymnasium.

Let us not forget that we owe a responsibility, too, to our Negro population. A responsibility all the greater because of their dependence upon us.

Noblesse oblige.

Says PM Contributes to Racial Animosity

Afro American

Baltimore

Md.

NEW YORK — Gotham's latest afternoon daily, PM, was accused, last week, of catering to racial animosity when it published a picture of a slain policeman with the caption, 'Negro Commits This Dastardly Deed.'

Julian D. Rainey, Eastern director of the national Democratic campaign, in a letter to the editor said in part:

"I thought PM was going to be something different, but it seems that I am mistaken and that PM is just like all the other 'liberal' dailies. You have made your contribution to racial animosity by yelling, 'Negro Commits This Dastardly Deed.'

White Suspect Not Cited

"Suppose the heading had read, 'Jew Murders Policeman,' or 'Italian Murders Policeman,' or 'Irishman Murders Policeman,' how do you think your paper would stand in this town?"

It was also noted that PM did not report the fact that a white man had been arrested as a suspect in the slaying of the policeman.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
September 21, 1940

NEGROES IN NORTH

Northern newspapers frequently comment on the plight of the negro in the South. In spite of the knowledge that the economic situation of the average negro in Dixie is not what the thinking white people would like for it to be, The Daily wonders if the negro in the northern cities are not in worse shape than the negroes in the South.

The New York newspaper PM recently published an article on the Chicago "Black Ghetto" in which the assertion was made "the trouble they've seen hasn't ended" for the negro in Chicago.

According to PM extraordinary high rents are required for the pitifully inadequate one and two room "apartments" in the section and goes on to say: "almost three fourths of Chicago's negroes have yearly incomes under $1,000; the negro infant mortality rate is twice as high as the city's, its death rate from tuberculosis four times as high; a study of 100 cases of negro girl delinquents revealed that 72 per cent of the delinquent acts were performed not in bawdy houses but in one and two-room apartments."

The negro, like other low-income groups, has a tough time making both ends meet in the South, but those tall tales of quick success in northern cities is more mythical than factual.

Says Miss. Constitution Insures White Supremacy

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 25 1940

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)— A statement last Saturday by former Governor Hugh White, that repeal of the poll tax would turn the State back 'into the dangerous conditions of carpet-bagger days by permitting Negroes to vote", has resulted in spirited discussion by friends of both the former governor and U. S. Senator Bilbo who also favors the poll tox repeal.

Many declared White's statement was groundless, as every school boy knows the constitution was so written to guarantee white supremacy whether a poll tax is in force or not.

SEP 25 1940

EXPLAIN WORKING

Explaining how the poll tax works, and reciting the legal safeguards erected to assure white supremacy, the Daily Clarion Ledger, last Tuesday declared:

As far as the poll tax is concerned, Negroes just 21 years and Negroes past 60 years old would now be privileged to vote without poll tax payments except for other prohibitive provisions now set up in the state constitution which was drawn up in 1890.

Any Negro offering to vote must first interpret the Mississippi constitution before any circuit clerk in the counties, to the saisfaction and could not, in any manner, "return the state to the carpet-bagger days".

SEP 25 1940

The corrupt practices act, which provides that persons offering to vote must present two poll tax receipts, has eliminated many persons from participation in the balloting but it has had no effect on the Negroes. Their status remained unchanged.

Daily World

Senator Bilbo's advocacy in the past of repealing the poll tax was aimed at helping great number of low-income earners produced by the past few years, of "depression and recession." Friends of the senator point out that this would be helpful, too, to the persons on relief rolls "whose every dollar must be used for food and clothing".

Atlanta, Ga.

of both the circuit clerk and the county democratic executive committee.

And besides, if there were sufficient Negroes meeting this qualification to elect a member to office, the Negro nominated could not be seated because the constitution provides that all successful candidates "must be acceptable to the electoral college" which is composed of the membership of the legislature.

Daily World

SEP 25 1940

TOO STRICT

Thus the requirements are too strict in the first place to allow the Negro to vote, and even if these conditions are hurled, the existing officials could bar the nominee from a voice in affairs of the government.

Atlanta, Ga.

And all this has no relation to the poll tax, which White has expounded as "one of the issues". Repeal of the poll tax would not affect the provisions for the primaries

Question Raised In Poll Tax Repeal Debate

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
September 30, 1940

WILL STRESS PATRIOTISM

Negroes Plan Series Of Three Americanization Mass Meetings

A series of three Americanization mass meetings for negroes at First Evangelical Church, 211 North Dunlap, for Oct. 9, 10 and 11, was announced yesterday by Dr. James M. Tydus, pastor. The meetings are part of a program to counteract propaganda which recently has appeared in the negro sections of Memphis.

John W. McCall, attorney and Baptist lay leader, will speak at the first meeting, with Dr. R. S. Fields, negro physician, and A. A. Latting, negro attorney, addressing the other two. All will open at 8 p.m. Rev. S. W. Watkins and Rev. R. M. Moore are assisting in arrangements.

Race Issues Repudiated.

SEP 19 1940

SEP 19 1940

World Telegram

New York N.Y.

Outstandingly healthy result in Tuesday's primaries, we think, was the overwhelming Republican turndown of Joseph McWilliams, the anti-Semitic [illegible] who had the nerve to seek a Republican nomination for Congressman in the 18th District, Manhattan.

By a vote of 2495 to 672 the regular Republican candidate, James Blaine Walker, Jr., defeated McWilliams, who since has been committed to Bellevue for psychiatric observation following his recent conviction on a disorderly conduct charge.

No political psychiatry should be needed to make it clear that all self-respecting parties will shun the detestable race issue, whether it be raised by a McWilliams or by the so-called American Destiny party he professed to head.

This stern repudiation of Jew-baiters was at least one inspiring feature of city primaries which, for the most part, merely showed again the long-standing habit of independent voters to stay at home and let the party machine do the nominating.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Fight For Justice Necessary To Preserve American Democracy

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
9-5-40

THERE are two paramount things for which colored Americans should fight unrelentingly. First, foremost and always they should fight to protect American democracy. With all of its faults, it is far above and beyond any other of the governments of the world.

Others may engage in its destruction, both from within and from without, but colored Americans should perpetuate their record of never having a traitor among them.

It is not enough, however, simply not to be traitors. In times like these, all loyal Americans must be willing to sacrifice their property, their labor and, if needs be, their lives.

While THE TRIBUNE does not believe that there is any immediate danger of an invasion of America by the armed forces of aggressor nations, the gospel of racial hate being preached by Hitler is in many respects more dangerous to world happiness than his bombing planes. The racial superiority philosophy of the totalitarian dictators is responsible for more sorrow and suffering than anything else in the world. It is in direct opposition to the gospel of Jesus.

Colored Americans always have and always will fight to protect the Stars and Stripes. And it must be an active, intensive fight. No sacrifice should be too great. Everything—wealth, labor and life—must be put into the common pot to defend the United States.

The second thing for which colored citizens should fight with equal fervor is their full rights as American citizens. The second element in the battle is not inconsistent with the fight for the security of America. In fact, it supplements the first. After all, the war in which Americans are engaged is far greater than protecting their property from destruction. Their fight is to protect their way of life, their form of government.

And the chief element in democracy is human rights —"All men are created equal." Every citizen is entitled to the same privileges as every other citizen. That is the foundation upon which America rests. Destroy it, and the entire structure falls. Strengthen it, and no force or group of forces can destroy it.

The fight, therefore, of colored Americans for equality is simply an attempt to make more firm this foundation, so that the battle for American democracy may be more effective.

It is in that spirit that colored Americans request fair play. And because it is the very bedrock of the principles involved, all Americans should join hands in bringing about justice for colored Americans. At the same time, colored and white, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile must face their common enemy unitedly, knowing that the democracy which they defend is a living, breathing thing and not an empty ideal.

It is this which has made America great. It is this which will make the United States unconquerable.

The Big Issue for Negroes

SEP 13 1940

From the moment the New Deal empowered labor to bargain collectively, no matter what President Roosevelt intended, he started Negroes toward permanent unemployment. The Constitution requires the federal government to treat all alike. It has a special section called the Bill of Rights, which says a single citizen is secure in his rights though all the others would take them from him. But this administration in dealing with labor, transferred the authority it has to whatever agents the majority of workers choose, without first having required that majority to be responsible for and representative of all workers.

Then the President struck the Negro worker another blow, — he appointed to the national labor relations board as the government's supervisors of that labor law men who either do not see how the law is being used or do not care.

Since the best part of wisdom is to be wise in time, Negroes must seize this election when Franklin D. Roosevelt needs every vote, to make him let them earn a living too. Or they should defeat him! You, if you want to be your own man and not a beggar for bounty, need only compare your condition today, your opportunity, your hopes, with what they were before Roosevelt came with his promises for "the forgotten man". Realize the tragic fate toward which you are being hurried!

The attitude of union labor toward the Negro is what it has always been —one of reluctance to share work with him. The President knew that, if he is big enough for his job, or he should have known that. In any case the Negroes who supported him should have told him. If a labor law could not be written that would make the majority of workers be fair and humane toward the minority, Franklin D. Roosevelt could have chosen labor commissioners who would have forced use of the labor law that was in keeping with the Bill of Rights of the Constitution. There are enough Negro workers for him to have named one to this board for the express purpose of seeing that they too were helped by the law.

President Roosevelt hurt Negroes when he had the law passed that multiplied the power of those who keep him from employment. Next he failed to show what is right by putting Negroes to work on even terms in the federal employ under him. With the coming of social security, all over this country auxiliary state capitols had to be erected to house the host of workers who collect taxes and pay out benefits, but not one in one thousand of these new public employes is a Negro. Organized labor can at least plead it is not alone in letting Negroes starve.

If more and more are to work directly for the government under the New Deal and Negroes are not to get their proportion—which they do not—it is only a matter of time when Negroes will be a permanently unemployed group. Let Roosevelt supporters laud him for his foreign policy or whatnot, but they cannot explain away the deadly effect of his legislation and administration on the Negro in industry. What he has done is so apparent that the results seem intended!

SEP 13 1940

Over and over again this newspaper has warned its readers to treat this election as one in which they face a crisis. It is not a race between Democrats and Republicans, but between a way of life in which they made a living, and one in which—if present policies continue—they will not. We do not deny that there has been need for relief. But we refuse to accept relief permanently, because when one does, he is a slave in the making. Those Negroes who are on relief naturally would cling to the meager living that they now have, because it is human nature to cling to present evils rather than risk a change. But with the jaws of danger closing in, they cannot sit still. They must summon all of their courage and vote like men.

A few cowardly souls may have regretted emancipation back in '63. But most Negroes, thank God, were [illegible] enough to step forth and seek a man's chance! We of today with all our education and experience, are less than they if we cling to the pitifully little relief is, when we see ahead permanent unemployment. If Roosevelt does not amend his ill-considered and badly administered labor legislation he will have done the Negro more harm than a dozen Tillmans, because, for all his abuse, Tillman let us work.

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Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 11, 1940

NEGRO SPEAKS TO U. S.

Asks Government To Teach His Race To Fly

To The Commercial Appeal:

Uncle Sam, yo's callin' fo' young men
To come to dey country's aid,
And dey'll come er-flocking by de thousands
B'cause ain't none of dem afraid.

You wanta teach dem to run dem tanks
And de most of all to fly
Because Mr. Hitler done showed de worl'
De battleground is de sky.

And de nation dat kin fly de best
And has airships best equipped
Is de one dat's gwine to be de boss
'Cause dey know she can't be whipped.

Yo' gittin' a heap of flyin' men
So yo' won't miss dem dat's lost
Dis is a turble waste of human life,
But Boss Man, it's wurth de cost.

So now, yo' sending fo' all dese men
Fo' to learn dem how ter fly
But yo' so slow 'bout learnin' Darkies,
Now Boss Man, please tell me why?

Yo' know I is a most loyal cuss
And done stuck by yo' anyhow
I'se done hep yo' out of ev'ry war
From rev'lution up 'til now.

Now, yo's always waited 'til de last
'Fo yo'd train me fo' de fight,
But I'se always been dare on de spot
Ter make things come out al right.

But I'se SO afraid Boss Man, fo' yo
To wait dat long dis time
Because dey calls dis a lightin' wai
And de end mought'nt be so fine.

And ef Mr. Hitler makes up his mind
To come drappin' bombs er-round
How is I gwine be any hep to yo'
Down heah on dis heah ground?

VICTOR H. WILLIAMS.
536 Boston Street, Memphis.

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office, with Dickmann appointees keeping them from making a living. In the same way, Roosevelt should be defeated unless with him in office they can make a living like other men. The right to work is included in the Bill of Rights which New Deal labor legislation nullifies in the case of the Negro.

Dr. Alain Locke Says Race Will Suffer When Nation Turns Fascist

The Chicago Defender 8-31-48

Chicago, Ill.

"This country will no doubt pass through a brief period of fascism in the near future," declared Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard university, at a Phi Beta Sigma smoker held at the Quincy club Saturday night. Dr. Locke said the Race would suffer during that period but that past trials would lessen the effect upon it.

A new social order will rise following the period of fascism where there will be more respect for individual rights and liberties, he predicted. The Race, in the long run, will be the beneficiary of this new social order.

Dr. Locke called upon the leaders to organize the masses of Negroes into an articulate group to champion the cause of democracy. The smoker was given in honor of visiting members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternities.

Among the other out-of-town Sigmas who were feted were Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, author and head of the school of religion at Talladega; Prof. Thomas M. McCormich, head of the department of physics at Tuskegee; J. L. Russell of St. Louis, supervisor of Negro affairs on the NYA in the state of Missouri; Rev. Robeson of New York and Dr. Edward H. Blackman of New York.

Good Will Rather Than Class Hatred

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Okla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE J. McLEOD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 23, 1940

ARTICLE FROM THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I include the following article, entitled "Nazi Revival of Yellow Badge," by Mr. Philip Slomovitz, distinguished writer and editor, which appeared in the Detriot Jewish Chronicle of September 13.

This article portrays the necessity of spreading good will among our fellow men rather than encouraging the class hatred which has been springing up, particularly in the last few years.

(From the Detroit Jewish Chronicle of September 13, 1940)

(By Philip Slomovitz)

NAZI REVIVAL OF YELLOW BADGE

Revival by the Nazis of the yellow badge to be worn by Jews and the effort to introduce it as a symbol of shame in conquered lands is cause of reviewing the history of this mark of degradation. The information that came from Antwerp that the non-Jews of the community protested against the introduction of this badge by wearing it as a mark of sympathy with the Jews is of great interest. This action helped to thwart the Nazi scheme in the Dutch community.

In a recent issue of the Catholic World, edited by the Reverend Jas. M. Gills, Miss Dorothy Penn wrote an article on the "rota" worn by the Jew in the Middle ages, in which she reviewed in interesting fashion the history of the yellow badge. In the course of her article, in which she made several references to Dr. Solomon Grayzel's The Church and the Jews in the Thirteenth Century, Miss Penn wrote:

OCT 5 1940

"It is said that the origin of the idea of separating believers from nonbelievers by special dress for the latter originated with the Mohammedan Calif Omar in the year 634, when he ordered that in his kingdom unbelievers should wear different headgear and girdle, and a patch on their outer garment on the shoulder—Jews a yellow one, Christians blue, and Magi black. This custom spread through all Islamic lands. In the ninth century in Sicily the Mohammedans made the Jew wear a white symbol with the image of a monkey, and the Christian one with the image of a pig. The same images were affixed to the houses of Jew and Christian. (This fact is quoted from Dr. Grayzel's book.)

"In Christian Europe as early as 1204 we find Pope Innocent suggesting some distinguishing mark for Jew and Saracen. At the famous Lateran Council (1215) it was first officially established that 'Jews and Saracens must be distinguished from Christians by a difference in their clothes.' The erasons given were several: To prevent Christians by mistake having relations with Jewish and Saracen women; that Moses had commanded the Jews to wear dress different from gentile; that otherwise the Jew had a too aristocratic appearance.

"It seems the enforcement of the decree and the details of the insignia were left to local kingdoms and communes. In the diocese of Paris and in France in general the ruling was probably first carried out. A passage from 'Or Saura' of R. Isaac ben Moses, a Jew of Vienna, tells us: 'And when I, the author, was in France, we used to wear round signs (wheels) upon the clothes, for thus it was decreed against the Jews at that time. * * * Some used to sew them into the garment. * * * Others used to make a circle from parchment and attach it to the garment. * * * This was in Paris about 1217, a little over a year after the Lateran Council decree.

"In general this sign was known as the 'rota,' or wheel, or disk. The insignia were made by the civil authorities and sold to the Jews much as bicycle or auto tags are sold today. This wheel had to be worn by Jews of both sexes, boys of 13 or over, girls of 11 or over.

"The accepted form of this badge came to be a circle of yellow felt, about a palm's width in diameter, sewed on the outer dress, over the left breast or near the left shoulder. Sometimes this disk was half red, half white. Ulysee Robert, French scholar of the last century, sees in this round badge the symbol of the piece of money paid to Judas, or simply a symbol of gold (money) always associated with the Jew. Yellow paint, too, was put on the houses of insolvent debtors in the Middle Ages. To explain the use of a badge half red, half white, Robert points to a medieval legend, very popular and often heard when antisemitic feeling ran high. A Jew is supposed to have stolen one of the consecrated wafers, and as he ran carrying the white host, drops of red blood were seen to come out of it. Hence the red and white badge.

OCT 5 1940

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Now, in the twentieth century, this nasty symbol of the Middle Ages is being revived again. It is difficult to imagine that enlightened Christian peoples, knowing that the early Christians, too, were subjected to such humiliation just as Christians were the first to suffer from the ritual murder libel, later using the libal themselves against the Jews—should tolerate it.

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Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 11, 1940

NEGRO SPEAKS TO U. S.

Asks Government To Teach His Race To Fly

To The Commercial Appeal:

Uncle Sam, yo's callin' fo' young men
To come to dey country's aid,
And dey'll come er-flocking by de thousands
B'cause ain't none of dem afraid.
You wanta teach dem to run dem tanks
And de most of all to fly
Because Mr. Hitler done showed de worl'
De battleground is de sky.
And de nation dat kin fly de best
And has airships best equipped
Is de one dat's gwine to be de boss
'Cause dey know she can't be whipped.
Yo' gittin' a heap of flyin' men
So yo' won't miss dem dat's lost
Dis is a turble waste of human life,
But Boss Man, it's wurth de cost.
So now, yo' sending fo' all dese men
Fo' to learn dem how ter fly
But yo' so slow 'bout learnin' Darkies,
Now Boss Man, please tell me why?
Yo' know I is a most loyal cuss
And done stuck by yo' anyhow
I'se done hep yo' out of ev'ry war
From rev'lution up 'til now.
Now, yo's always waited 'til de last
'Fo yo'd train me fo' de fight,
But I'se always been dare on de spot
Ter make things come out al right.
But I'se SO afraid Boss Man, fo' yo
To wait dat long dis time
Because dey calls dis a lightin' wai
And de end mought'nt be so fine.
And ef Mr. Hitler makes up his mind
To come drappin' bombs er-round
How is I gwine be any hep to yo'
Down heah on dis heah ground?

VICTOR H. WILLIAMS.
536 Boston Street, Memphis.

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office, with Dickmann appointees keeping them from making a living. In the same way, Roosevelt should be defeated unless with him in office they can make a living like other men. The right to work is included in the Bill of Rights which New Deal labor legislation nullifies in the case of the Negro.

Dr. Alain Locke Says Race Will Suffer When Nation Turns Fascist

The Chicago Defender 8-31-40

Chicago, Ill.

"This country will no doubt pass through a brief period of fascism in the near future," declared Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard university, at a Phi Beta Sigma smoker held at the Quincy club Saturday night. Dr. Locke said the Race would suffer during that period but that past trials would lessen the effect upon it.

A new social order will rise following the period of fascism where there will be more respect for individual rights and liberties, he predicted. The Race, in the long run, will be the beneficiary of this new social order.

Dr. Locke called upon the leaders to organize the masses of Negroes into an articulate group to champion the cause of democracy. The smoker was given in honor of visiting members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternities.

Among the other out-of-town Sigmas who were feted were Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, author and head of the school of religion at Talladega; Prof. Thomas M. McCormich, head of the department of physics at Tuskegee; J. L. Russell of St. Louis, supervisor of Negro affairs on the NYA in the state of Missouri; Rev. Robeson of New York and Dr. Edward H. Blackman of New York.

Good Will Rather Than Class Hatred

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Okla.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE J. McLEOD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, September 23, 1940

ARTICLE FROM THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE

Mr. McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I include the following article, entitled "Nazi Revival of Yellow Badge," by Mr. Philip Slomovitz, distinguished writer and editor, which appeared in the Detroit Jewish Chronicle of September 13.

This article portrays the necessity of spreading good will among our fellow men rather than encouraging the class hatred which has been springing up, particularly in the last few years.

(From the Detroit Jewish Chronicle of September 13, 1940)

(By Philip Slomovitz)

NAZI REVIVAL OF YELLOW BADGE

Revival by the Nazis of the yellow badge to be worn by Jews and the effort to introduce it as a symbol of shame in conquered lands is cause of reviewing the history of this mark of degradation. The information that came from Antwerp that the non-Jews of the community protested against the introduction of this badge by wearing it as a mark of sympathy with the Jews is of great interest. This action helped to thwart the Nazi scheme in the Dutch community.

In a recent issue of the Catholic World, edited by the Reverend Jas. M. Gills, Miss Dorothy Penn wrote an article on the "rota" worn by the Jew in the Middle ages, in which she reviewed in interesting fashion the history of the yellow badge. In the course of her article, in which she made several references to Dr. Solomon Grayzel's The Church and the Jews in the Thirteenth Century, Miss Penn wrote:

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"It is said that the origin of the idea of separating believers from nonbelievers by special dress for the latter originated with the Mohammedan Calif Omar in the year 634, when he ordered that in his kingdom unbelievers should wear different headgear and girdle, and a patch on their outer garment on the shoulder—Jews a yellow one, Christians blue, and Magi black. This custom spread through all Islamic lands. In the ninth century in Sicily the Mohammedans made the Jew wear a white symbol with the image of a monkey, and the Christian one with the image of a pig. The same images were affixed to the houses of Jew and Christian. (This fact is quoted from Dr. Grayzel's book.)

"In Christian Europe as early as 1204 we find Pope Innocent suggesting some distinguishing mark for Jew and Saracen. At the famous Lateran Council (1215) it was first officially established that 'Jews and Saracens must be distinguished from Christians by a difference in their clothes.' The reasons given were several: To prevent Christians by mistake having relations with Jewish and Saracen women; that Moses had commanded the Jews to wear dress different from gentile; that otherwise the Jew had a too aristocratic appearance.

"It seems the enforcement of the decree and the details of the insignia were left to local kingdoms and communes. In the diocese of Paris and in France in general the ruling was probably first carried out. A passage from 'Or Saura' of R. Isaac ben Moses, a Jew of Vienna, tells us: 'And when I, the author, was in France, we used to wear round signs (wheels) upon the clothes, for thus it was decreed against the Jews at that time. * * * Some used to sew them into the garment. * * * Others used to make a circle from parchment and attach it to the garment. * * * This was in Paris about 1217, a little over a year after the Lateran Council decree.

"In general this sign was known as the 'rota,' or wheel, or disk. The insignia were made by the civil authorities and sold to the Jews much as bicycle or auto tags are sold today. This wheel had to be worn by Jews of both sexes, boys of 13 or over, girls of 11 or over.

"The accepted form of this badge came to be a circle of yellow felt, about a palm's width in diameter, sewed on the outer dress, over the left breast or near the left shoulder. Sometimes this disk was half red, half white. Ulysee Robert, French scholar of the last century, sees in this round badge the symbol of the piece of money paid to Judas, or simply a symbol of gold (money) always associated with the Jew. Yellow paint, too, was put on the houses of insolvent debtors in the Middle Ages. To explain the use of a badge half red, half white, Robert points to a medieval legend, very popular and often heard when antisemitic feeling ran high. A Jew is supposed to have stolen one of the consecrated wafers, and as he ran carrying the white host, drops of red blood were seen to come out of it. Hence the red and white badge.

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RACE PROBLEM 1940
UNITED STATES

Sallie, Who Ran Fish Stand At Foot Of Beale, Made Her Friends Among Men Of River

Became Employe On Boat When She Was Too Old To Operate Restaurant, And There She Managed To Take Care Of The Entire Crew

By JOE CURTIS

No more picturesque place along the Mississippi River existed in the years of the old sidewheel packets than at the foot of Beale Street, Memphis. There is where real steamboat characters were found, some white, others black. But all of them scrambling down life's stream together, gambling, fighting, but in the end—friends.

These men, rough and tough as they were, had hearts of gold. They never faltered when a steamer was in distress. Black or white, when called upon to perform a dangerous task, they knew their duty as rivermen and responded to save a life or fight a fire. They could always be depended upon.

Mean First Mates

Some packets had pretty mean first mates in those years. Men who did not hesitate to take a "nigger," as he called him, out on the boat's lower guards, knock him in the head with a loaded cane, piece of iron or hammer, then toss the body overboard. It's been done time and again. Any old-time riverman will tell you that.

On the other hand, there were good mates whose lives were sometimes ended by a black-hearted rouster seeking revenge simply because he had been mistreated by a mate on the "coast," as rousters called the Mississippi from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

In those golden years of the packets, the waterfront of Memphis began at Beale and extended north to Adams. Boats were so thick they nosed into narrow places at their landings. All the way from Beale to Adams, were small eating stands operated mostly by negro women. Sometimes they were fixed up with lunch counters built around a cook stove, kitchen table or meat block, and with a wornout canvas thrown across a few timbers for a roof.

Catfish Favorite Food

Most of the meals served at these stands was catfish, and it was fried brown and crisp. With each piece of fish went a hot corn cake, and there wasn't anything better on a cool, frosty afternoon than hot catfish and corn cakes. It simply hit the spot. Every mid-afternoon, if a lounger watched the levee, a dignified steamboat captain could be seen wending his way toward one of these stands. Sometimes he had a lady passenger who sought out a novel experience on her visit to Memphis.

Large, Favorite Stand

Near the foot of Union was one of the largest stands on the levee. For a long time it was owned by Sallie Armstrong. Sallie, so she said of herself, came to Memphis at the close of the Civil War. Her husband, Luke Armstrong, was owned by a family by that name who migrated West out of South Carolina, and from bits of history Sallie told, it is believed she came with another family from the same state. At least both families settled in Fayette County, Tenn., but moved to Missouri, near Gayoso, along about 1857.

During the Civil War, so Sallie often related, her husband Luke was caught carrying a dispatch from a Confederate officer to another command stationed in thick woodland back of New Madrid, Mo. He was killed by the Yankees because he swallowed the paper the dispatch was written on, rather than let the Federals have it. Luke's body was found two or three days later, taken to the Armstrong burial ground near Gayoso and buried among his "white people," whom he loved.

Sallie's heart beat mighty true for her "Mas'tah an' Mistus" as she referred to the Armstrong family, whose name her husband took on account of being an Armstrong slave, and Sallie never forgot to show her legal marriage papers to prove she had perfect right to the Armstrong name.

No one on the river who knew Sallie gambled about her age. There wasn't any dispute of that. She was old, and probably was old when she came with her white people from South Carolina. She wasn't young when Luke Armstrong married her some time in the very early fifties.

Sallie finally became too aged to operate her fish stand on the levee. She went on a packet as a chamber maid, and finally landed on a boat owned by Capt. Albert Stein. Too aged for much active work when Captain Stein took her, she was told to content herself seeing that everything went along all right. That she did, and there was no better person for children than Sallie. She was fond of them. Often at night, when some tired mother's baby began crying, Sallie would locate the stateroom, walk softly to it and take up the baby in her big black arms and soon it and the mother were asleep.

Great Asset To Crew

Sallie was a great asset to Captain Stein's crew when so many passengers traveled on the rivers. She wormed her way into the affections of every member of the crew. Finally she was known only as "Mammy." No one called her Sallie. After all, didn't she look after the clothes worn by the crew? Never was a shirt or pair of overalls ironed and sent to the owner until "Mammy" inspected them carefully to see if any buttons were missing. She washed and ironed shirts and collars worn by Captain Stein, the pilots and the clerks. To the cub under pilot David Holmes, she was a real savior. His white shirts, collars and cuffs were always clean and ironed until a fly would slip up and break its neck if it tried to light on one of them.

In those times a cub on a steamboat received no pay. If he had any money at all, it came from relatives or was an occasional coin handed him by the man he served under. After three years on the river, a cub usually was paid a very small wage. But that didn't happen often. The master of a boat thought he was doing his part toward a cub when furnishing him free meals and a place to sleep. He didn't count the many little things a cub often did for him, such as brushing off his clothes, shining his boots, or running around on the boat for him. At the same time he had many such things to do for the old pilot he was with, and if that man happened to be a bear, like so many were, the poor cub lived an unhappy life.

But that wasn't true of Mr. Holmes. He was a kindly old gentleman. Always, when "Mammy" Armstrong called out to the cub:

"Sugah boy, yo'all's things am ironed. Yo' come and take 'em up to de texas, kase Ah kain't climb steps today. Mah laig sho' do hu't."

When the boy thanked her she always smiled and responded encouragingly.

"Jes' keep at it, sugah boy. Some day yo's goin' to be a pilot. 'Mammy's' keepin' eyes on yo'."

Would Give Cub Money

And when Mr. Holmes saw the little bundle of clean clothes, he'd always beckon the cub toward him.

"Here is two bits. Give it to Mammy."

Bless Mr. Holmes! Hope his soul is in peace, and hope "Mammy" Armstrong is as happy "over the river" as she was the last time the cub ever saw and talked with her.

It was "Mammy" Armstrong who said about George Carter, a negro preacher at Memphis: "He's de bestes man Ah knows ob, Cap'n Stein. But dat ain't sayin' a pow'ful lot. Dey nevah was but one good man in dis' worl' an' dat was mah husban'. Den, dem Yankees killed him."

But somehow, Captain Stein and the old negro preacher cultivated each other's acquaintance, and in the end became very good friends. And why not? Wasn't George Carter the word of truth? His very soul teemed with religion. He couldn't read a word, but he knew the Bible from cover to cover, and could quote nearly any verse in it.

One trip out from New Orleans to Cincinnati, a strange negro rouster shipped up. First Mate Bill Noble didn't know much about him, but he needed another man and took him on. The boat was leaving Vicksburg one evening when "Mammy" Armstrong came along the lower deck to talk with some of the rousters. She carried her usual cane.

Seeing the new negro, she eyed him closely, then beckoned him to follow her. Out on the bow of the boat, "Mammy" sat down on the "bitts." The negro stood.

"Boy, wha's yo' name?"

"Dey calls me High Pockets," he answered, in a cheerful voice.

"Since you'all's so tall, dat's a right good name fo' you'," "Mammy" replied, laughing heartily.

Hands Him Her Cane

They conversed briefly, when "Mammy," handing the negro her walking cane, asked him if he knew what made it so heavy at one end. He answered he did not.

"Ah'll tell yo'. Dis heah end is filled wid lead. When a niggah gits smaht wiff'n me, Ah's stops it wid de end o' dis cane. Ah hopes yo'all unnahstan's?"

"Yass'um, yass'um, Ah knows what yo' means," the negro stammered out.

"Den come heah."

The negro stepped nearer.

"Gimme dat razah yo' got hid in dat pocket."

"Ah ain't got any razah."

"Niggah, don't try an' deny it. Ah know's you has had a razah evah since we lef' New Orleans. Come now, gimme it. Gimme it. Ah say!" And "Mammy" drew back ready to smash him with her loaded cane, but the negro handed over the razor, "Mammy" threw it into the river.

"Now lis'en, niggah. Dis heah boat'll stop at Helena. If'n as was yo', ah'd walk up de bank dah an' not come back. You knows what ah means, ah reckon."

And that is what High Pockets did. "Mammy" had the inside on him from another rouster at New Orleans, who tipped her that the big, tall fellow intended cutting Mate Bill Noble's throat with a razor.

Bill Noble had done nothing to High Pockets. It was to a shiftless white man who hired the strange negro to "get Bill that trip." How "Mammy" was tipped on him was never explained.

Not long after this incident, the steamer Chas. Morgan was coming up from New Orleans, when near Friars Point another chamber maid went to the clerk saying "Mammy" was terribly ill.

"Mammy" Takes Ill

Captain Stein was communicated with, and immediately came from his quarters in the texas. He accompanied the clerk and chamber maid to "Mammy's" room. There she lay on her comfortable bed, her eyes glassy, her head still, and although her breathing was light, Captain Stein felt her pulse, and turning, remarked that she was "mighty sick."

At Helena, a doctor came on board. He examined "Mammy" carefully, and leaving her room shook his head slowly.

"There is nothing I can do, Captain Stein."

"Nothing at all, doctor?" asked the captain.

"No. I'm afraid she's slipping into her last resting place. Those drops I left will only make it easier for her," answered the doctor, leaving.

When more than half way to Memphis from Helena next morning, Captain Stein was sent for and again visited "Mammy" in her room.

"Cap'n, suh," "Mammy" began in her feeble voice. "Ah wants to go home—back dah wid mah husban'."

"Yes, 'Mammy.' I'll see that you go there, soon."

"Soon, Cap'n, will be too late. Ah is goin' dah now. Yessah—an' dah is Luke waitin' fo' me—waitin' fo —fo—me."

"Jessie," said Captain Stein to the other chamber maid as he pulled the bed sheet over "Mammy's" face. "We will take her back home this trip."

Body Taken Care Of

At Memphis, a white undertaker embalmed the body. Captain Stein held the Morgan in port until late at night before departing with "Mammy's" remains. Arriving at Well's Landing above old Gayoso the next day, there was a country wagon waiting to carry her body a mile away to the old burial ground. Nearly every member of the Morgan's crew followed the wagon. The pallbearers were the rousters.

Captain Stein had George Carter preach "Mammy's" funeral, which he did on board the Morgan after freight on the lower deck had been moved, making room for the services.

George, standing at the head of "Mammy's" coffin, gazed into the faces of black men, white men and women, because all the passengers had come from the first cabin to hear what he had to say.

"My frien's," he began, "when we, as poor mortals, stand here and look down upon the face of this black woman, let us be taught an example from her life. A slave though she was, she lived a true Christian life, believing always in the right. She was honorable, truthful and loyal. She has lived a life that was an example to others that they might make their lives happier. Her heart was red with blood as any person's heart. I believe, as truthfully as I say these words, that she has gone to her reward in that Beautiful Land of Peace, where we, who knew her, feel certain her soul forever will rest in blissful happiness. Peace be to her ashes."

Soon as George finished the brief sermon, a quartet of negro boys from the first cabin stepped up at the foot of the coffin and sang "Safe In the Arms of Jesus."

At the conclusion of the services, the men and women slowly left. There didn't appear to be a dry eye among them. As for the cub, he stood in silent grief until good old Captain Stein placed one arm about his shoulders.

"Come, my boy, let's go. All of us have lost a friend."

Aug 25 1940

A GREAT QUESTION OF SECURITY FACES THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Globe & Independent

8-16-40

Nashville, Tenn.

By Robert Durr

Did you ever see a man erecting a tent under which he might find shelter from the rain, and burning rays of the sun? You observed how he drove pegs into the earth in a circle and the center, to which he tied ropes to support the tent when the wind and the rain would strive against the tent. Without ropes and stakes there would be no security in the tent.

That gives you a picture of the situation that faces the Negro people of the South today, a question that faces the Negro in many sections of this land.

What would give the Negro security as illustrated? The obvious answer is, larger integration into and participation in the administration of all that has to do with his welfare.

We tremble as we tour our section of the country and witness thousands of acres of land lying idle, millions of poverty stricken people, with little hope of finding security in the scheme of things as they exist.

We grow more and more fearful when we observe that in many sections of the country the white man and the Negro are united in spirit against the South and its people, while at the same time the white man and the Negro are for the most part afraid and against each other in the South.

The aspect of the great question in the Negro's mind, in the South, is, can we of the South survive divided against each other? Are those of us who preach cooperation, goodwill and larger opportunities for all, beating against a stone wall?

On a recent tour I found that certain Northern Negroes, are selling the white people of the North ,on the idea that the 85 per cent of Negres in the South make around five dollars per week and less. That those on relief get far less than that which will insure them against slow death, while in the North, because the Negro has official repre sentation on relief agencies, social security set ups and in other walks of life, he and his white fellow citizens have come to the conclusion that when a reliefer is given adequate relief, he spends all he gets with his local business men, which increases their volume of trade and ability to employ those who want to work.

Negro newspapers across the Mason Dixon line tell the national advertisers that it is a waste of money to spend money for advertising in Southern Negro newspapers, because the people of the South, they claim, for the most part, are dedicated to the proposition of allowing the Negro to make just about enough to exist on. In describing our condition in the South they pick out the worst example of conditions among the sharecroppers as a picture of the Negroe's light in the South.

I had to get hot and bothered when this was thrown in my face in Chicago last week by a white advertising company that represents most of the Negro newspapers in the United States, especially when I found that the Northern Negro newspaper, we read here, in the South is not the edition of the same paper sold in the North. The edition sold in the North leads the readers to feel that white people of the South kill a Negro every morning before breakfast.

I visited a church with five thousand members last Sunday night. They asked the visitors who were in the church for the first time to stand and give their names, I gave mine and said I was from Birmingham. Alabama, I was asked to repeat that the third time. Following that they gave me a rousing applause, as good as to say—"And you escaped." Later, when I informed them that I was returning the next day; the expression on their faces said "He is to be pitied."

How the Negro can be made to feel more secure in the South is a question, I can not answer, but it is a question that can and should be studied with a view to finding the proper answer—an answer that will harm none, but help all.

One Southern state has made a healthy effort to meet this situation in a wav. I think states of the deep South can solve this very pressing and terrifying problem.

By an act of the legislature in 1921, A Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics was created in West Virginia. It acts as a coordinator on all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to the department by state bureau and departments, county officers and other private and public agencies, and recommends solution thereof; prepares statistics relating to all phases of Negro life; promotes and encourages friendly and harmonious relations between racial groups.

Among Negroes holding public offices and positions with the state of West Virginia are: a member of the House of Delegates, Librarians in the Supreme Court of Appeals; in the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, they have a State Director, a clerk and stenographer. West Virginia has a State Negro Board of Education with a president, secretary and member. There are nine state institutions with Negro Superintendents. In the State Department of Education there is a State Supervisor of Schools and secretary, two clerks in the State Auditor's office, one in the Secretary of State's office, a First Aid Director and clerk in the State Tax Department, an inspector and clerk in the State compensation Department, a clerk in the State Department of Agriculture, a field Agent in the Public Assistance Department, six assistant Superintendents of County Schools and five Assistant Superintendents of County Schools and five Assistant Directors in County Departments of Public Assistance. There the Negro has a voice, he has security in Negro representation.

A setup such as this, of course can not be arrived at immediately in other Southern States, but should be duplicated in order that the Negro may feel more and more secure, to the end that whites and blacks may unite in lifting our standard of culture and life for all the people.

The question remains, can the South grow as it should with the Negro and whites divided against each other, against a North, where the Negro and whites are united against the South? A way can be found to give the Negro larger participation in the administration of all that has to do with the welfare of the Negro. This night-mare of insecurity that keeps the Negro frightened all the time can be removed and whites and blacks in the South united against all their common foes, will build for ourselves a security in the South beyond our fondest dreams—that is the great question that faces the Negro in the South today and only the white man who has all the power and the glory can integrate the Negro into a larger and just share in participation and administration of Negro welfare. It is not to the best interest of the South to have its black population, so alarmingly insecure.

Can the house of the South survive, and grow divided against itself, while others capitalize upon this situation?

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 24, 1940

Negroes, North And South

ONE of the numerous tragedies growing out of the first World War has its origin in the migration of large numbers of negroes to the great cities of the North, such as New York and Chicago, where many of them are in desperate plights today.

Not long ago the magazine Life pictured the terrible conditions of congestion prevailing in New York's Harlem, where thousands of negroes were jammed in densely crowded quarters because of high rents and small incomes of the inmates.

Now the New York newspaper "PM" publishes an expose of conditions in the negro sections of Chicago, referring to it as "Chicago's 'Black Ghetto'." It is asserted that extraordinary high rents are required for "pitifully inadequate" one and two-room "apartments." The infant mortality rate is described as twice as high as the rate of the city as a whole, while the death rate from tuberculosis is four times as high. The housing conditions, it is asserted, lead to moral delinquency as well as to impaired health.

These are deplorable conditions and appear more hopeless than the occasional conditions which Northern commentators so often "expose" in the South. The South has some sore spots but no such festering sores of the magnitude presented in Chicago, New York and other great cities where negroes are packed in narrow confines, suffering all the ills that crowded conditions and inadequate incomes impose.

The negro who has a cabin upon some rented acres in the South and can go down to the creek now and then and catch himself a catfish—and go to town Saturday and mill around and "pass the time of day" with others of his kind, is immensely better off than many of those in the great cities. He has a roof, something to eat and always there is the next baptisin' to look forward to.

Neither in the North nor the South is the negro so happily situated as he might be—and the same thing goes for millions of white persons—but the ills suffered in the South are blunted by the friendliness of the Southern whites as well as by the milder climate and the fact that there is a lot more elbow room and a lot more human understanding.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Noblesse Oblige

AUG 3 1940

Noblesse oblige may be roughly interpreted as the obligation of the more fortunate toward those whom life, or fate, has not treated so kindly. There is an obligation in superiority, in greater good fortune. The man blessed with exceptional gifts, advantages or wealth is charged, by the Divine Providence which so blessed him, to use those advantages for the benefit of his less gifted, or less fortunate, brothers.

In Atlanta, as all through the south, there are two races of people, living in the same communities, friendly and useful to each other, yet totally distinct. The relationship between the superior white race and the Negro in the south is probably more nearly ideal than that between separate races in similar circumstances in any part of the world.

The Negro in the south has advanced marvellously in the past few generations. Part of that advancement is due to the understanding and sympathetic help extended to him by the better class of white southerners. And a large part of the Negro's progress, as a race, is a splendid tribute to his own best qualities.

Nevertheless, as must always be the case where two races live together as do the white and the Negro here, one race is the dominant, the other the socially inferior.

It is condition, however, that imposes added obligations by the dominant race, in this case the white. By the very fact of its superiority, its better advantages and its control of the machineries of government, of justice and of the entire social order, the white race owes a special obligation to the negro. For all those benefits and guarantees of justice that a democratic society confers upon its people, the Negro is dependent upon the white man. It therefore becomes all the more a sacred obligation of the white man to see that the comparatively helpless Negro is not deprived of any of the fundamental rights or opportunities he may properly expect from society.

The schools of Atlanta are in dire need of replacement, of repair and of enlarged capacity. Anyone at all familiar with the physical condition of Atlanta's public school plant, knows this. It has for years been a disgrace to the city that such schools as Maddox Junior High, Murphy Junior High, Boys' High and Tech High, have had to make shift with dangerous wooden portable buildings.

To remedy this, and other poor conditions, the voters of Atlanta have been asked to approve a bond issue. They will vote on this bond issue early next month. There can be little, if any, doubt the bonds will be approved. The need is too urgent, and the fact that there will be no increase of taxes necessitated to retire the bonds, make them not only good business, but "must" business for the city.

It would be well, however, if the responsible, better type of citizens took thought, at this time, to the conditions prevalent in the city schools for Negro children. A little investigation will disclose deplorable conditions there.

Of the proposed $1,800,000 bond issue, only $100,000 is to be set aside to "improve and enlarge over-crowded Negro schools." Undoubtedly, that is all that can be spared at this time. But the need remains and must be cared for.

Out of eleven negro schools in the city, 88 per cent, or 149 of the 167 classes, have to operate by double sessions. Booker Washington High school has to hold double sessions for all the seventh and eighth grades and there are no proper facilities there for vocational training. Practically all the Negro schools are without cafeterias, library space or library facilities. Walker street is the only one with auditorium or gymnasium.

Let us not forget that we owe a responsibility, too, to our Negro population. A responsibility all the greater because of their dependence upon us.

Noblesse oblige.

Atlanta Ga

FREEDOM VERSUS LIBERTY

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

SEP 29 1940

These are times when we speak much about freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly. But if this freedom is to be retained there must be a certain restraint of our liberties. We speak of freedom and liberty as though they were similar. Actually, freedom is personal and private, affecting ourselves. Liberty affects our public and social relationships. Furthermore, in our treatises upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind, until the doctrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

In the Sacred Word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man. When the strong oppress the weak, we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The Bible declares that the law of love has been violated. This method of approach places responsibility where it belongs—upon the person who is guilty.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The doing of man's full duty toward his fellowmen will carry the world farther along than the mere granting of men's rights. But God demands more than justice—His Imperative is Love. For "love is the fulfilling of the law." And "love" in this sense does not mean mere sentimentality. The Bible definition means "a desire for another's good." This emphasis points out that there can be no question about human rights. It is taken for granted. It is God-ordained.

Chicago Bee
Chicago Ill

BRITISH CAUSE HAVOC IN ITALY'S ETHIOPIA

Drop Bombs on Important Communication Centers

SEP 27 1940

There is a particular reason for the frequent attacks of British bombing squadrons upon Diredawa and Dessye in Ethiopia, which were rarely heard of before Italy ventured into the war. They are strategic points on the Italian system of highways, railroads and air transportation in that country.

"Dessye is on the new motor highway which extends from the port of Assab 538 miles to Addis Ababa, the shortest route from the Red Sea to the capital," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"In traveling the 316 miles to Dessye, the road rises to a height of 7,000 feet. The city's airport is an important stop on the flight to Addis Ababa. One-sixth of Dessye's 36,000 population, is Italian.

"The new Assab-Addis Ababa road brought a boom to Dessye. The new town, rising on a site lower on the mountain from old Dessye, is already equipped with many cafes and a new hotel. There is a school, a hospital, motion-picture theatre, and an electric light plant.

"Diredawa is the most important town along the 500-mile route of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad and is one of the progressive cities of Ethiopia. Its airport offers plane connections with Addis Ababa, Assab, Djibouti and other cities of Italian East Africa. The population is about 20,000, including 3,000 Italians."

New York Times
New York N.Y.

'Are You Aliens?" "Yes," Said They, For They Lived In "Georgy," And Were Treated That Way

SEP 26 1940

SEP 26 1940

The Union
Cincinnati
Ohio

Fort Meyers, Fla.—(CNA)— An ironic commentary on America's treatment of her black citizens is the incident, occurring here this week, of two Negro laborers appearing at the post office to register as aliens.

Asked if they were aliens, they both replied in the affirmative.

"Where were you born?" they were next asked.

"In Georgia," was the reply.

Negro And The Totalitarian State

SEP 29 1940

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

THE TEMPTATION to write on the totalitarian state seems to be too great for many pen-pushers to resist today. The writer has just about succumbed to the lure after developing a real concern over the possible fate of American Negroes should our country find itself so unfortunate as to drift into some form of dictatorship that used the myth of racial purity as the major cementing force of its power as well as compelling reason for existence. Right away many readers. being complacent Americans, will say "that happen here."

Daily World

CHIVERS

The writer being a Negro and an American by birth and tradition as old as the United States, certainly hopes that these dissenters are correct and just not lazy optimists. There are, however, uncomfortable signs gaining visibility in the distance that should be noted here for whatever value they might have.

HATRED SPREAD

The undesirable spread of anti-semitism in these United States, in other words hatred for Jewish people in this country is showing itself in formidable, dynamic movements. These organizations have reached the alarming proportion of several hundreds. The Jewish people are a large minority group but not as numerous as Negroes. They are being "persecuted" here at present largely because race hatred is contagious and has almost unbelievable capacity for spreading its poison. The American Jewish situation is a spread from the continental Jewish persecution now rampant in Europe. It is only too easy for this lively "germ" to spread itself to include American Negroes.

Atlanta Ga

Attention might well be given seriously, to the audacious plan of Senator Bilbo to send all Negroes back to Africa. You may have laughed at this apparently fantastic scheme but many people white and Negro took it seriously. The senator was possibly speaking the sentiments of a large group of folk who are only waiting for leadership. The senator possesses many of the traits of demagogic leadership necessary for a movement of this sort. He is a minister of the gospel, a political opportunist, intelligent, fearless and shrewd.

SEP 29 1940

Another significant sign that bears watching is the obvious effort to keep Negroes out of effective places in the National Defense program. They are finding it exceedingly difficult to have the offer of their lives for their country accepted. The "not wanted sign" seems to be looming larger in these army and navy services

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WHAT TO DO

The rapid and progressive displacement of Negroes from their traditional fields of labor is worth the most serious consideration because it seems to be creating a "too large" army of permanently unemployed. If this group continues to grow and to stay unemployed society will face the task of giving them permanent relief of some sort. This would mean additional taxes for the support of Negroes. That would be bad—it would cause Negroes to become unwanted excess population.

Daily World

Atlanta Ga

What can Negroes do to slow down and possibly stop these trends? In general they must exact every bit of their intelligence in efforts to prove that they are first, last and always patriotic, loyal citizens of the United States of America. Specifically, the fight to support Amercian institutions must be vividly dramatized so effectively until no white American can for one moment doubt the sincerity of his fellow countrymen of color.

SEP 29 1940

More specifically, the American Negro must avoid trying to sponsor culture patterns distinctively different from those of the majority racial group. Historically there is ample proof of the fact that ruling cultures eventually look with disfavor upon minority groups who fail to absorb completely the culture, both material and immaterial, of the ruling classes. Currently, there is the persecution of the Jews largely because of this fact.

So if ever these United States should find that democracy has given away to dictatorship and the regimented state Negroes should be socially, politically and economically so thoroughly American until they would not suffer all of the disadvantages of minority groups like the Jews. The Negro must be realistic about this difficult task because his different color from the white folk makes any differentiation on his part from the prevailing culture more easily observed.

GUEST EDITORIAL

This guest editorial feature is open to all readers, regardless of station or training. The only requisites are clear, concise English and an important message of not more than 250 words.

This week's guest editorial is William (Billy) Dewey, an employee of the Greyhound Terminal, Portland, Me. Mr. Dewey's plea will no doubt echo in the hearts of millions of Americans of both races.

OCT 5 1940

The White Man and the Negro

Since the end of the Civil War, the American white man gave the Negro a chance to go to school, but as soon as they found out that he was progressive and going ahead, they immediately commenced to hold him back and shut the door of opportunity in his face. However, in spite of all his drawbacks he kept coming ahead to the point that at the present time we have many intelligent and intellectual Negroes, doctors, lawyers, and others who could be mostly anything if they were allowed the chance.

The American white man believed he was smart and correct in holding the Negro back and putting all foreigners ahead of him, and while this was being done the foreigners took complete advantage of this opportunity and pushed the real American in the background.

Amsterdam News

There was a time when they had Japanese and also Negroes in the American Navy. They allowed the Japanese to go to the top acquiring all knowledge possible, and now he has all this knowledge back home and improved on it and stands ready to fight the land that gave him the chance. On the other hand, the best the Negro could attain was cook, mess boy, or anything that was not educational at all.

New York

I'll tell the world the Negro was the best friend the American white man ever had, as you all know. When the Negro was set free, some of them did not want to leave the Master who had been so good to them, and any white man that had treated a Negro with respect had a lifelong friend.

N.Y.

Now when a Negro asks for equality he does not mean that he wishes to sit in your house and talk to your daughters, it simply means that when you hire a Negro he should be paid on the same basis as any white man, if he is capable of the work of the white man. If the white man receives 50 cents per hour the Negro should also receive 50 cents and not 50 cents for the white man and 15 cents for the Negro. That is the equality we want. When you hire us, give us a living wage, not a wage that will keep us having bad thoughts of you.

The Negroes were brought from Africa years and years ago as slaves. This is all the country that the New Negroes know. The Negro loves America, but everything is done to him that keeps his mind in an uproar. He makes his money here and he spends it here. He doesn't send it away from here. He gets it here and leaves it here. Take my advice. If he is capable of doing anything, give him a chance and he will show you that he is capable of doing anything that he attempts. If he wants to be an aviator, let him be one. Give him a chance and America will never be sorry for it. I know if he really makes up his mind to do anything, he can do it. With the world in chaos, you may not think so, but you need all the help he can give you, wake up and give him the chance that belongs to him or you will be sunk.

Charlotte. N. C. Observer
September 22, 1940

ASSERTS NEGRO LOSING RIGHTS

Report Says They Have Fewer Privileges In Washington Than Generation Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—(AP)—A report to the American Youth commission contended tonight that the more than 130,000 Negroes in Washington "enjoy fewer rights and privileges than they had a generation and more ago."

The report, prepared by Dr. E Franklin Frazier, head of the department of sociology of Howard university, Negro institution, said "the Negro faces a strict color line in employment as well as in social relations."

The report was based on a survey of what the investigator designated as the "border belt between the North and South," in which he included the District of Columbia and the states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. About 1,000,000 Negroes, nine per cent of the total for the country, dwell in this area, he said.

Frazier said in a summary that Negroes "need to stick together more, form business enterprises of their own and, therefore, find employment for Negroes within the ranks of the race."

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

I am not a Virginian, but an American.—Henry Clay.

IN DEFENSE OF YANKEES

Perhaps it was because we saw "Gone With the Wind" on Lincoln's birthday. It was certainly the wrong day for us to listen to a technicolor cussing of the damn Yankees and a lot of sentimental sobbing over the passing of a rich man's way of life, conceived in stolen labor and dedicated to indolent living, which passed for southern civilization befo' de wah. Besides, we're getting tired of the current fashion in the south to refer to the Civil war as the "War Between the States," a subtle distinction which implies that the northern states were as guilty of secession as those of the Confederacy. After all, history is history and it is too late for the United Daughters of the Confederacy to change it.

Black Dispatch

There has been a lot of moaning about "the lost cause." It wasn't much of a cause, however well it was defended. It sought to perpetuate the institution of slavery. It favored, not a centralized national unity, but a loosely-hung confederation of individual states, not unlike the original 13 colonies, from which each state was free to secede at any time for any reason however trivial.

2-24-40

Had the South won the war both an exhausted Confederacy and an exhausted northern Union would have been at the mercy of a grasping British Empire which, under the Machiavellian scheming of Lord Palmerston, had lent aid and comfort to the Confederate cause in the hope that the growing power of the United States might be broken forever, Maximilian would have remained on the throne of Mexico with the support of French soldiers, thus nullifying the power of the Monroe doctrine and leaving the whole of Central and South America open to further European imperialism. Records in the British foreign office have revealed the British plan, in the event of a Union defeat, to move in on the California coast. In such a case the Rocky mountains, not the blue Pacific, would have become the western boundary both of the U. S. A. and the C. S. A.

Oklahoma City

The soldiers of the Confederacy fought a good fight. In fact, it was a phenomenal fight. They fought against blockade and hunger and superior forces. The sons and daughters of Confederate veterans have a right to be vociferously proud of the valor of their fathers. But it didn't necessarily follow that one southerner could or can lick any ten damn Yankees. Leaders do make a difference and the south was blessed with generals of genuine military genius. Americans led by a hesitant McClellan or a bumbling Burnsides were no match for Americans led by Lee or Jackson or Forrest any more than a regiment of Frenchmen following Louis XVI would have equalled another body of Frenchmen led by Napoleon. Moreover, the southern armies were fighting on home ground among friendly people without the necessity of maintaining and guarding long lines of communications. Experience in the Spanish-American war and the World war failed to reveal any particular difference in bravery among American fighting men, regardless of what section of the country they called" home."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, who are dedicated to the rather shabby task of keeping the old war hatreds as hot as possible, have wailed loudest during the past 75 years about Sherman's march through Georgia and the Reconstruction era. It is true that Sherman's army did considerable more damage than was necessary, such as burning unfortified homes and even heaving grand pianos out second-story windows to no practical purpose. But most of the hell raised was done in strict accordance with the recognized principle of war, for it was war, after all. The disruption of transportation lines and the destruction of crops were dictated by military necessity since it was through Georgia that Confederate armies had been passing from one front to another and it was from Georgia that most of the feed to feed the southern armies came.

The U. D. C. seems to have overlooked the fact that an invading army rarely keeps off the grass, and the blackened walls of Chambersburg, Pa., which Jubal Early's forces left behind them, are rarely mentioned. The south was unfortunate in that it lacked the strength to carry much of the war into the enemy's territory. Had the battles been fought in Indiana and Ohio there is no reason for believing that those states would have looked any better than Georgia did.

Paradoxically, William Tecumseh Sherman deserves the thanks, not the hatred of the southern people. Had he not made his march to the sea the war might well have dragged on 12 months longer than it did, bringing death to another 100,000 Confederate boys. The lives of those men, but for whom many U. D. C. members would never have been born, should at least partly compensate for Georgia's broken windows and stolen chickens.

As to the Reconstruction, which Claude Bowers has aptly named, "The Tragic Era," there is no doubt that fantastic mismanagement and scalawaggery wreaked needless injury upon the struggling southern people. But at least it can be said that the Yankees did elect a man who had the heart and the greatness to avoid such a catastrophe and might have done so had not a misguided southern sympathizer interfered. After all, Abraham Lincoln didn't die tripping over a rug.

America owes a lot to those damn Yankee soldiers. Had they failed to stand firm at Gettysburg, had they faltered on the rocky slopes of Chickamauga, had they fled after the second day of carnage at Cold Harbor there would be no united United States of America, the might and power of which today is the envy of every other people. Instead there would be two nations, one harboring an ancient social system which would call forth disgusted disapproval from every other civilized country, and both economically dependent on and at the mercy of the rapacious states of Europe.

As Americans we should be generously proud that every star in our flag represents a state with noble traditions and stalwart sons. Every American who is not ashamed that he is a citizen of the United States of America should be fervently thankful that the fierce fires of civil war welded—instead of melted—our nation.—The Tulsa Tribune.

Roosevelt Says Justice Black Due Apologies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — (AP)— President Roosevelt asserted today that he thought that the press should offer a modicum of apology for some of the things it had said in the last few years about Associate Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court.

Advertiser

He was asked at a press conference whether he cared to supplement praise expressed by the press for Black's defense of civil liberty. The reference was to Black's delivery yesterday of a Supreme Court decision setting aside a death penalty against four Florida negroes on the ground that confessions had been obtained by third degree methods.

2-14-40

Mr. Roosevelt declared that some of the press had given Black praise. Then he added his suggestion for an apology.

Montgomery, Ala.

While he did not explain what he referred to, there was criticism at the time Black was given his Supreme Court appointment. The former Alabama Senator had admitted that at one time he had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Discussing other matters Mr. Roosevelt said that he honestly believed democracy as a whole could best be encouraged not just by maintaining freedom of the press but also through freedom of information.

Information should circulate freely, he said, on what goes on all over the world. If the people get every side of every story, he added, that can't help but further democracy.

And that should apply, Mr. Roosevelt said, regardless of what the subject is and should be carried down into the schools.

As usual, however, Mr. Roosevelt passed up efforts to find out his third term views. He had nothing to say on conferences yesterday with a group of Pennsylvania politicians and said he knew nothing of the prospects of a slate of delegates being pledged to him in Wisconsin.

He replied in the negative also to an inquiry whether he had discussed with Postmaster General Farley the entry of delegates in Massachusetts supporting Farley for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
January 21. 1940

Letters To The Editor

Please try to confine your letters to 300 words.

WILLIAM E. BORAH

Editor, The Advertiser:

In the passing of William E. Borah, the Senate of the United States loses its supreme voice of American political wisdom and pure-minded patriotism. The nation loses the noblest and bravest of her devoted sons. The Southern people especially lose a courageous champion in Senator Borah who opposed the anti-lynching bill, because he was ever the friend of wisdom and justice for every State, nation, race and creed. Innumerable hearts and homes throughout the world have lost an incomparable friend.

As I write, I have before me the last letter of a treasured friendship. A letter written by Senator Borah from Washington under date of Nov. 16, 1939, and signed with his own familiar hand, "Wm. E. Borah." He writes in part:

> "The quotation from Lord Bryce's Lecture, in which he speaks of Edmund Burke, I was pleased to have. I thought I had read pretty nearly everything on Burke and pretty nearly everything that Burke had written, but in some way or other I had overlooked this or forgotten it.
>
> "I have been a student of Burke from my earliest youth, and yet I never read him without finding something new and something incomprehensively great in his writings, a marvelous intellect and a great soul!"

Thus the truly noble and great praise the truly noble and great as like ever answers to like William E. Borah himself was "a marvelous intellect and a great soul." The chief ornament of the United States Senate. The true glory of the nation. We shall not see his like again.

HOPSON OWEN MURFEE.

Prattville, Ala., Jan. 20, 1940.

DIES IS ACCUSED OF 'CRUELTIES' BY MAURY MAVERICK

Declares Congressman 'Honest, Patriotic,' But Has a Tendency To Use 'Unfair Methods.'

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(AP) Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, Texas, said tonight that Representative Dies, Democrat Texas, had grown in four years from a man who liked to play cruel practical jokes to one who got joy "out of practicing plain cruelties on fellow human beings."

Constitution

The mayor lashed out at the leader of the house committee on un-American activities in an address before Descendants of the American Revolution. 3-6-40

"What about Martin Dies' personality?" Maverick asked. "I know him; I can give my opinion. In the first place, he is financially honest. And I say frankly that were he a soldier in a war, I would not be afraid to trust him. I would not suspect his patriotism, and more than any German could have suspected the patriotism of Hitler in fighting what he thought was a foreign enemy of Germany.

"But what I sadly deplore is that Martin Dies does not give the same credit to Americans of equal patriotism. He is willing to smear men and women by the thousands, and in a manner strange to American ideals and constitutional practices. He is willing to pin the badge of un-Americanism, by unfair and cruel methods, on anyone else, if this puts him to the top."

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 7. 1940

"BEATIN' HELL OUT O' FOLKS"

Editor, The Journal: It won't work. My teacher tried it on me when I was a boy. As a young man, weighing 198 pounds, six feet two and a half inches tall, I tried it on mules, Negroes and sorry white folk. It did not do any good, but put more hell in me.

There are some mighty sorry folk in this world. My daddy use to say: "They are not worth the powder and lead it takes to kill 'em." It will do no good to kill 'em or beat 'em in some mad or secret way. That simply turns the devil loose among the living. Bad folks will take advantage of it as sure as you are born. Cowards become cruel in a crowd. A wolf is not much fighter by himself, but put him in a pack and they tear their enemy to pieces.

Our only hope is good laws, duly and truly administered. Law-abiding citizens are in the great majority in this democracy. Too many of us are indifferent and are not doing our duty. We must not lend our good name to shady things. Rascals like to hide behind respectable people. We must not wait to be aroused by some shocking crime. There is nothing to do now but go on with the law. You cannot cure moral weakness with physical force. Love is the thing that gives life. It is the redemptive force among men. Here is where the priest, the pastor, the preacher, the church, the teacher, the school and the genuine fraternal orders come in.

Fellow citizens, we have a hard job on our hands and a great task ahead, but we can do it in the heroic spirit of our forefathers and the founders of this great republic.

Your cohelper,
"UNCLE NATH."

Cedartown, Ga.

Minorities In A Democracy

News 4-22-40
Birmingham Ala.

A democratic country needs minorities, not only in a political sense but also in many other senses. It is the duty of a democracy not only to tolerate minorities but to make it easy for minorities to live and spread their ideas.

How this principle applies even to schools is discussed by *The Christian Science Monitor*. For the sake of maintenance of free institutions, *The Monitor* contends, private schools should be permitted every opportunity to flourish. Calling private schools education's independent laboratories, *The Monitor* declares they are free from abuses of political control, are flexible and free from red tape, serve special needs of the child, and enrich the culture of the community. "Private schools," it emphasizes, "are responsible to minorities, and minorities are precious in a democratic way of life."

Private schools prevent regimentation. It is no accident that dictators when they arise to power generally strike early and hard at private education. Dictatorship must rule the mind as well as the body, and that cannot be done unless the all-powerful state determines what shall be taught and who shall teach it and how it shall be taught.

Without freedom of thought there is no democracy, and without the right to establish private schools there can be no freedom of thought.

A democratic government, recognizing this truth, will not make it too difficult to operate private schools. In competition with tax-supported institutions, the private school has a difficult time at best. But those school patrons who for any reason whatsoever prefer to send their children to private institutions should not find too many obstacles in their way.

Here in Birmingham we have three institutions of collegiate rank, Howard, Birmingham-Southern and Miles Memorial College, which are supported by private funds. There are any number of sub-college institutions or schools devoted to teaching special subjects which receive no support from public funds. All these institutions are brakes upon autocracy. All contribute to that freedom of thought, that unhampered search for truth, without which democratic institutions of government cannot survive. They are worth protecting.

News 4-22-40

PRIESTS PROTEST ABUSE OF NEGROES

Courier 4-27-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25—The treatment of Negroes in the South was assailed here by Catholic priests at the Southern Conference for Social Action at the Ansley Hotel.

Declaring that Southerners, despite their oft-made boasts, don't understand Negroes completely, the Rev. C. [illegible] McIntyre, former New York priest now stationed in Sumter, S. C., pointed out the progress the Catholic Church has made among Negroes in Harlem.

Supporting Father McIntyre, the Rev. Vincent Warren of Mobile, Ala., said:

"It is an impregnable fact that any group or section of our American population, white or colored, which remains in ignorance of true Christian principles, in squalor and poverty through lack of economic opportunity or subject to ravages of disease, or which is permitted to remain a fertile field for demagogic appeal through denial of fundamental rights in a democracy, is a drag upon economic and social progress and a potential menace to a nation."

Father Warren revealed that 32 Catholic priests in the Mobile Diocese are devoting all their efforts to the Negro problem.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES
Anderson, S. C., Mail
October 24, 1940

Negro Is Now Ready For Advanced Civilization

South Is Not Alone In "Closed Door" Attitude Toward Members Of Race

By DR. R. F. KIRKPATRICK

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which convenes only every three years, and is made up of the choicest spirits of that great denomination, has been in session at Kansas City, Mo., recently, and the other day press dispatches brought reports of a tense debate in the house of bishops on the question of the church's policy with reference to the Negro race. The convention is divided into two houses, one the house of bishops, and the other body made of members of the general clergy, and the laity, the two groups meeting separately.

Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell of Savannah offered a resolution in the house of bishops providing for a separation of white and Negro communicants in the deep South. According to press reports, speaking with deep feeling, his eyes at times dimmed by tears, he said, "We in the South favor a Negro bishop to lead his own people until God's black and white children can walk along side by side." Pointing to the practical difficulties of trying to work the two races together in the South he said, "I can't have in Georgia a diocesan conference where a meal is served. I can't find a hotel where Negroes are permitted to meet with whites. That condition won't change in yours or my lifetime."

It was stated in the press that a dozen bishops spoke feelingly against the proposal, and then the resolution was defeated, for a second time at this convention: This time by the decisive vote of 54 to 37. Now in so far as this is a matter of Episcopal policy it does not concern the rest of us, and good taste would forbid our intermeddling with it. But the fact is that the incident grew out of the larger question of the Negro's rightful place in American life, which is forever bobbing up as the nation goes forward to its destiny, and every time it does we are perplexed and confounded. For that reason this episode challenges the interest of us all, reminding us as it does that here is a problem on our very door step that we have not solved, that yet we have got to solve or suffer the consequences.

NEGRO MILITARY UNITS

When volunteers began offering themselves for military duty, stirred by the threat to our national security that loomed on the horizon, Negroes offered themselves as well as whites only to find that there was no place for them in any branch of the armed forces of the nation, save as laborers or insubordinate capacities. The other day press reports stated that the president proposed to remedy that intolerable situation by ordering the formation of distinctive Negro units. But there was this same race problem coming to light.

CLOSED DOORS

In closing the debate on his resolution regarding the Negro in the Episcopal house of bishops Bishop Barnwell is reported to have said: "Every door of opportunity is closed to the Negro there." (the South). It's a poignant statement, and it fixed my attention. If that were true only of the South, it would not be quite so bad, deplorable as that would be. But alas, it is true all over this land, and it constitutes one of history's bitter tragedies. It's the tragedy of ten million people, members of an alien race and of another color whose fathers were forcibly transported to this land. Under the gracious influences of this land of liberty and privilege their spirits have awakened and they are now eagerly reaching out for the same advancement and culture that have blessed the white race.

But alas, they are in this land a minority race, and a profound race prejudice such as manifests itself everywhere else in the world where the same situation exists blocks their way to progress. The bishop is right. "Every door of opportunity is closed to them.' This is tragedy, and it becomes more poignant in the light of the fact that it is the tragedy of human beings with beating hearts, and kindling aspirations whose lives are shut up to narrow limits, denied the chance to realize their highest possibilities. And the tragedy bites only the deeper in that the Negroes have fully demonstrated their capacity for the higher levels of civilization. If anybody doubts that let him visit their schools, and observe at close range their teachers or their churches and note their bearing and their leaders. Or recall such names as Booker Washington, and Major Moton; Professor Carver; or the author of "Native Son," the most talked of novel of recent months; Marian Anderson, or Charles Holland, acclaimed the greatest American tenor today.

THE REMEDY

What can we do about it? "Aye there's the rub," says Shakespeare. What can we do? Who knows? I am well aware of all the difficulties that beset the problem, and seem to make it insoluble. We can, however, certainly accord them the sincere, kindly respect, and Christian consideration that are after all due every human being. That would be a long step forward for a lot of us, and yet it does not for a moment involve any social commingling. The Negroes don't want that any more than we whites do. For the rest we can try to face this problem and solve it by the teachings of the Christian religion. Sometimes I ask myself what attitude Jesus would take in this matter, and it makes me a bit uncomfortable, for I am wondering whether it would be our attitude. I'm afraid not. But we must do something about it. You can't forever deny a people their rightful development without paying the penalty for it, and then some day we shall have to answer at the judgment bar of God, if we close the door of opportunity in the face of our fellow man, whatever may be his color.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
October 21, 1940

THE NEWS LEADER FORUM

[Letters to the Forum should be brief and clear; in general, they should not be beyond 150 words. The editor reserves the right to cut all articles that are too long. Communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, though these, except in certain cases, need not be published. The News Leader cannot attempt to preserve or return unused letters to the Forum, unless these are accompanied by postage.]

URGES NEGROES TO VOTE AGAINST HITLERISM

Editor The News Leader:

Sir,—U. S. A. or U. S. G.? The very existence of this nation is threatened—seriously threatened. Short-sighted Congressmen with their isolationism have brought this country to the very brink of ruin. Were it not for the valiant English warriors of the air, the hordes of Germany would soon be battering at our gates. In sheer gratitude we Americans should thank God for the battling Britons, who today are holding back the German flood-gates of wrath that threatens to destroy the last vestige of democracy and above all "the American way of life." It is distressing to see that even now there are those who cannot sense our dangers. There is cropping out here and there in this nation symptoms of danger that should be dealt with summarily. A preacher tells his congregation that he is not going to register; students in a seminary band themselves not to register. They are not willing to support the nation in its perils that has blessed them with the American way of life. I have said many times before, and I repeat here, that the man who will not fight and die for the defense of America is obviously a coward and should be so treated. The life and liberty and pursuit of happiness which we enjoy in this country was bought with blood upon a hundred battlefields; and the lives of us who enjoy these blessings are not more than the lives of those who died to make them possible. It is true that it is unfortunate that these liberties must be preserved in the blood of the nations; but this pity is not greater than the death of those who have come and gone before. Our supposedly "conscientious objectors" would enjoy the fruits of other men's sacrifices, but are disinclined to make these sacrifices themselves, which are the only guarantees that those of coming generations will enjoy our present blessings. I am tolerant, but I cannot but recommend stringent measures to these illusioned men and women who would enjoy without sacrifice. Such spirit violates the deepest and most precious traditions of mankind. It is a disgrace to civilization. Thousands of "conscientious objectors" have perished on the battlefields to make possible our glorious heritage. Our present crop of "conscientious objectors should be "recognized" by giving them a gun and telling them to get in line or else. This is no time for foolish sentimentality. The enemy is battling at our gates. The great question before this nation today and before the voters who will soon go to the polls is, whether we shall remain the U. S. A. (United States of America) or use the U. S. G. (United States of Germany). There are forces at work even in this country to change the U. S. A. to the U. S. G. It would be better for 10,000,000 Americans of all races and creeds to die than to see the good American way of life pass for the German way of life. The man who would not rather die a thousand times than to submit to the slavery of Hitlerism is a coward and ingrate. Only cowards and knaves would rather die on a supplicant's knees than upon their feet like men! The time for sentimentality is passed and the time is at hand when positive measures are demanded. It is fervently to be hoped that in this great crisis of our nation the Negro may remain true to the tradition that has marked him as a superpatriot who has never even faltered in the face of our nation's peril.

The Negroes must ever bear in mind, that in spite of the apparent change for the better in matters of race relations, there are strong forces yet rampant in this land to further the subjugation of the Negro race. These forces are not as vocal as they once were, but they are just as positive and just as real. The sweep of Hitlerism would unleash these forces with their hellish furies and woe would betide the Negro race. Fortunately the Negroes know what to expect when Hitlerism comes. In France the other day a monument to the valor of Negro soldiers was destroyed at the command of the Nazis. In his Mein Kampf Hitler says Negroes are lower than the apes. There are those in this country who feel the same way about the Negro. The defeat of Hitlerism is the hope of the Negro throughout the world. The Negro who doubts this is to be pited. The Negroes go to the ballot box next month, they should vote not with an eye on the moral "sore spots" of our nation but with an eye on London and Berlin. The candidate best calculated to stand up against Hitlerism has my vote and that is Roosevelt. The third term can never be as risky as a Presidential question mark! U. S. A. or U. S. G.?

GORDON B. HANCOCK.

Tennessee Governor Says Negroes Did Nothing For U.S.--Lucky To Live Here

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"This Is White Man's Country," He Tells Committee Seeking Colored Members On Draft Boards—Threatens Prison For Failure to Register.

NOV 2 1940

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31—Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America, according to Governor Prentice Cooper, and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

A committee of colored citizens that called upon the governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards was told by him, "This is a white man's country."

Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the November 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or to try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

Governor Cooper thinks it all right for Negroes to register to die for America, but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose the people who will rule over them.

Governor Cooper's complete remarks, as reported to the NAACP committee, follow:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

Tennessee Governor Says Negroes Have Done Nothing For The U.S., Should Feel Lucky To Live Here

New York Age
New York N. Y.

NOV 2 1940

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TENNESSEE GOVERNOR SAYS NEGROES DID NOTHING FOR NATION

OCT 31 1940

Bystander

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Bystander 4 etaoi shrd

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 6, 1940

The Future, the Facts

Writing on election day many hours before the polls will close, The News and Courier affirms that, without regard to the result of the present contest, the "Solid South" is a thing of the past. In saying this we do not mean to say that it will not vote solidly for Mr. Roosevelt this day. There are larger facts than that.

That one of chief import is that in every state of the South, from Texas to Virginia, thousands of men have been released from the ancient habit of voting anything called "Democratic." They are men and women of force, however they be a minority, in thousands of communities. Letters of that tenor come to The News and Courier from men who live in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee.

The plain, the indisputable fact is that the 'negro question", that alone, has kept the South "solid" these sixty-four years, since 1876. Now the hour has struck when both the larger parties, Republican and Democratic, are identical in attitude toward that question. In future the Southern states will decide between the two parties without regard to that issue. Independent political thinking has come to stay, however this year habit clings and is effective at the polls. The encouragement which President Roosevelt has himself given in at least one speech to this independence has borne fruit.

The News and Courier is not here saying that the South is free of this negro question in politics. It is only saying that in future it cannot look to the Democratic party as its ally in respect of it. For self-preservation it may at a later day oppose both "great parties", choosing presidential electors who will make the best terms that they can with those parties, or it may organize its own party. The presence of the negroes, scattered throughout the South, cannot be ignored. Harlem and the Second Ward have come to be serious problems to New York and Chicago. Every neighborhood, every village, in the South has its Harlem, its negro population.

Among the negroes is a minority of persons of more than average intelligence, but the masses of them are emotional, easily led estray, now even as seventy years ago. Forty-two years ago, in Philadelphia, a newspaper friend asked the man who writes this, "Why are you Southerners excited about 'negro supremacy'; don't you know that there is no danger of it, that the North no more wants it than the South?"

"Certainly I know that," was the reply.

"Then why are you forever worried about it?"

"We are not worried about 'negro supremacy', but we insist upon political separation of the races," the Southerner said, "because were millions of negroes voting unscrupulous white men would vote them, even as the scalawags and carpetbaggers voted them. We have voting problems enough with only the whites voting in our primaries."

"Perhaps you are right; I never thought of that", said the Northern man.

The danger has not passed, however the negroes have improved since 1898 and South Carolina is now a state of large white majority. The respectable citizens of the Northern cities in which are numerous negro populations are aware of the problem that the South has. It has come home to them. It troubles them. It is with these things in mind that The News and Courier has throughout the late campaign supported the Jeffersonian Democrats; it has done its best to persuade them to stay out of the Republican party; it does not wish to see a strong Republican party voting for state and county officers, for it well knows that were that to come to pass, the Democratic party too would be compelled to seek negro support. Then would be utter demoralization.

In national politics the road has been built to independence. The national Democratic party has built it.

It is as necessary now to protect the integrity of the exclusive white primary as ever it was, as it was when Captain Tillman was the leader and stressed it with his great might.

In national politics the "Solid South" is of the past, however it may be voting solidly this day.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courie
October 30. 1940

Thought for the Future

If the time come when social separation of the white and negro races shall be abolished, or the attempt to abolish it now in progress shall promise to succeed, The News and Courier will advise the South to fight against it even as it did sixty years ago, eighty years ago. Remember that, you readers of The News and Courier.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Proven Loyalty Ignored, False Values Upheld

Philadelphia Tribune
Phila. Pa.

Nation's Refusal To Use Its Best May Be Deciding Factor

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

DEC 5 1940

Hitler's "Mein Kampf" has startled the world. In it he sets forth his dreams of a new world order wherein the Germanic peoples will be the regnant peoples of the world. As a social prophet Hitler made certain predictions which if fulfilled will fill the world with great woes. Step by step Hitler moves towards the consummation predicted in his Mein Kampf and step by step the world moves nearer to the brinks of destruction.

Hitlerism is proving a scourge to the smaller nations of the earth and a threat to the mighty ones. The very foundation of Britain's mighty empire is trembling and our own United States of America is being weighed in the balances of time; and woe unto us if we are found wanting. The most pressing matter before this nation today is to snap out of an indifference and lethargy and money grabbing and realibe that "EIN KAMPF" lies before us.

POSITIVE ACTION NEEDED

Only our supremest efforts will save our great and mighty nation! Our isolationists and pacifists have sung their siren songs of peace until the hour of our doom is nigh at hand. The holding-out power of the British may save us; but it will be merely by the proverbial hair-breadth. With Nazi-inspired strikes brooding here and there in the defense industries and with the Nazi-filled industries being crippled in a hundred ways, Uncle Sam needs to take some positive and summary measures if ye are going to come through with our national hide intact.

The question in my mind is how long before Uncle Sam will realize that for every Nazi in industry there are ten Negroes who can be trusted without fears or qualms? How long will this country let race prejudice stand between them and that internal security that is more and more a pressing problem? How long will the Negroes' true and tried patriotism be rewarded with a scant recognition, while foreign traitors threaten destruction to a country that takes them to its bosom? How long before dear Uncle Sam will see the futility and danger of excluding from strategic industries Negroes who can be trusted while bundists and communists enjoy the richest fruits of our great land? How long will America's finest patriots famish with hunger while its enemies enjoy its richest opportunities?

Philadelphia
Tribune

FALSE VALUES MAGNIFIED

A nation that cannot see straight in times like these need not hope for great success. If Germany had such loyal patriots in Germany we may rest assured that Hitler would use them to the greatest advantage. The Negroes are this nation's only super-patriots and just whether our country is going to use them to the fullest advantage may be the deciding factor in this country's survival as a democracy. If a nation becomes so morally unsound as to refuse to use its best in the very best way, that nation is threatened with destruction. When prejudice is put ahead of a nation's safety and security we may listen for that nation's swan song. In other words that nation that magnifies true patriotism and magnifies false values cannot hope to over throw so powerful a movement as Hitlerism.

Phila Pa.

One of the great disgraces of this nation is that a conference at Hampton must be held to decide how to use the nation's most patriotic citizens. As it is, because of blood ties with Europe it is hard to tell when a true American or a Nazi is being given a place of trust when a white man is being given a place. The Negro has no European ties and whenever a Negro goes on a job a hundred per cent American is on that job! In a crisis a nation needs such assurance.

"WE ARE READY"

DEC 5 1940

What is the point in hoping and praying for true Americans when millions of Negroes are standing by waiting for the word? The Negro must not be grouchy in this crisis. He must not quarrel and quibble and he must not sulk in his tents. As in past crises the Negro must give his best and reaffirm the world's exalted opinion of him as a nation's super-patriot. The struggle before our nation and the world is a struggle for Christianity and democracy and the Negro's future is bound up therein. The Ein Kampf of our nation must be the Mein Kampf of every Negro. The Negro boy goes up or down with this country. We are ready.

—A Colored Judge

TAKEN IN STRIDE

By ROBERT W. BAGNALL, LL.D

The Negro Comes Of Age

NOV 21 1940

Despite high-powered propaganda, an abundance of loose money, threats on the part of bosses, spacious arguments in Negro papers and all else, all the Negro precincts in Philadelphia and elsewhere went heavily for Roosevelt. This is proof positive that the Negro has come of age and that he has learned to stick by his proven friends and take lavish political promises with his tongue in his cheek.

Philadelphia

Negroes wore Willkie buttons, accepted Willkie money but pulled the Roosevelt lever, in fact, in certain pivotal states the Negro vote determined the issue. This should teach the Republican bosses that the day of the old prejudiced arguments is at an end. The fact is that the large Negro Democratic vote has emancipated the Democratic Party from Southern domination for the good of the Negro and of the party.

Tribune

WILLKIE'S ROLE

The fact that he received millions of votes has gone to Willkie's head, I fear, and he is rapidly developing a Messiah complex. He wants to keep his units intact to oppose—that is to fight—any New Deal things he dislikes. The truth is that ambition is apt to make Willkie another Coughlin—a public scold, who thinks that all governmental wisdom has been allocated to him.

Willkie's plan is to keep intact his build-up until 1944, but it is my guess that he will have been swept by his ambition into a role which will cause the American people to regard his glamour as tinsel long before 1944. His acceptance of defeat is not that of a whole hearted sportsman, and I shall not be surprised to find him ultimately among the malcontents of this country.

Philadelphia

COVENTRY DESTROYED

"To send one to Coventry" has long been an expression which meant to put one in a position of disapproval or exile. I have wondered why, for Coventry was a desirable town with a stately Cathedral—one of the finest examples of perpendicular architecture in all England. The Nazists have blasted the whole town to [illegible] killing over 1000 people. Why?

The proud Aryan did this to avenge a bomb dropped on Munich when Herr Hitler was there. This is Aryan civilization—an act which makes you sometimes wonder whether Hitler isn't Satan incarnate. But Italy did the same thing in Abyssinia and the English, I sem to remember, wiped out a native town in Africa in the same way. It certainly looks as if man had gone mad and was intent on destroying all the progress he has made in centuries.

A PROPOSAL

Pa.

Now is the time for the N. A. A. C. P., The National Urban League, The National Negro Congress, The Southern Interracial Commission, and The Interracial Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, with any other genuine and proven agency to call together a conference of Negro leaders in business and the professions, including law, medicine, education, religion and social service, publicity and labor, to plan a CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM for objectives and the Negro in this Crisis when old patterns are breaking up.

NOV 21 1940

I don't believe the professional politician as such, has any place in this setup. Their work should be divided into commissions who would make a careful survey of things as they are, of how they may be bettered, and of objectives and techniques to be used.

The Negro largely yet thinks in terms of yesterday — even his trained leaders. He yet trusts to white patrons and to protests and mass meetings—as the means of gaining his ends. He yet has a childish confidence in rights being won by passing laws, and is crassly ignorant too often of the economic causes behind his social and civic privations and injustices. Meantime, he gets merely the crumbs of the good things in American civilization.

Negroes are yet divided on such elementary things as how to make the ballot effective, compulsory segregation, unionisms, and whether the American caste system can be bombed to fragments. Now is the time of times to learn facts and to decide and act unitedly in objectives, methods, and techniques on a national scale. The heads of these organizations here named are all competent men and friendly. Who among them will take the initiative? If they will not, somebody else must.

THE BUREAU FOR COLORED CHILDREN

is conducting a raffle for much needed support. An automobile and a number of other fine prizes go to the winners. This organization houses, feeds, clothes, educates, and looks after the health and character formation of more than 1000 children on a shoestring budget. It deserves the support of all well-thinking people. Its books are audited by a C. P. A.; reputable people constitute its board, and it is run with remarkable efficiency. It deserves your support. Buy books of its tickets and help a deserving charity.

RACE ATTORNEY TOLD TO GET OUT OF TEXAS

The Guardian
Boston Mass

DEC 14 1940

BEAUMONT, Texas—Attorney H. W. Gray, editor of the Port Arthur Observer, a colored weekly, was arrested by several Texas police at Port Arthur, taken for a ten-mile ride, and then told to get out of town. Organizer of the Port Arthur Colored Chamber of Commerce, Atorney Gray had aroused the jealousy of Port Arthur white officials.

What About the Negro In Agriculture?

By JOHN W. MITCHELL

State Agent, North Carolina Extension Service

NOV 23 1940

Editor, Journal and Guide: I note in the November 9th issue of the Journal and Guide the three releases. The Land-Grant Colleges of Negro Presidents held in Chicago November 12, 13 and 14; the meeting scheduled to be held in Richmond, Virginia November 20, 21 and 22, the National Co-Ordinating Committee for Integration of Negroes into the National Defense Program, and the Conference to held in connection with the inauguration of the new president of Hampton Institute.

MITCHELL

In reading over each of these three programs it raises a question in one's mind whether the promoters of these affairs of national scope have taken into consideration the productive end of agriculture for Negroes.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENTS

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin titled *The Negro in American Agriculture*. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President elect, who was then Secretary of Agriculture, wrote the FOREWORD of the bulletin. The first part of the bulletin makes some very significant statements.

Journal &
Guide

"Agriculture means more to more American Negroes than does any other industry or occupation. . . More Negroes are earning their living from the land today than in any other way. . . Farming is a way of life for half of all Negroes in the United States. . . More than 75 percent of the American Negroes live in the South. Ninety-five percent of the Negro farm operators live in the South. Nearly half of all the southern sharecroppers are Negroes. . . The welfare of most Negroes in the South rises and falls with the welfare of southern agriculture. . . . The status of the Negro farmer is one of the major factors in the southern agricultural situation. It is of vital interest, not only to the South but to the entire nation."

The bulletin further states:

1. "That 4,500,000 Negroes are living on farms in 13 Southern States."
2. "That Negro farmers constitute 12.6 percent of all American farm operators."

From reading the published programs of the above mentioned events of national scope, bearing on National Defense and the Integration of the Negro into National Defense, one would wonder whether it is realized that National Defense and Home Defense have close bearing on each other. Just as Miss Hariett Elliott, the woman member of the National Defense Council has said: *"The people must be strong."*

75 PERCENT OF RACE IN SOUTH

Any program for the Negro race that fails to consider the fact that 75 percent of the race live in the South and that Negroes operate 12.6 percent of all the farms in America has overlooked a very vital part of an effective program. It is true that there is a sizeable group of Negroes employed in the South as vocational agricultural teachers, farm and home demonstration agents ,and a few Negroes in the Farm Security Administration, but the personnel in all these agencies is far too limited to arouse and instruct the nearly five-million Negroes living on southern farms as landowners, part farm owners, and tenants.

Norfolk,
Va.

We hope our Negro educators, national leaders and friends are not overlooking the importance of safe-guarding the interest of this vast number of our American population. It would be an irreparable mistake for our leaders to take for granted because Southern Negroes have lived on farms for three centuries, and because there are so many on farms now, that Negroes have a legacy on agriculture in America. Just as other vocations of life have slipped away from Negroes in the past twenty-five or thirty years, so is agriculture fast getting away from us. Science and inventions, together with intelligence, are changing the status and tenure of the Negro in agriculture.

It is laudable that our Negro leaders are seeking recognition for the race in business, professions, and industries, but what about helping the Negro to hold the line in agriculture so he might be strong in Home Defense and prepared to do his part in National Defense?

—JOHN W. MITCHELL
Greensboro, N. C.

THIS IS DEMOCRACY

DEC 27 1940

There has been a good bit of complaining that the democracies are prone to be rather confused in their efforts towards certain ends. The fall of France is used by some critics of our way of life as a "horrible example" of democratic confusion.

Democracy is confusion, not hopeless confusion, but a principle whereby confused issues are supposed to be weighed by a populace that has the intelligence and the courage to arrive eventually at the truth.

Weak people, of course cannot maintain a democratic way of life if there are strong unscrupulous men who thirst for power among them. But strong people can make the democracy work under the most confusing of emergencies. It has been done. It will be done again and again.

Globe & Independent

Extremely young people as well as animals do not like to be given a chance. They like to be told how they must do a thing. Leave several paths open for them and they become confused.

Unfortunately, weak people prefer that their masters be firm and explicit. They are happiest when they understand exactly what their masters want them to do. It is indeed pathetic when we see men in the church of Jesus Christ who arrogate to themselves the right to be the masters of men. And what is worse still, some men in the Church have reached the place where they prefer a leader to think through confused issues for them, and are never so happy as when carrying out the thoughts of those who are bent on being the masters in the church.

Nashville, Tenn.

Confusion is one of the faults of a democracy at times, but also it is one of the virtues of democracy.

A young British refugee was asked how he liked the American newspapers. He replied hesitantly that he did not know. "They give you both sides of a question and you don't know which one to believe," he said.

And therein, we believe, is the whole issue of democracy in a troubled time like the present one. We are able to hear all sides of a question. Those who love and believe in democracy are willing to wade through the conflicting messages of life, with the faith that gives an opportunity truth finally will out.

FORUM SPEAKER LISTS NEGRO'S SHORTCOMINGS

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

◆

Says Leaders of Race Should Do More Than Talk

DEC 13 1940

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Last Sunday afternoon, addressing an overflow meeting of a local Forum, Atty. William Henry Huff, well known poet and columnist, took to task so-called Negro leaders who persist in recommending colored patronage of white business and professional places.

As a result, he said: "Even the pig ankle joints and restaurants of the nation's colored districts are slowly but surely passing into the hands of persons who can hardly speak the English language."" Atty. Huff continued:

"The only Negro professional or business persons who seem to be secure are the undertakers, hairdressers and barbers. The undertaker is secure because the white undertaker, true to his kind, refuses to deal with dead Negroes—he wants live ones. Negro hairdressers are secure because white beauticians hav no desire to constantly inhale the fumes from burning locks. The Negro barber is secure because the white barber everywhere in America is opposed to shaving a Negro or cutting his hair.

"Negroes of the nation's Black Belts spend millions of dollars annually. With the hearty cooperation of their leaders, professional men, usiness men, ministers, they can solve their own problem. Filthy lucre must be relegated, refused Tainted money is the curse of any minority group. Any time one of your leaders advise you against your own ultimate interest and the interest of your race at large watch him. Any time a Negro professional man tells you that no Negro professional or business man is any good but him, watch him—who has been tampered with tainted money!

"Our medical and bar associations should get together on this all important proposition and do something other than talk. When they get together as they will undoubtedly have to do sooner or later, our ministers who have the interest of the people at heart will fall in line and help put the worthy program over."

Indians As Aliens

DEC 20 1940

Are Indians aliens? The question seems a bit absurd, considering that the Indians are the only inhabitants of this country who can truthfully say they are neither immigrants nor the descendants of immigrants of only a few generations ago. As Will Rogers was fond of quipping, it was the ancestors of today's Indians who met the Mayflower with the first load of Pilgrims.

B'ham News

However, some Indians are aliens, according to officials of the Department of the Interior. Here and there are some scattered tribes that have never acknowledged complete domination by their white conquerors. They have never accepted citizenship in the white man's government. Technically, they are still aliens, and hence subject to the law requiring registration of aliens.

However, the Iroquois Indians of New York are submitting to registration only with a flourish of independence. They will wear their war paint when they do it, and they will reaffirm their contention that they should not be called aliens in a land occupied by their ancestors for countless generations.

B'ham, Ala.

Regardless of the legal technicalities in their case, the contentions of the Indians have much fundamental justice to support them. There are many sentimental reasons why the Indians should be entitled by birthright alone to claims of citizenship. The alien status imposed upon at least some of them is an indignity unbecoming to their conquerors.

In the case of the Iroquois, the nation ought to be especially lenient. Historians are pretty well agreed that the whole course of this country's history would have been radically changed had the Iroquois Indians sided with the French instead of the British as the two European powers battled for control of this continent. If the fierce-fighting and powerful Iroquois had joined the French, this nation's civilization might now be stemming from Paris and we would all be speaking the French language. For the part they played in the formation of this country, if for no other reason, the Iroquois should be admitted to full citizenship status without quibbling.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Our Race Assassins

NOV 30 1940

Too many Negroes are like wolves rushing in to destroy at every opportune moment. It makes little difference to such individuals who they attack, their spirit is simply to devour, tear down and exterminate.

This sort of spirit was exhibited during the recent campaign when following a visit to the White House an official statement was made by a spokesman for the President that Walter White and other race leaders had agreed to army segregation. Immediately a grand rush was made by our every present race assassins to the public forum asking for the decapitation of Walter White et cetera. No attempt was made to, in the language of the Bible, "Hear the conclusion of the whole matter". The blood thirsty wolves wanted their pound of flesh and always, more royal the blood the greater the appeasement.

Some times we wonder what a black man would have to do to secure the confidence of his group. No man in America is by his conduct and good report more entitled to the faith and trust of his race than Walter White, yet despite his quarter century of sacrifice, slaving and struggle for 13,000,000 black people the wolves within his own ranks would destroy him.

The Black Dispatch

And this devilish thirst to destroy is not confined to Walter White. In almost every community in America one can find self sacrificing worthy black men and women who spend every waking hour of the day fighting for constitutional rights for America's largest minority group. The greatest danger of such leaders lies not outside the group, but within their own ranks. Always there is menacing them, as the Sword of Damoclese, the danger lurking behind the lines. Always there is present those who court opportunity to stab leadership in the back.

Perhaps the visit Walter White made to the White House to discuss the Negro's place in the Army was ill timed. Perhaps the interview with the president was not properly safeguarded. In fact we think the foregoing observations to be true. But what has this to do with the integrity and good intentions of Walter White and his associates during that conference. Can we forget his 20-year fight against lynching, his eternal and continual battle against jim crow, segregation, disfranchisement and every type of proscription that disadvantages black folk?

Are we to read a newspaper article that attributes wrong to one of our racial leaders, and demand decapitation of that leader without allowing a hitherto trusted friend his day in court?

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Almost every black man who seeks to offer leadership can tell of similar experiences. Over-night false guides will gather a following to destroy a life-time of service. Usually the individual who leads such type of internicine slaughter has no reputation other than one opposing and blocking honest. constructive leadership.

It is human to err and many times the very best intentioned leadership is subject to question. Let us take for example the question of army segregation. Bob Vann for many years fought for separate units for Negroes in the American army. The Black Dispatch has never seen its way clear to endorse this view. We believe real democracy would integrate black citizens into the American army without thought of color.

But it is not right for the Black Dispatch charge that Bob Vann and the Pittsburgh Courier sought to betray the race by reason of Vann's notions regarding segregation. All who knew Bob Vann recognized him as an opportunist. He built a great newspaper and made a modest fortune through the well-timed adjustments he was able to manipulate in all of his public and private affairs. It was natural that Bob would adopt the same sort of methods in attempting to implementing his racial group into advantageous position.

In spite of the fact that the Black Dispatch cannot see eye to eye with those who argue for separate Negro army units, there is in such a program every advantage that Negroes in the south seek when they endorse separate schools. Thousands of Negroes in the South would oppose mixed schools for the same basic reason that bootleggers support prohibition. Thousands of Negroes are for separate schools because they argue that by this system Negroes can have opportunity to teach school. Liscensed saloons would confiscate the business of bootleggers. This school of thought argues that in mixed schools competent Negroes would not be allowed to serve as instructors.

In such schools of thought one finds opportunists who recognize segregation as a deep seated fixed custom of the South and adopt methods by which they feel Negroes may take greatest advantage of segregation. One might find fault with the conclusions of such persons, but could one attack their sincerity and good purpose?

The army offers the same picture to some Negroes. They see in separate units Negroes climbing to the heights in the Army, Navy and the air. Negro generals would in their day be a functioning reality. This is their notion of hot-house racial advancement.

NOV 30 1940

The Black Dispatch has always been and always will be fighting for racial equality, but we think it is a short-sighted policy that recognizes progress in any type of segregation. Every day this writer as an individual attempts to practice what he preaches. We never attend any affair of social or private nature where segregation is practiced. This goes for ball games, theaters and every type of recreation. We believe that progress can be made only and in proportion as we offer the pressure of manhood and spirit along all fronts. Individuals are not responsible for a demoted position into which they are forced, but individuals who voluntarily accept such status exhibit a type of inferiority complex not extant among free men.

But that is this writer's personal viewpoint. We are not intolerant enough to believe that others who think differently are intentionally attempting to destroy racial progress and hinder black folk. Thinking as we do we could never endorse army, or any other type of segregation. We oppose any public sanction based upon the principle that one racial group is better than another.

But getting back to Walter White. In spite of the attempt of racial assassins to destroy him, the president has issued a statement exonorating the N. A. A. C. P. secretary of having endorsed army segregation. We have the word of Mr. White himself that there was no such agreement reached during his conference with the President of the United States. Again we repeat: What would an American Negro have to do in order to claim the confidence and trust of his race?

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Augusta, Ga. Herald
December 3, 1940

L-K-S

—MORE STATE BARRIERS—

I SEE where Atlanta is having her troubles with labor strikes on government work. The last strike (it may be over by the time you read this) is not over wages, hours, or even whether A. F. L. or C. I. O. should do the work. This time a lot of plumbers are striking because the superintendent happens to be a man from Alabama and they, forsooth, want an Atlanta man to superintend them.

Aside from the fact that important defense work is being held up and men in other lines, who want to work, will be thrown out because this group can hold up the entire program, there are other things to be considered in this matter. Now everybody agrees that, where it is practical, the advantages of this defense work should be more or less scattered over the nation, since all of us will have to pay for it. But if a group of Atlanta plumbers can insist that only Atlanta men can do any work on an Atlanta project then that same thing can be made to work all around and, instead of workers being moved from sections in which there is much unemployment and little government work to those sections where large government projects are under way and the need for workers is acute, it will mean a general "freezing" of labor conditions which will certainly work a hardship on labor in general and on certain localities.

Now I have criticized, in the past, some of the methods of W. P. A. in bringing in workers from the outside of a town or section when there were plenty of capable workers in that town to fill the positions. I remember a young Chicago woman who was sent here on W. P. A. work. She had never been South before and, for some reason which I was unable to discover, was afraid of Negroes. Now, will someone please tell me how a person with such a bringing up could possible be satisfactory in this part of the country?

I interviewed a young woman in charge of certain recreation projects in this town. She was a very pleasant young person, much in earnest and probably efficient in the town from which she came. But she didn't know a thing about Augusta or its needs. I was interested in a playground in a Negro district, where one was badly needed. She didn't know a single negro section, a single negro minister or church nor did she have any idea of the types of Negroes living in different parts of the city and the sort of playground or recreation needed. And yet on her opinion and decision rested the matter of whether or not this particular neighborhood should have the playground which juvenile court records indicated was needed right then. Just why she was sent here I have never found out. She would have needed at least six months or a year to be of any practical use whatever.

But in spite of protests that sort of thing went on and may still be going on for all I know. Since W. P. A. was and is a relief work a town is entitled to the benefit of all of the money spent in its borders, where that is possible. But defense work is another matter. It is not local relief work, although it is hoped that in time it will lighten the burden of relief. This defense work is the concern of all of us and if labor leaders cannot control strikes for frivolous reasons then some sort of regulation will have to be resorted to.

The government puts clauses into many defense projects, forcing employers to observe certain labor regulations. It seems to me that it would be perfectly reasonably to require certain safeguards against strikes which labor leaders would have to sign. If the leaders couldn't control their own members, then the National Labor Relations Board would have to take a hand. I understand that the new member is able and fearless as well as being possessed of common sense, something on which the board has been short in its former makeup.

Thomasville, N. C., News-Times
December 6, 1940

Racial Problems Rotary Subject

Dr. W. C. Jackson, Dean of Administration of the Womans College of the University of North Carolina, was guest speaker at the weekly meeting of the Thomasville Rotary Club, which was held at the Womans Club building Wednesday. Dr. Jackson was introduced to the club by Rev. Lee F. Tuttle, who was in charge of the program. The subject of his address was "Inter-Racial problems". Dr. Jackson is considered one of the outstanding authorities on the subject, having served on important committees in the state, dealing with these problems. He declared that the negro was here to stay and we should have a positive program in dealing with the negro race in establishing friendly relations between the two races.

He stressed several important thoughts in his talk, Viv. 1—The negro is a human being, in spite of the fact that some people seem to think otherwise. 2—Christianity is our source of authority for our conduct in racial problems.—3. Two races can live together harmonously and 4—There is no formula for the solution of the race problem.

There are now 13 million negroes in the United States, which is one-tenth of the entire population, he stated, and we are faced with an important problem which is in our midst. He especially recommended equal educational advantages for negroes, pointing out that for years it has been impossible to keep a negro in the United States Naval Academy. He lauded President Roosevelt in appointing a negro General in the United States army and cited instance where negroes in the past had been in line for higher commissions, but had been transferred into some other form of service.

Dr. Jackson also pointed out some humorous sides of the negro race. He related that until the year 1865 the negro was bought and sold and he was epected to steal. He explained why the negro was so fond of chicken, opossum and cat fish by relating that during the slave times the negroes were compelled to work all day and in some cases were poorly fed by their masters, and when night came the negroes would get into the chicken pens, would hunt opossums and would catch cat fish to make up for the deficiency in food.

In line with the inter-racial program Rev. Tuttle also presented Rev. E. K. McLarty, of Walkertown, who sang three negro spirituals, "Steal Away", "Lord I Want To Be A Christian in My Heart", and "Nobody Knows". He was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. McLarty.

Honor guests at the Rotary dinner included the first four white men who have volunteered to enlist for service in the army. The four men, Wallace Eugene Tolson, John Harris Coggins, Charlie Reece Lee, and Samuel Lester Gillespie, were in the draft list but would not have been called for several months. The men were introduced by Charles F. Lambeth, Chairman of the local draft board.

Our Stand . . . In Plain English

DEC 28 1940

A committee of Harlem teachers visited the Amsterdam News office last week to enter a protest against the activities of the Rapp-Coudert Joint Committee that is investigating subversive activities in the New York schools. They insist the committee itself needs investigating . . . its purposes, its motives and designs.

Senator Coudert has made a rather forthright statement in connection with the work of the committee. He has pledged not to encroach upon the civil or personal rights of any individual. We expect him to keep his word, and will vigorously oppose any act in violation of it.

We believe, though, that the future of the nation depends largely upon the training of its youth. We, therefore, are keenly interested in what is happening in and to our school system, and are opposed to any effort or movement that tends or would tend to undermine the cherished ideals of our founding fathers. Whether a group is made up of Communists, Republicans or Democrats, we are against subversive activities in the schools. This position we take on the simple basis of real Americanism.

Amsterdam News

When the Coudert committee begins its work in Harlem proper it will have our support as long as its efforts center upon un-American practices, which as far as we are concerned, involves, besides the various foreign isms, discrimination against Negro teachers, Negro students and the failure to provide adequate facilities for training in the schools.

Bishop R. R. Wright of the African Methodist Episcopal church made the following significant statement during a recent speech in Atlantic City. We reprint it here because it points out to a great extent just what we are talking about.

New York, N.Y.

Said the bishop:

> "One day my little girl of seven came home and informed me that I was a Negro and that Negroes were the lowest of the races, that teachers had said so and she showed me the book to prove it. Personally, I think the greatest crime in America is the teaching of young children such unscientific propaganda. The church should insist that there is one human race. The oneness of humanity is fundamental in our Christian doctrine and we should ever emphasize this.
>
> "If children learn early to despise other people because of skin differences and to shut these other people out of privileges and equalities, little progress will be made in preaching to adults about democracy and Christianity.

The Coudert Committee can do the City of New York and the country a useful service by probing those subversive activities in the school system that are fostered by Americans against other Americans. It ought to delve into the practices of teachers and instructors who help keep up strife and turmoil by instilling racial prejudice in the children under their care. All Harlem must remain alert to see that the Coudert committee doesn't go afoul its purposes and that none of the evils of the school systems that need correcting are covered up in a maze of insignificant data.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Governor Says Negroes Did Nothing For The Nation, Lucky To Live Here

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

NASHVILLE.—Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America, according to Governor Prentice Cooper, and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

A committee of colored citizens that called upon the governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards were told by him, "This is a white man's country."

Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the November 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or to try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or hey would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

Governor Cooper thinks it all right for Negroes to register to die for America. but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose the people who will rule over them.

Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the NAACP committee:

"This is a white man's country America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as Governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

Negro Leaders Are To Blame For Race Economic Plight

DEC 14 1940

Negro Labor News
Houston Texas

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Last Sunday afternoon, addressing an overflow meeting of a local Forum, Atty. William Henry Huff, well-known poet and columnist, took to task so-called Negro leaders who persist in recommending colored patronage of white business and professional places.

As a result, he said: "Even the pig ankle joints and restaurants of the nation's colored districts are slowly but surely passing into the hands of persons who can hardly speak the English language," Atty. Huff continued:

"The only Negro professional or business persons who seem to be secure are the undertakers, hairdressers and barbers. The undertaker is secure because the white undertaker, true to his kind, refuses to deal with dead Negroes—he wants live ones. Negro hairdressers are secure because white beauticians have no desire to constantly inhale the fumes from burning locks. The Negro barbers is secure because the white barber everywhere in American is opposed to shaving a Negro or cutting his hair.

Negroes Huge Purchasing Power

"Negroes of the nation's Black Belt's spend millions of dollars annually. With the hearty cooperation of their leaders, professional men, business men, ministers, they can solve their own problem. Filthy lucre must be relegated, refused. Tainted money is the curse of any minority group. Any time one of your leaders advises you against your own ultimate interest and the interest of the race at large, watch him. Any time a Negro professional man tells you that no Negro professional or business man is any good but him, watch him—he has been tampered with tainted money.

"Our medical and bar associations should get together on this all important proposition and do something other than alk. When they get together as they will undoubtedly have to do sooner or later, our ministers who have the interest of the people at heart will fall in line and help put the worthy program over."

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
December 15. 1940

NATIONAL NEGRO HYMN.

To the Editor: A few days ago we heard some Negroes singing admirably what they call the "National Negro Hymn.". Here is a part of the hymn: "We have come over a way that with tears has been watered, We have come, treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered." Truthfully, can the Negro sing this hymn, for more of his race has been lynched, murdered in cold blood, slaughtered without justification and without the culprits ever being apprehended, than any other race on earth. But it is all too true, that our present civilization came by way of this same road to its unhappy station, and down this road is slaughter, slaughter, slaughter as far as human eye can see. Oh, God, if you can, detour America from that road of blood and slaughter.

L. S. BURTON.

Henderson.

Ozark, Ala., Star
November 21, 1940

Negroes Ask Place On Supreme Court, Roosevelt Staff

WASHINGTON — The National Negro Council has asked that the next Supreme Court vacancy be filled by a negro and that President Roosevelt appoint a Negro as one of his six White House secretaries.

The proposals were made in a resolution adopted at a convention of the council. The convention was called by the United Government Employes, Inc., leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

The resolution also endorsed "all aid" to Britain, urged that all Negro army reserve officers be called to active duty and placed in command of the four Negro regiments of the regular army, and proposed appointment of a negro civiiian aid to the secretary of the navy.

Summit, Miss. Sun,
Nov. 28, 1940-

NOVEMBER 1940 A. D.

by Charles White McGehee

True Southern Scene: A Negro youth about twelve years of age in torn overalls, is diligently and sweatfully mowing the lawn of a trim brick bungalow. It was late afternoon and the youngster is almost finished with his task. He is staggering as he bends over the handle of the moving, clattering mower. Following along behind is a white child, about five, dressed in neat ilnen clothing, holding in his hand a whip fashioned from a strip of rope. With half-derision and half-humor he strikes the Negro across the back with the rope, as though driving him by the force of the blows. The Negro youth patiently and ploddingly continues his task—outwardly submissive; inwardly seething with god knows what aconfusion of revolting thoufhts in the vein of injustice, intolerance and cruelty . . . That scene in an incontrovertable clear picture of an American social problem, bitter as it may seem.

RACE BUILDING THE NEGROES' JOB

DEC 13 1940

Globe & Independent

Nashville Tenn.

We have not been drafted, or conscripted; we are volunteers; we are self-appointed, and are on the job to do the work in our own way, without advice or instructions from anybody.

We are our boss and report to no one except God, and those who volunteer to join us in our crusade against race prejudice and religious intolerance.

Races, like individuals, must be built up, and must have a foundation upon which to rest their racial structure. They cannot just hang out in the air if they get anywhere in the world of mind and matter. They must be well grounded in religion, economics and politics if they make a permanent place for themselves in civilization. In religion they must have faith that acknowledges the one living God; and in like manner, the Negro must confess God in all His ways as part of a Christian nation. All the laws of man sprang from the laws of God; handed down to Moses on Mt. Sinai; and if the Negro would be a potent factor in world affairs along with other races, he must cultivate a religion that will give him moral status to stand upon; to preserve his economic and political progress. He cannot get far economically without moral character and he cannot stand up among other races and force for himself an equality of rights and privileges, unless he has economic background. And there is absolutely no advancement, for any people who have no financial, or economic resources to draw from. Jobs in our churches and politics, are practically knocked down to the highest bidder, and are seldom gained by merit. It is not a matter of worth and fitness, but one of pull and money to land even in the common places of life. So if we would build high and well in civilization, we must equip ourselves with a part of the world's goods. We must have commerce, literature, language, transportation, banks, merchants, farmers, artists, mechanics, inventors, discoveries, labor unions, cooperative movements, colleges, printing plants and above all race consciousness. Our pride must reach far above our personal interest; we must expand for the good of all.

Our personality must address itself to racial uplift and not to personal or family welfare. We must spend our money in a way to make jobs for ourselves and children. What the race needs and must have, is business and work for our people to engage in, and not depend upon other people to provide all the jobs for us to work on. We must learn the lesson of production as well as the lesson of consumption. We can make our way among other races by possessing some of the things that have made them the ruling powers of the world. We must get it out of our heads, that ignorance and poverty with God's help will make places for us in the parade of people who have done things, and are still doing things. We must learn that intelligence and wealth will always rule and control ignorance and poverty. We must build ourselves and we must build out of the material that other people built themselves. We must have Negro business and farm lands to furnish our children work to keep them out of idleness. We must teach our youth that all kinds of work are honorable, and that all kinds of idleness is a disgrace. Religion is the salt of the earth, but it will not answer for business, economic or political life. A man without a vote is always a slave to the man, who has a vote. He will always be mastered and controlled by the man of intelligence and wealth. It's fixed in the stars that intelligence and wealth will never bow to ignorance and poverty.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE

BY WARREN MARR, JR.

NOV 1 1940 NOV 1 1940

The Plaindealer

Kansas City Kan.

Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, according to an NAACP news release, has stated himself as believing the United States to be "a white man's country" and that colored people should consider themselves lucky to be able to live in this country. As a contradiction of his opinion, and that of others whose convictions are the same, we direct the following remarks.

Of course we Negroes "feel proud" that we are "in a great country like America". Why should we not?

We were brought here in 1619. We grant that we came against our will. But since our arrival our contributions to the preservation of a land free of persecution has been as great as that of any other one nationality. It was our muscle and our sweat that tilled the soil of the South. It was by our work that the South could have its aristocracy—its "gentlemen" and its "ladies" who were too lazy to work, who employed overseers to make their slaves work because they couldn't be bothered.

NOV 1 1940

Our men helped Braddock and Washington in trying to take Fort Duquesne from the French. I know this, for my great-great-great grandfather was an officer in that army and was one who helped Washington to get the fragments of that broken army back to the seacoast.

Our blood was the first to be shed in obtaining freedom from England and her religious and legislative persecutions. Our men died along with others in Boston and in Valley Forge and on the various other battlefields of the Revolutionary war. And in 1812 Stonewall Jackson gave credit for the victory at New Orleans to our men. In the Civil war our men fought on either side. Here again I can say I know for my great grandfather died in one of the first skirmishes in which the great State of Virginia took part. Then in the World war our men again were among those who helped "save democracy". Here for the third time in the history of these United States I can say that my ancestors took an active part, for, an uncle served as chaplain and second lieutenant on the battlefields of France. Another uncle was in New York about to embark when the Armistice was signed.

With such a record should I feel obligated to the white man for citizenship in the United States? With such a record has any woman a better right to membership in a DAR than my sisters? Many other Negroes have similar claims.

This is only a fraction—a small fraction—of what the American Negro has done. What about Banhaker's contribution to science, his planning of our capitol city? What about Carver at Tuskegee? What about the conceded fact that the Negro has made the largest single contribution to an American music? What about the Negro's holding almost every top position in American athletics? What about a million and one other contributions to America's standing? Then should we feel indebted to the white man for a chance to live between these shores?

On the contrary we have an unquestionable right to be here. Our blood, our strength, our brain has helped put America in its ranking position. We are the ones who lay claim to the incomparable Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Florence B. Price, Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jack Johnson, Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalf, Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and a host of other blue ribbon winners.

The Negro has made his contribution; he has contributed more than his just share. And in order to make this contribution, twice the white man's effort has been expended. There is no doubt that for a colored man to succeed in placing himself in a position whereby his work becomes something of unusual value requires far more effort and ability than the same achievement would have required of a white man, all other circumstances being the same.

To Governor Prentice Cooper I say, "We have earned our right to our present status; we have earned far more. We suggest that before he commits himself again to such a rash statement that he familiarize himself thoroughly with Negro history—and not just the history as presented in the prejudiced manner of white school textbook authors. We suggest that he remember that all Negroes are not ignorant of their racial history. This is, as well as a white man's country, a black man's country and we intend staying here and fighting for our rights—rights we have earned beyond a question of a doubt".

Negro-White Relations America's "Most Grievous Interracial Problem"

DEC 12 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE most grievous interracial problem in America is that of Negro-white relations," the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America states in an announcement of the 1941 observance of Interracial Brotherhood Month and Race Relations Sunday.

An imposing number of grievances is listed and the pronouncement continues significantly and ominously "even in the present crisis they (Negroes) have not been given by the national government an equal opportunity to prepare for service in the national defense."

The announcement puts its finger on one of the sorest spots in our national life. The leaders of America, North and South, must accord Negro citizens all those rights and privileges which are theirs.

In politics, in business, in industry, in government service, in religion — wherever Negroes turn — they are given a status lower than other citizens. This is preeminently a problem in which the Christian church must play its part. The Church knows the way; it has always known it. Unfortunately, the Christian leadership of America has lacked the moral courage to square its practices with its profession. The present crisis offers the Church an unparalleled opportunity to strengthen the American democratic way of life by its practice and advocacy of brotherhood.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

The Super-Patriots of America

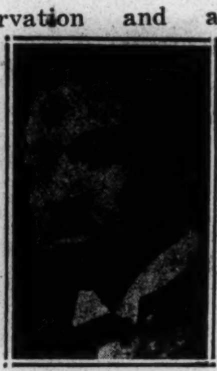
By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

NOV 23 1940

Norfolk, Va.

Journal

Guide



DR. HANCOCK

BLESSED is that nation with the citizenry in whose heart burns the fire of a fervent patriotism. A nation's true wealth is not found in its natural resources or the vaults of its treasuries, but in the spirit that consecrates men to the cause of that nation's preservation and advancement. It has been said that "peace has its heroes no less renowned than war"; peace, also hath its patriotisms no less pronounced than those of war. But it is in war, when enemies are battering at a nation's gates, when patriotism throws out its light like joys on the wings of the morning.

This country of ours is threatened in a way that makes us sick at heart at times to contemplate. The threat would not be so threatening were it not for a group of so-called statesmen who cannot see, even now, the dangers that lurk in a cowardly pacifism that gives Hitler his chance. The foresight of our statesmen has been lamentable, while their hindsight is disappointing. The heart of this nation is not prepared for war that may burst upon us any day. It is well to bear in mind that hindsight however great cannot compare with foresight however small!

The prostrate nations of Europe can bear swift witness to the fact that nations without a keen foresight are doomed before those nations blessed with it. Their swan songs are sung to the tune of lamentable foresight and colossal hindsight. Patriotism demands that we sacrifice every subordinate question of intra national concern and bend our energies to win our war that Britain is so nobly fighting.

Gandhi, in his handling of the Indian situation, exemplifies the spirit of the true patriot. The Hindoos have been baffled and brow-beaten by Britain these many generations. Gandhi's Christ-like approach to the question has shaken the British empire to its foundations. But Ghandi is not willing to see Britain defeated and he refuses to lead an uprising of the Indian millions. Gandhi is seeing to it that his quarrel with Britain may not be an aid to Hitler. Herein the Negroes of these United States may take their cue.

The great statesmanship of Gandhi never stood out in bolder relief than when he refused to indirectly align himself and his power with Hitler in his attempt to "get even" with Britain. This is not the time to even scores; it is the time to save the nation from conquest. It must never be forgotten that the greater burden of national calamity be it conquest or internal revolution, will fall with greatest weight upon the Negroes.

COMPLIMENT TO RACE LEADERSHIP

No other land can boast of a group so loyal. The loyalty of the Negroes is a compliment to Negro leadership trained as it was in the schools founded by white philanthropy. The loyalty and patriotism of the Negro are wonderful dividends that have accrued from the investments white men made in Negro education. It is true that Negroes have had but the crumbs that fell from the table of this nation's opportunity, but these crumbs have produced this nation's only super-patriots.

The greater investment made in white education has, it is true, produced patriots in abundance; but it remained for the meagre investment in Negro education to produce the super-patriot. The man who fights for his right to sit at the laden table of opportunity is the patriot good and grand; but he who fights to preserve the table while he must live upon the crumbs is the super-patriot. This is the role that the Negro is playing in this great drama in American life.

The Negro rewards the nation with a super-patriotism and super-loyalty; the aliens are throwing bombs, organizing bunds, and playing the devil generally with our present defense plans. The question of discrimination and segregation can wait; our program of defense cannot. Super-patriots cannot fail.

White Man's Burden

NOV 27 1940

Macon

Telegraph

Ga.

Editor The Telegraph:

The deplorable conditions among the Negroes that Rev. J. T. Saxon and W. T. Anderson have been writing about is due to one thing — liquor, and the white man is wholly responsible.

Going back to slavery times—which none of us now approve—we find the Negro practically free of liquor drinking, venereal diseases, consumption and many other ills now so prevalent among Negroes. The only liquor the slave got, as a rule, was the dram handed out by the master on special occasions. He was practically free from drunkenness and syphilis, had comfortable cabins, was well fed and clothed and given the best medical attention of the day—the master's money invested in him, assured his physical welfare. He didn't have to steal for the want of a job, was not allowed firearms and killings among Negroes were few. The slave may have worked harder than some of his offspring, but he didn't go hungry, lack clothes, firewood or the attention of his white folks. Slavery improved the living condition of the Negro immeasurably over the freedom of the African jungles.

Today with white men offering him liquor, enticing him to drink for the sake of his hard earned small change—voting the legal sale of liquor, drinking before him as an example of intelligence—we find the free Negro taking up the major time of criminal courts, filling the chain gangs by about 10 to 1 of the whites, with something like 50 per cent of them tainted with venereal disease, and few of them faring better than their slave forefathers. Certainly, the white man and his liquor, his near-sighted lawmaking is wholly responsible.

A few years ago, years before politics took up the sale of liquor for the revenue with a vengeance, our federal government forbade the sale of liquor among the Indians for the reason that liquor drinking made the Indians uncontrollable and dangerous. And the Negro is not much farther removed from the savage state in which he has dwelled for thousands of years, than the Indians. He may be superior to the Indian. He is superior to the white man in many ways—his physical being, his disposition, his dexterity, willingness to work and adaptation. But as some one has said, he is a born imitator—he must have examples to go by, to live by.

It seems the height of folly for an intelligent government to legalize and encourage the sale of liquor for a supposed revenue, when the drinking of it wreaks such havoc among a large subservice group of its people—requires the expenditure of $50 per month per prisoner for penal expenses on many thousands from this group and millions of dollars annually for the treatment of venereal diseases among the same group, when the same millions spent in honest efforts to prohibit the sale of liquor would work wonders for these people. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," still holds good.

The Negro is the white man's burden, and the sooner the white man realizes the fact, the sooner will he lighten his burden.

GEORGE A. DAWSON.

Dawson.

OUR GREAT DEMOCRACY

(By William Pickens for Anp)

NOV 22 1940

Globe & Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

A general national election in the United States, where over 22 million people disagreed with over 25 million, and yet we all stand united behind the choice of 25 million That is because we are a democracy. No totalitarian state could stand such a division of votes. Nearly half the voters of the great republic were for Wendell Wilkie, and sightly more than half were for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt wins, therefore, and is the President of the Republic. That is order, civilization, democracy.

If there were proportional representation in this government, Wilkie would have received nearly half the electoral college; there would be about 40 Republican senators in the congress, and nearly half of the representatives in the house would be Republican.—For an outsider, working against relief psychology and war-scare, Willkie did as much as any human could have done.

But what interests us now, and what will continue to interest us, is the sinister exhibition of undemocracy. Look at those election figures: Alabama cast around 200,000 votes in all, and Alabama had 11 votes in the electoral college.

Iowa cast about 1,200,000 votes, nearly one million **MORE** votes than Alabama,—and yet Iowa had only 11 votes in the electoral college.

Alabama's 11 went to Roosevelt. Iowa's 11 went to Willkie.

That is: Two people in Alabama outweigh 12 people in Iowa.

There are other comparisons of the same sort: for example, Connecticut cast nearly 800,000 votes, but Connecticut has only 8 votes for president, while Alabama, cast only 200,000 votes, has 11 votes for president.

That is **NOT** democracy. That is a disgrace to democracy. That is cheating plain and simple.

Alabama is a poll tax state, a device to prevent democracy. What will the overwhelming democratic congress do about this? There are other problems with which the coming Congress will have to deal,—but none more vital to the essence of democracy in America than is this problem.

There is blessed South Carolina, for example, with the same number of electoral votes for president as has Connecticut, but while Connecticut was casting 800 thousand votes, South Carolina was casting 80-odd thousand. Democracy is made a byword in South Carolina.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is our president, even though only a small margin of popular votes put him ahead. With the rotten borough situation in Dixie, he could actually have been elected by a few million **LESS** popular vote than Willkie received.—That, too is a threat against democracy.

Will a Democratic congress and a democratic administration move to remedy this evil thing? We shall see.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 24, 1940

United Methodist Conference Will Meet Here Dec. 4th-9th

Christian Education Will Be Subject Of Session

Addresses by Dr. John K. Benton, dean of the Vanderbilt Schoo of Religion, and Dr. Ernest M. Ligon, professor of psychology at Union College in Schenectady, N. Y., will feature the first conference on Christian education of the United Methodist Church.

The conference will be held at McKendree Methodist Church here December 4 through 9 and will bring to the city more than 500 outstanding educators and Methodist leaders from all over the nation. The Methodist Board of Education has been headquartered here since October 1.

Dr. George A. Warmer, of San Diego, Calif., conference chairman, has had a large part in the development of the education program. He is pastor of the First Methodist Church in San Diego.

SERVED IN ARMY

Dr. Benton, who came here less than two years ago from Drew University, has been a teacher for more than 14 years and served in the Army for two years during the World War. He holds degrees from Yale and the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.

Dr. Ligon will speak on the general theme of "The Personal Equation in Christian Character Education." he is a native of Texas, a graduate of Yale University and a student in child psychology laboratories in Vienna, Geneva and London. He is a member of the American Psychological Association and a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. H. W. McPherson, who came here recently to assume his duties as executive secretary of the division of eduational institutions of the Board of Education, will speak at the afternoon session on December 7. Open house will be held at the Methodist Publishing Building, 810 Broadway, following Dr. McPherson's address.

"ALL NATIONS"

The Sunday session will include a discussion at 3 o'clock in the afternoon led by Dr. N. F. Forsyth, associate secretary of the Local Church Division, and Dr. J. Q. Schisler. The subject of the discussion will be "Visual and Auditory Aids in Christian Education." "An All Nations" program will be presented at Scarritt College at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night.

Bishop Paul B. Kern, vice-president of the Board of Education, will speak at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning, December 9. Dr. Schisler will make the closing address.

BANQUET

The conference banquet will be held Saturday night, December 7, at the Hermitage Hotel. A program of Negro folklore, choric reading, magic and "candid camera shots" will be presented.

Those in charge of the program at the banquet are: Miss Edith Welker of the Board of Education; the Rev. E. L. Crump, pastor of the West Nashville Methodist Church; the Rev. Horace W. Williams, of the missionary education department of the Board of Education, and the Rev. W. J. Faulkner, pastor of Fisk Union Church at Fisk University. The Rev. Raybon Porter of Oklahoma City, Okla., will lead in group singing.

Winder, Ga., News
November 21, 1940

THE COLORED BROTHER

"The Colored Brother" appeared recently in the Milledgeville News, and was written by S. F. Davis of Indianole, Mississippi. It is so true to life that we give it to you for what it's worth:

The Negro can lie down beneath the scorching rays of a noonday sun and sleep the sleep of the seven sleepers of old without suffering any evil effects from it whatever; or he can weather the fiercest winter gale, clad only in a pair of cotton overalls and a blue jumper. He can also wear an overcoat to a Fourth of July celebration, or a pair of linen pants and an alpaca coat to a Christmas tree and be perfectly comfortable. And, strange as it may seem, anybody's clothes will fit him and look nice on him. There is nothing else like him under the sun. He sees all things, hears all things and believes all things and has implicit faith in everything he sees or hears and stands ready at all times to step aboard of anything that comes along, from a young mule to a flying machine.

Wireless telegraphy has nothing new for him; he has used it for ages; every Negro's mouth is a transmitter and every ear a receiver. If anything of importance happens on a plantation tonight, every Negro for forty miles around will know it by morning.

Saturday is his special day by custom and common consent. A Negro cannot see you Saturday unless you owe him something. Saturday is his "rations" and news exchange day, and in addition to having all those things on his mind, he has to shake hands with every other Negro in town and hug every Negro woman he meets. You had better take out an accident policy or get off the streets Saturday.

The standard rations for a Negro is a peck of cornmeal, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of coffee, three pounds of salt meat and a gallon of black molasses a week, but he can consume all of this at one sitting if necessary, or if he is working for you and boarding himself he can live a week on 3 soda crackers, a box of sardines and a nickel's worth of cheese. In other words, his stomach is built on the same general plan of an old-fashioned accordion, and either contracts or expands according to the pressure brought to bear on it.

He is also immune to nearly all kinds of poisons, and can swallow the most deadly drugs with immunity. I remember of having a Negro work for me one time who was having chills and suffering with the severe backache. I got him a bottle of chill tonic to take. and a bottle of liniment to rub his back with. The liniment was labeled in boxcar letters, "POISON, for external use only," and I cautioned him about it when I gave it to him, but for 3 days and nights before I found it out he had been rubbing his back with the chill tonic and taking a tablespoonful of the liniment three times a day with excellent results. On another occasion I was sick and had a Negro to wait upon me, and the doctor left a can of antiphlogistine to make a plaster for my side opened on the kitchen table, and when my Negro went in to get his supper he mistook it for a can of peanut butter and ate the whole of it without ever discovering his mistake.

Anti-Negro Complex Of Candidate Held As Basis of Protest

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

NOV 23 1940

NEW YORK—Rumors current in Washington that include George M. Harrison, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, among favored candidates for the post of Secretary of Labor have meet with prompt reaction from officials of the National Urban League.

In a recent letter to its affiliates and cooperating organizations, Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the League, quoted the unfavorable record of Mr. Harrison on the question of Negro membership in labor unions and urged all organizations interested in the welfare of Negro workers to express to the White House their opposition to any plans for Mr. Harrison's elevation.

For years Mr. Harrison has aided the Railway Clerks and concurred in that union's membership policy which debars Negro railway employees.

No Representation

At present Negro railway clerks are only allowed to join "auxiliary locals" which tax them for membership dues without even a pretense at representation in the union's policy-making bodies. It is also reported that Harrison's organization, assisted by William Green, president of the A.F. of L., is attempting to force all Negro Red Caps organized under federal A.F. of L. charters to disband their organizations, turn their finances over to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and accept membership in the Clerks' Jim Crow auxiliary.

After six years of fighting to establish their own federal unions without one bit of assistant from the Railway Clerks, and after obtaining contracts with several western railroads, these Negro union members were ordered by William Green, in a letter dated August 26, to comply with Harrison's demand, turn their treasuries over to him and tamely submit to a segregated and ineffective union status.

Stevedores Lost

A similar battle was lost several years ago by Negro railway stevedores in New York City, who were torn from the International Longshoremen's Association, which had accepted them as members on equal standing, and thrust into the Jim Crow auxiliary of the Railway Clerks' Union.

Negro freight handlers in railway stations throughout the country have met with similar injustice.

In the letter to its local branches, the National Urban League pointed out that Negroes already are burdened by one "trade-union segregationist" in the Department of Labor, Dan Tracy, international president of the A.F. of L Electrical Workers' Union, which has been known as actively anti-Negro for the past fifty years.

New York Negro electricians are still recalling the practices of Local No. 3 of the Electrical Workers' Union, which "hounded" Negro workers out of jobs as rapidly as the local was able to establish collective bargaining agreements with employers.

MEMPHIS FEARS RACE TROUBLE; COMMUNISTS BLAMED

DEC 19 1940

Iowa Bystander

Memphis, (ANP) — An "unholy list" of 19 Negroes who are being watched by the police department and who will be blamed "should race friction develop in Memphis" was announced Wednesday by Commissioner Joe Boyle.

Boyle declined to give the names but said the list included "five preachers, four doctors, one barbeque and restaurant operator, two policemen, five newspaper writers, one drug store owner and one undertaker."

However, it is believed along Beale street that this is merely an attempt by Boyle to "put the finger on" those Negroes who actively protested the recent daily searchers of all persons entering Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store, because these searchers were considered illegal, many leaders openly condemned the practice. It did not result in a friendlier feeling between colored and white and the police department in particular.

Des Moines Iowa

Declaring that, "this is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on," Boyle elaborated.

Both Races Honor Charles E. Russell On 80th Birthday

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City
Oklahoma

OCT 5 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) People of all races, creeds and colors gathered Wednesday night at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. to honor Charles Edward Russell, the "champion of freedom and the servant of mankind," on his 80th birthday.

Congratulatory telegrams and letters were received from people in all walks of life and read during the course of the evening for the benefit of those who were unable to personally read them.

The evening's program began when the Rev. Dr. Hallie B. Taylor, pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian church, as master of ceremonies introduced the first speaker, Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post. Mr. Meyer lauded Dr. Russell's work and his unstinted support of the ideals of freedom. He traced Dr. Russell's career as a newspaper man and as a friend of the oppressed

John F. Finerty, one time lawyear associated with Eamon De-Valera, premier of Ireland, was the next speaker and he impressed his audience with the creed that Dr. Russell had always followed: there can be no freedom for one race and not freedom for all. His tribute to Dr. Russell was that of a fellow worker in "lost causes."

For the Committee for Philippine Independence, Severiano Conception as the speaker and he declared that Dr. Russell as working for the independence of the Philippines before even the Filipinos realized what it meant.

Rabbi Isadore Breslau of the United Zionist movement of the district said that in aiding Zionism, Dr. Russell had --out-Zioned even the most enthusiastic Zionists."

Charles H. Houston, representing the Negro race, said Dr. Russell had served America as he had served the Negro and that although the United States was entering a new phase of imperialism, Charles Russell had put into the Negro's heart, a love of freedom he would never forget.

In responding to the addresses and laudatory messages, Dr. Russell spoke in broken tones, his voice choked with emotion as he gratefully recognized all that had been said. He said he felt that it was the work he had failed to do that the friends had taken cognizance of and not the man, for he was not that egotistic.

A huge basket of flowers presented Mrs. Russell brought applause from the standing group.

Music for the occasion was furnished by Alvin Campbell's string trio, with vocal selections by a fine baritone, Lawrence Whisonant.

Letters and wires from the Korean Committee, Judge Wendell Stafford, Rev. John James Holmes, Senator Frazier of North Dakota, Senator Capper of Kansas, Robert Brennan of the Irish Legation, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mary Church Terrell, officials of Howard university, A. Clayton Powell, Hubert Delaney, Dean William Pickens, Emmett Jay Scott, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Judge James A. Cobb and many others.

Present among others were: Walter White, Charles Houston, Iev. Hallie B. Taylor, Rev. Walter Brooks of the 19th St. Baptist church, and Rev. Brooks of the Lincoln Memorial Temple, Alonzo Aden, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Gertrude Stone, Major Campbell Johnson, Shellie Northcutt, George Brice, Dean William Hastie, Eugene Davidson, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, Attorney Belford V. Lawson, Misses India and Pauline Wallace, Revs. Elmes, William A. Trent, Senator Frazier, Dr. Amanda V. Gray Hillier, and scores o fwhite and colored friends.

The affair was under the sponsorship of the Interracial Commission of Washington, D. C.

Are We Sick?

SEP 27 1940

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

William R Kuhns, editor of Banking, recently stepped hard on the defeatist doctrine which holds that democracies can't match the efficiency of the totatliarian states, and can't survive in a world which has largely been socialized, sovietized, or nazi-fied.

"Where did this idea come from and why should it have such popular acceptance and distinguished sponsorship among writers and public leaders?" asks Mr. Kuhns. "Can it be that we're not feeling well? Are we going to be sick?

"Totalitarian layouts, particularly if they are either ruthless or desperate, enjoy an advantage in war and foreign trade arrangements. But after all there is nothing to stop us from meeting economic and military competition........ without changing our creed or our habits."

Unless the lessons of history are all wrong, a system of free enterprise, other factors being equal, is always more than a match for a system based on slave enterprise—and "slave enterprise" is about as accurate a descriptive term as can be devised for totalitarian methods. There isn't a nation in the world with a tithe of the potential economic power of th United States. We have a banking structure adapted to both national and international commerce which is the envy of the earth. We have an economic system based on gold—not a system based on the frail sands of barter and financial blackmail.

Potentially we have unequaled military power no less than economic power. The defeatists in our midst would do well to study the history of what this country has achieved in considerably less than two centuries.

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
October 16, 1940

"LITARD"

"Soon be time for the fat litard man to come around," says the Alexander City Outlook. Been a long time since we have heard that word "litard," and we don't recall ever having seen it in print. There is no such word in the dictionary, but Southerners who live in the pine country know it. We have always heard that it was the Negro's and backwoodsman's pronunciation for lightwood, which is rich or fat pine for kindling a fire. It is usually referred to nowadys as kindling.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
November 5, 1940

Cooper Denies Negro Attack

In a long distance telephone conversation Sunday night with Dewey W. Roberts, president of the Knoxville Negro Teachers League, Gov. Prentice Cooper denied that he had made a statement reflecting upon the Negro race's contribution to America, as reported by the Pittsburg Courier, Roberts said last night.

"The Governor further said that he was unable to account for the alleged statement unless it was the report of an interview with a group in which he said he would not push Negroes into the front ranks in case of war." Roberts continued. "In the interview he did say that the Scotch and Irish settlers had spilled the first blood in this country."

When questioned about appointment of Negroes to a draft board, Governor Cooper said another board would not be appointed for Knoxville, Roberts reported. Roberts quoted the Governor as saying that in the World War the draft was successfully handled by white people and he would not approve the appointment of Negroes to the draft boards.

"This interview was not made for political purposes, but merely to ascertain the facts for the local Teachers League," Roberts explained.

African Youth Likes American Way and Food

NOV 22 1940

The Call
Kansas City
Mo.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (ANP) — Asuquo Udo Idiong, a native of Nigeria, West Africa, who recently came to Chicago for a year's study at the University of Chicago, is thoroughly "sold" on America because it is friendly, peaceful and prosperous he said last week.

Mr. Idiong has been in the U. S. for several years, spending the last two at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania. He is taking a pre-medical course on a scholarship provided by the Ibibio tribe of which he is a member. His father is a medicine man and his people want him to be a doctor.

Next year he intends to enroll in a medical course in Dublin, or London regardless of the war. He must earn his degree in the British Isles since Nigeria is a crown colony.

"Many of the tribes seldom see money but no one goes hungry", he asserted. "They plant enough crops to take care of their needs. However, if anyone is lazy and doesn't plant anything he can always get it from his neighbor. The the San Antonio Building Trades only food they have in common with America is oranges and corn. Down there you never eat more than one thing at a time and you may eat any time you feel hungry."

His father, he emphasized, is a medicine man and not a witch doctor. He treats illness by roots, barks and leaves and often with "remarkable results." Until recently, Mr. Idiong asserted, they had better success with treating pneumonia than white doctors did. They gave the patients boiled roots and leaves or their juice. He doesn't expect to return home until he has finished his course, which will take five more years. It takes 10 weeks for one of his letters to reach home, he said.

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Alab

OCT 27 1940

WILLIE AND HIS CASTLE—And save your pity, for in Willie's scheme of things a roof would be superfluous, four walls a waste of lumber. (Staff Photo by Horace Perry).

U.S.A. Or U.S.G.?

OCT 29 1940

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

Daily World

Atlanta Ga

THE VERY EXISTENCE of this nation is threatened-seriously threatened. Short-sighted congressmen with their isolationism have brought this country to the very brink of ruin. Were it not for the valiant English warriors of the air, the hordes of Germany would soon be battering at our gates. In sheer gratitude we Americans should thank God for the battling Britons who today are holding back the German floodgates of wrath that threaten to destroy the last vestige of Democracy and above all "the American way of life".

It is distressing to see that even now, thre are those who cannot sense our dangers. There is cropping out here and there in this nation symptoms of danger that should be dealt with summarily. A preacher tells his congregation that he is not going to register; students in a seminary band themselves not to register. They are not willing to support the nation in its perils that has blessed them with the American way of life.

OBVIOUSLY A COWARD

I have said many times before and I repeat here that the man who will not fight and die for the defense of America is obviously a coward and should be so treated. The life and liberty and pursuit of happiness which we enjoy in this country was bought with blood upon a hundred battlefields; and the lives of us who enjoy these blessings are not more than the lives of those who did to make them possible. It is true, that it is unfortunate that these greater than the death of those who have come and gone before.

Our supposedly "conscientious objectors" would enjoy the fruits of other men's sacrifices but are disclined to make these sacrifices, which are the only guarantees that those of coming genrations will enjoy our present blessings. I am tolerant, but I cannot but recommend stringent measures to these illusioned men and women who would enjoy without sacrifice. Such spirit violates the deepest and most precious traditions of mankind. It is a disgrace to civilization. Thousands of "conscientious objectors" have perished on the battlefields to make possible our glorious heritage. Our present crop of "conscientious objectors" should be "recognized" by giving them a gun and telling them to get in line or else.

2

ENEMY AT GATES

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It would be better for ten million Americans of all races and creeds to die than to see the good American way of life pass for the German way of life. The man who would not rather die a thousand times than to submit to the slavery of Hitlerism is a coward and ingrate. Only cowards and knaves would rather die on a suppliant's knees than upon their feet like men!

The time for sentimentality is passed and the time is at hand when positive measures are demanded. It is fervently to be hoped that in this great crisis of our nation the Negro may remain true to the tradition that has marked him as a super-patriot who has never even faltered in the face of our nation's peril.

EVIL FORCES. HERE

The Negroes must ever bear in mind, that in spite of the apparent change for the better in matters of race relations, there are strong forces yet rampant in this land to further the subjugation of the Negro race. These forces are not as vocal as they once were, but they are just as positive and just as real. The sweep of Hitlerism would unleash these forces with their hellish furies and woe would betide the Negro race. Fortunately the Negroes know what to expect when Hitlerism comes.

In France the other day, a monument to the valor of Negro soldiers was destroyed at the command of the Nazis. In his Mein Kampf Hitler says Negroes are lower than apes. There are those in this country who feel the same way about the Negro. Defeat of Hitlerism is the hope of the Negroes throughout the world.

The Negro who doubts this is to be pittled. When Negroes go to the ballot box next month, they should vote not with an eye on the moral "sore spots" of our nation but with an eye on London and Berlin. The candidate best calculated to stand up against Hitlerism has my vote and that is Roosevelt. The third term can never be as risky as Presidential question mark! U.S.A or U.S.G.?

RESIGNATIONS SEEN POSSIBLE

NOV 2 1940

President Butler Warns Instructors Against Subversive Ideas

Amsterdam News

New York

N.Y.

With Hitler's Fifth Column agents planted and active in important positions in American institutions and industries, the recent warning by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to his faculty members is of deep significance in several ways. President Butler told his faculty that the university had enlisted in the cause of national defense and ranged itself on the side of the democracies, and that those who occupy positions in the university should be in line with the institution's high ideals or withdraw of their own accord.

Possessing as it does one of the largest faculty memberships in the United States, it is to be expected that there will be many dismissals and resignations from the Columbia faculty as the war continues on its bloody course. It is also to be expected that the war will be fought in the United States with propaganda and sabotage while it is being fought with planes, bombs, battleships, submarines, soldiers and tanks in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The Negro, with his clean record, so far as spying, Fifth Column activity, treason and disloyalty to the United States goes, can lay claim to special consideration for appointments to the Columbia faculty when, as and if the axe falls.

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Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

OCT 27 1940

WILLIE AND HIS CASTLE—And save your pity, for in Willie's scheme of things a roof would be superfluous, four walls a waste of lumber. (Staff Photo by Horace Perry).

U.S.A. Or U.S.G.?

OCT 29 1940

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

Atlanta Ga.

Daily World

THE VERY EXISTENCE of this nation is threatened-seriously threatened. Short-sighted congressmen with their isolationism have brought this country to the very brink of ruin. Were it not for the valiant English warriors of the air, the hordes of Germany would soon be battering at our gates. In sheer gratitude we Americans should thank God for the battling Britons who today are holding back the German floodgates of wrath that threaten to destroy the last vestige of Democracy and above all "the American way of life".

It is distressing to see that even now, thre are those who cannot sense our dangers. There is cropping out here and there in this nation symptoms of danger that should be dealt with summarily. A preacher tells his congregation that he is not going to register; students in a seminary band themselves not to register. They are not willing to support the nation in its perils that has blessed them with the American way of life.

OBVIOUSLY A COWARD

I have said many times before and I repeat here that the man who will not fight and die for the defense of America is obviously a coward and should be so treated. The life and liberty and pursuit of happiness which we enjoy in this country was bought with blood upon a hundred battlefields; and the lives of us who enjoy these blessings are not more than the lives of those who did to make them possible. It is true, that it is unfortunate that these greater than the death of those who have come and gone before.

Our supposedly "conscientious objectors" would enjoy the fruits of other men's sacrifices but are disclined to make these sacrifices, which are the only guarantees that those of coming genrations will enjoy our present blessings. I am tolerant, but I cannot but recommend stringent measures to these illusioned men and women who would enjoy without sacrifice. Such spirit violates the deepest and most precious traditions of mankind. It is a disgrace to civilization. Thousands of "conscientious objectors" have perished on the battlefields to make possible our glorious heritage. Our present crop of "conscientious objectors" should be "recognized" by giving them a gun and telling them to get in line or else.

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RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 15, 1940

Her Letter Won An Award Of $100

Mrs. C. J. Custer Sr., of 735 North Dickinson, photographed as she was receiving a check for $100 from R. M. Harding, district manager of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., in that concern's recent contest.

WROTE ABOUT OMEGA

Letter Of Mrs. C. J. Custer Sr. Stood Out In Contest

Agreeably surprised was Mrs. C. J. Custer Sr., of 735 North Dickinson, when R. M. Harding, district manager of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., advised her that her letter on why she liked Omega flour had won an award of $100 for her.

Mrs. Custer placed among hundreds of participants in a strictly Southern contest conducted only in four Southern markets. Another Memphian winning one of the $100 prizes was Mrs. Florence Lewis of 209 Angelus Place.

First prize winner of $1000 in the contest was Mrs. E. C. Ratliff of Birmingham, second prize winner of $500 was Mrs. Clifton Witt of Atlanta, Ga. A number of others in the Memphis territory received $100 checks, along with many who received smaller awards.

Other $100 prize winners were: Alice Smith Barabin, Osceola, Ark., negro school teacher; Mrs. Katie Pich, De Valls Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. George E. Simmons, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. W. Edwin Pickard, Albany, Ga.; Annie Noland, Hollandale, Miss.; Mrs. Edward Joseph Ziha, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Frances Manley, Union City, Tenn.; Mrs. S. Hugh Brown, Crockett, Texas.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
October 31, 1940

Negroes In North

Northern newspapers frequently comment on the plight of the negro in the South. In spite of the knowledge that the economic situation of the average negro in Dixie is not what the thinking white people would like for it to be, The Daily wonders if the negro in the northern cities are not in worse shape than the negroes in the South.

The New York newspaper PM recently published an article on the Chicago "Black Ghetto" in which the assertion was made "the trouble they've seen hasn't ended" for the negro in Chicago.

According to PM extraordinarily high rents are required for the pitifully inadequate one and two room "apartments" in the section and goes on to say: "almost three-fourths of Chicago's negroes have yearly incomes under $1,000; the negro infant mortality rate is twice as high as the city's, its death rate from tuberculosis four times as high; a study of 100 cases of negro girl delinquents revealed that 72 per cent of the delinquent acts were performed not in bawdy houses but in one and two-room apartments."

The negro, like other low-income groups, has a tough time making both ends meet in the South, but those tall tales of quick success in northern cities are more mythical than factual.—Decatur Daily.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 2, 1940

Shall We Have an America?

Liberty cannot live in a country where hatreds among our races or groups of people are taught or tolerated. The Americans are people derived from numerous nationalities, English, Scottish, Irish, French, German, Italian, Czechs, Swedes, Finns, Poles, Russians. Their forefathers were Protestants, Catholics, Jews. The News and Courier has opposed with whatever power of expression it could command the so-called "Ku Klux Klan" from its beginning because it stood for injustice to Jews, Roman Catholics and colored people.

The Jewish population in South Carolina has always been numerically small, but from every village and town in the state Jews were soldiers of the Confederate army. Irvin Cobb's character of the Jewish veteran in "Camp Gideon Irons, U. C. V." (see his "Judge Priest" stories, a book every Southern youth should read) was to be found in every Confederate camp in the Southern towns.

Animosities toward Germans and persons of German descent, now American citizens, are equally without justification.

After 1776 hard feelings were nursed here and there a full century against "Royalists" of the American Revolution, "Tory" is still wrongfully a term of reproach, and this day the United States is pledged to defend the soil of Canadians, many of whom are the descendants of "Tories" banished from South Carolina and other American colonies in the years that they were coming to be states.

Germans in all the colonies fought with the men of British ancestry for American independence.

An aged gentleman formerly governor of South Carolina, an excellent governor he was, Martin F. Ansel, now living in Greenville, is the son of German born parents. Nothing could be more ridiculous and stupid than to imagine that a man of German birth or ancestry living in the United States is a "Nazi" or sympathiser with Hitler.

Once Americans shall suspect and dislike one another because they are diverse in national origins and religions, neighbors everywhere will be at one another's throats.

Of American patriots who placed their names to the Declaration of Independence (it was a dangerous business at the time) was Charles Carroll who insisted that he sign "of Carrollton", because in Maryland was another of the same name, and if one was to be punished for rebellion, he was unwilling that the other should be mistaken for the signer and the victim. He was one of the wealthiest men in the colonies, a Roman Catholic, and he hazarded his life and fortune.

So the brilliant Judah P. Benjamin, a Jew who as a boy lived in Beaufort, risked life and fortune when he served the Confederacy in Mr. Davis's cabinet.

The foolishness of wars is proved and always has been proved by the swift changing of opinion in nations. The enemies of yesterday are the allies of today. Twenty-two years ago Italians and German were in deadly struggle on battlefields. Now look at them. So, Russians were fighting Germans. Six months ago Frenchmen were battling Germans. Now look at them.

Citizens, or subjects, fight for the flags under which they live. There are exceptions of course. Inspection of rolls of the American army and navy, of officers and men, of the past and of the now, will disclose names of every race, of every religion. They have all fought together. Van Buren and Roosevelt are certainly not English names, and a search of "family trees" of presidents would reveal that many presidents had the blood of many nations in them.

We Americans, Gentiles, Jews, Roman Catholics, Protestants, English, French, German, Irish and men of other breeds, have got to live together, and if we shall not live together in peace and mutual respect and confidence we shall have no America.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
October 25, 1940

Climbing Down a Column

To a casual observer the difference between Kansas City and Cincinnati in the matter of negroes is vast. In the Missouri—Kansas town are said to be 40,000 negroes in the population of 400,000, but they are not much in evidence. The redcaps in the union station are white men. The great union station of the city in Ohio has negro redcaps, and they are scores on scores. That station seemed to be a loafing place or a kind of club, for colored people—but that may have been an optical illusion. Anyway, it was different from the scene in the railroad station of Kansas City. In that great town one saw not a colored waiter, waitress or bell boy, but one saw colored men scrubbing floors and a negro about sixty years old, well dressed and polite, running an elevator.

In Missouri is a sales tax, and one often is given "tokens", leaden metal discs, in change. A disc without a hole in it is worth one mill, but if it has a hole in the middle it is worth two mills. A sales woman in Kresge's store told me that neither customers nor storekeepers appeared to mind the sales tax. When one buys a cigar, a newspaper or a fifteen cents magazine no tax is collected, but it is collected from the purchaser of a dinner. Ohio also has a sales tax but does not give tokens or discs to customers. The salesman invariably hands to the customer a printed receipt about an inch and a quarter square even if the purchase is only of a five cent cigar. When I inquired of a sales girl why this was done the answer was that she didn't know, she was doing as she was told. In South Carolina, where the impression is general and cannot be eradicated that the bulk of the taxes is paid by the Fat Boys, is a fierce resentment against general sales taxes though the tax on cigarets and gasoline is paid cheerfully if not joyfully. Your South Carolinian does not object to taxes, his hatred is of taxes that he can see. He pays numerous taxes on what he buys, but tokens and receipts would throw him down in a fit.

Pullman cars, air-conditioned, mitigate the discomfort of travel, and one gets attention in them. Nearly all pullman car porters are obliging, and notions about their receipts from tips are much exaggerated. A fellow passenger remarked that in a "dining car is always an atmosphere of fear lest something be given away accidentally". "We may live without friends; we may live without books; but civilized man cannot live without cooks. . . . He may live without love,—what is passion but pining? But where is the 'man who can live without dining?", and I suspect that Owen Meredith would say "without diners" and find a word to rhyme therewith were he writing in 1940. I don't like diners.

Some years ago, when I was active in the youth movement, I moved with the South Carolina Press Association toward the first world's fair in Chicago, where I saw the Ferris Wheel and the hoochy coochy dancers, and my best friend insisted on equipping me with a basket of food, fried chicken, ham, cake and all that sort of thing for the journey. I protested that it wouldn't do, that it looked "countrified" (I was—still am—a countryman), but I obeyed and carried along the basket. The train was side-tracked half a day in a wilderness called Indiana, and I was the most popular man in that party for half an hour, because I was a basketeer. These "modern times" are not so modern as they might be, or lunch baskets for long journeys would have vogue. A clever man would invent a modern lunch basket, or box, and even the citians would find themselves doing better, feeling more at ease, and might save money wherewith to pay taxes. The thermos bottle has helped the situation, but there is room for the invention of a restaurant that one could carry with him on a train.

In the years when the thermos bottle was an infant I was accustomed to take a pullman at 11 o'clock at night from Columbia to Hendersonville, N. C., and the porter would arouse one from the downy couch on which he had not slept enough to speak of at Melrose or Zirconia, or some such point, in the dawn of the morning, so that one could get himself dressed and in his right mind before getting out of the car. One of those mornings I went into the dressing room for to wash my face; it was dark still and gloomy, though not more than I was. Into the stuffy room came my old friend the late "Ben" Rutledge, of Charleston, and him I was always glad to see. He drew from his bag a thermos bottle, the coffee in it was hot, and then and there I made its acquaintance and was renewed in spirit. In the years I have occasionally and mildly imbibed, but of all drinks that I have taken that one is in my mind and stomach most gratefully remembered.

"Columns" and "Columnists" are not desirable. No faithful and discerning journalist loves them, but they are terrible tempters. Often a columnist may have his picture at the top of his column, and that is "good advertising" whether the writer like it or not. Some writers do like their pictures in the paper, to which I say, "Merry go to" or "Away with you, Beelzebub." Your really competent journalist greatly prefers "It" to 'I" among pronouns, because he would have only his ideas and not himself to count. Why divert attention from an idea to a biped?

As "we", in our "we-ness" have sometimes remarked, an editor is less than the dust, and still the Satanic temptation to I-write, so to speak, persists.

To write in the first person singular is easier by far than to write in the third person, than to say "It", or "The News and Courier, says" and easier than to write as a "We". The writer tires of "we's", just as you perhaps do. So, I may fall from grace; I may backslide; I may write now and then a column as I have written this one (no picture at the head of it though), and readers, if any, may skip it as a gambolling lamb would and the Sirrahs may go to. I shall have filled the space allotted.

In respect of pronouns, not that one greatly respects them, Major James Calvin Hemphill brought this story from Richmond. In that Southlandish city was an elderly gentleman of a clubby turn who had been married three times, always among the Virginian gentry. His third wife was a strict disciplinarian and determined to preserve him as long as possible. One day she came home from shopping and found her husband packing his bag. "What are you doing, John, where are you going?", she asked.

"I'm going with some friends down on the Roanoke for three days fishing", was the reply, which he made in as sweet a voice as he could command.

"No, John, you can't do that; you are too old for that sort of thing; you unpack that bag."

Dutifully, John unpacked the bag. Then he strolled to the Western Union office and sent this telegram to his friend General Fitzhugh Lee:

"Circumstances over whom I have no control prevent me joining the party."

"Major Hemphill told the story to Woodrow Wilson, and his comment was, "That was the perfect use of the English pronoun."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 27, 1940

White Man's Burden

Editor The Telegraph:

The deplorable conditions among the Negroes that Rev. J. T. Saxon and W. T. Anderson have been writing about is due to one thing — liquor, and the white man is wholly responsible.

Going back to slavery times—which none of us now approve—we find the Negro practically free of liquor drinking, venereal diseases, consumption and many other ills now so prevalent among Negroes. The only liquor the slave got, as a rule, was the dram handed out by the master on special occasions. He was practically free from drunkenness and syphilis, had comfortable cabins, was well fed and clothed and given the best medical attention of the day—the master's money invested in him, assured his physical welfare. He didn't have to steal for the want of a job, was not allowed firearms and killings among Negroes were few. The slave may have worked harder than some of his offspring, but he didn't go hungry, lack clothes, firewood or the attention of his white folks. Slavery improved the living condition of the Negro immeasurably over the freedom of the African jungles.

Today with white men offering him liquor, enticing him to drink for the sake of his hard earned small change—voting the legal sale of liquor, drinking before him as an example of intelligence—we find the free Negro taking up the major time of criminal courts, filling the chain gangs by about 10 to 1 of the whites, with something like 50 per cent of them tainted with venereal disease, and few of them faring better than their slave forefathers. Certainly, the white man and his liquor, his near-sighted lawmaking is wholly responsible.

* * *

A few years ago, years before politics took up the sale of liquor for the revenue with a vengeance, our federal government forbade the sale of liquor among the Indians for the reason that liquor drinking made the Indians uncontrollable and dangerous. And the Negro is not much farther removed from the savage state in which he has dwelled for thousands of years, than the Indians. He may be superior to the Indian. He is superior to the white man in many ways—his physical being, his disposition, his dexterity, willingness to work and adaptation. But as some one has said, he is a born imitator—he must have examples to go by, to live by.

It seems the height of folly for an intelligent government to legalize and encourage the sale of liquor for a supposed revenue, when the drinking of it wreaks such havoc among a large sub-service group of its people—requires the expenditure of $50 per month per prisoner for penal expenses on many thousands from this group and millions of dollars annually for the treatment of veneneal diseases among the same group, when the same millions spent in honest efforts to prohibit the sale of liquor would work wonders for these people. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," still holds good.

The Negro is the white man's burden, and the sooner the white man realizes the fact, the sooner will he lighten his burden.

GEORGE A. DAWSON.
Dawson.

* * *

Job for Congress

Editor The Telegraph:

There seems to be some complaint that there is not enough work to keep congress busy, now that it has voted to stay in session. If there is not enough new legislation to engage its attention, perhaps some time could profitably be spent in seeking out and repealing existing laws which created bureaus and jobs with which the country could well dispense in view of the tremendous financial burden of the defense program. The people thus released could then join the ranks of truly productive workers, of whom the country, especially now, cannot have too many.

Such action on the part of congress would be particularly welcome to taxpayers, in view of the Ramspeck bill it has just passed.

LUCILLE C. CRAIN.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNTIED STATES

Federal Government, Industry Prefer Alien Sympathizers To Loyal Citizens

NOV 21 1940

FROM Washington, D. C., comes word that the Dies Committee, at present investigating un-American activities in the United States of America, has on file information that 27 members of the German-American Bund are employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

About half of them are employed, of all places, in the aircraft factory, and ten of them in the industrial plant.

What is true of government-operated plants, is no doubt more true of the plants operated by private industry.

While these sympathizers with alien political philosophies are employed freely in government and private national defense positions, loyal American citizens are being refused employment because of the color of their skin.

Both the government and private industry seemingly prefer to harbor spies and potential saboteurs, rather than employ citizens about whose loyalty there has never been any question.

Philadelphia Tribune

America needs at this time the help of every loyal citizen. To bar thousands of men from contributing their part in preparing to defend their country from foreign aggression is the height of folly and stupidity. To employ potential enemies in preference to loyal citizens and to keep them employed when their sympathy for alien and un-American "isms" has been proven, is almost treasonable.

Philadelphia, Pa.

In many sections of the country, private industry is showing more interest in upholding un-American theories than in putting their plants on the highest plane of efficiency possible.

Surveys in a western state reveal employers refusing to hire colored men on national defense contract work and giving as their reason that "white employes refuse to work with Negroes", or that mixed crews would entail the unjustifiable cost of maintaining "separate locker and toilet arrangements." A few firms, more frank, told the investigators that they would hire colored men when they had to; that is, in the event there was a labor shortage.

It is about problems of this kind that colored leadership and colored people generally must be concerned. Rabid political partisanship, which keeps us divided, plays into the hands of those who would forever deny us our rightful place as American citizens.

For this reason we are tremendously interested in the two-day conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday at Hampton Institute, Va., under the auspices of the National Urban League. No disconnected, sectional, haphazard program will secure the integration of the Negro into the national defense program. There must be a nation-wide and united approach to the problem. We anticipate a constructive program as the result of this two-day conference and pledge our support to do whatever we can to aid in carrying out the recommendations which are thought best to secure full participation for colored Americans in the program for the defense of their country.

Realistic Approach To Race Problem More Important Than Party Loyalty

NOV 21 1940

THE RIGHT to belong to a political party of one's own choice is well established. The right to attempt by orderly and legal processes to influence others to see as you see politically is also undeniable.

Without the exercise of these rights it would not have been possible for there to exist in Pennsylvania today a Democratic party, of the size and influence at present being wielded by the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania.

We believe that all right-thinking citizens, irrespective of political affiliation, will agree with the above statements.

Philadelphia Tribune

Within recent weeks, the TRIBUNE has received numbers of abusive letters from colored citizens who evidently would deny the TRIBUNE the right of choosing which political party it will support and of the further right of trying to influence as many citizens as possible by orderly, legal methods to support the same political party.

The growth of intolerance in America is a sad omen. It came to the surface in the recent presidential campaign in regrettable form. It must not be permitted to develop further. And colored Americans can least afford to attempt to muzzle those who disagree with them. Taking that right away within the group is a step in the direction of having the right taken away from the entire group by others — a contingency not at all far-fetched, if one will but look around the world in which he lives and note that it has been done in a large part of the world within the past five years.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Believe it or not, colored Americans have matters of much greater importance to them than the fortunes of either the Democratic or Republican parties. A realistic political approach will compel those who think to admit that, after an election is over, the difference between a colored Republican and a colored Democrat vanishes almost completely, except in the few instances in which those on the winning side get "some of the crumbs which fall from the table." That is undeniable; and because it is undeniable, colored Americans need a program for the months and the years that intervene between elections.

On this program the majority of colored Americans should agree; and for it they should contend within their respective political parties. This, we submit, is going to get more for colored Americans than getting "steamed up" about a political party program in which the votes count but the voters don't, when once their votes have been cast.

One example will suffice to illustrate what we have in mind: For years colored people in Philadelphia have been clamoring for a colored member of the judiciary, either in the Municipal Court or in one of the Courts of Common Pleas. During those years both Republicans and Democrats have had many opportunities to show their appreciation for their colored constituency by appointing a reputable lawyer to one of the vacancies which have occurred in these courts. Neither party has appointed a Negro judge.

Here is a matter calling for united action on the part of colored voters, irrespective of their political party. Instead of becoming abusive towards each other because we do not belong to the same political party, we ought to "put our heads together" and formulate the kind of program that will achieve for colored people, whether Republican or Democrat, their reasonable aspirations for a member of the higher judiciary.

There are other matters in which both political parties, despite their intense interest in colored voters as an election impends, have been as one in refusing to grant colored voters their full share of what is unfortunately called the "spoils of victory."

More working together along these lines and less fighting among ourselves about matters which benefit other groups is the path along which political progress lies for [illegible] Americans in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNTIED STATES

Federal Government, Industry Prefer Alien Sympathizers To Loyal Citizens

NOV 21 1940

FROM Washington, D. C., comes word that the Dies Committee, at present investigating un-American activities in the United States of America, has on file information that 27 members of the German-American Bund are employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

About half of them are employed, of all places, in the aircraft factory, and ten of them in the industrial plant.

What is true of government-operated plants, is no doubt more true of the plants operated by private industry.

While these sympathizers with alien political philosophies are employed freely in government and private national defense positions, loyal American citizens are being refused employment because of the color of their skin.

Both the government and private industry seemingly prefer to harbor spies and potential saboteurs, rather than employ citizens about whose loyalty there has never been any question.

Philadelphia Tribune

America needs at this time the help of every loyal citizen. To bar thousands of men from contributing their part in preparing to defend their country from foreign aggression is the height of folly and stupidity. To employ potential enemies in preference to loyal citizens and to keep them employed when their sympathy for alien and un-American "isms" has been proven, is almost treasonable.

Philadelphia, Pa.

In many sections of the country, private industry is showing more interest in upholding un-American theories than in putting their plants on the highest plane of efficiency possible.

Surveys in a western state reveal employers refusing to hire colored men on national defense contract work and giving as their reason that "white employes refuse to work with Negroes", or that mixed crews would entail the unjustifiable cost of maintaining "separate locker and toilet arrangements." A few firms, more frank, told the investigators that they would hire colored men when they had to; that is, in the event there was a labor shortage.

It is about problems of this kind that colored leadership and colored people generally must be concerned. Rabid political partisanship, which keeps us divided, plays into the hands of those who would forever deny us our rightful place as American citizens.

For this reason we are tremendously interested in the two-day conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday at Hampton Institute, Va., under the auspices of the National Urban League. No disconnected, sectional, haphazard program will secure the integration of the Negro into the national defense program. There must be a nation-wide and united approach to the problem. We anticipate a constructive program as the result of this two-day conference and pledge our support to do whatever we can to aid in carrying out the recommendations which are thought best to secure full participation for colored Americans in the program for the defense of their country.

Realistic Approach To Race Problems More Important Than Party Loyalty

NOV 21 1940

THE RIGHT to belong to a political party of one's own choice is well established. The right to attempt by orderly and legal processes to influence others to see as you see politically is also undeniable.

Without the exercise of these rights it would not have been possible for there to exist in Pennsylvania today a Democratic party, of the size and influence at present being wielded by the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania.

We believe that all right-thinking citizens, irrespective of political affiliation, will agree with the above statements.

Philadelphia Tribune

Within recent weeks, the TRIBUNE has received numbers of abusive letters from colored citizens who evidently would deny the TRIBUNE the right of choosing which political party it will support and of the further right of trying to influence as many citizens as possible by orderly, legal methods to support the same political party.

The growth of intolerance in America is a sad omen. It came to the surface in the recent presidential campaign in regrettable form. It must not be permitted to develop further. And colored Americans can least afford to attempt to muzzle those who disagree with them. Taking that right away within the group is a step in the direction of having the right taken away from the entire group by others — a contingency not at all far-fetched, if one will but look around the world in which he lives and note that it has been done in a large part of the world within the past five years.

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Leaders Ask That Negroes Present United Front for Progress in National Life

NOV 14 1940

Iowa

Chicago (ANP) — Outstanding leaders of the race, both Democratic and Republican, hurled aside the masks of partisanship this week to ask that Negroes present a united front in fighting for further integration into national life, according to a survey conducted by the Associated Negro Press. At the same time they said results of the recent election showed the race's startegic political importance, while some pointed to general Aframerican satisfaction with the policies of Roosevelt as expressed by the vote and forseen even greater benefits.

According to Atty. Julian D. Rainey of Boston, head of the colored Democratic eastern division, "The reelection of Roosevelt will affect the Negro as it will affect a great majority of the people in the Negro's economic group. It means uninterrupted progress for underprivileged people. I am sure we have made enormous gains and under the President will make further economic and social gains."

'Unite'

Calling for an end to the bitterness of the recent campaign, Mrs. Euice Hunton Carter, assistant district attorey of New York City, said, in part, "It is my sincere hope that the Negro, like all other good American citizens, will unite in an effort to achieve that national harmony without which we shall not be a nation strong enough to withstand the enemies boring from within and battering from without. It is to be hoped Republican Negroes will, the next four years, continue to work for and be articulate concerning the defects in the policies of the Democratic party in regard to the Negro. The New Deal must be kept aware of the fact that the Negroes of the country gave it no such sweeping mandate as it did in 1936."

Bystander

Atty. S. R. Redmond of St. Louis, Republican western director, asserted, "The Negro in America thinks and acts very similarly to his white fellow man which explains in part our vote. It is encouraging to note that in most states in the western division the Republican candidates got at least 50 per cent of the Negro vote. The future course should be to keep up the educational fight. In the central west alone we captured states with one third the nation's votes. With Mr. Roosevelt's plurality cut down 7,000,000 the Democrats are on their way out."

Des Moines

In a letter written to the White House, Dean William Pickens of the NAACP said he was opposed to the third term but congratulated Roosevelt on his re-election with Wallace as running mate an added, "With most of your domestic policies we of the masses agree—and are enthusiastic about your foreign policy, as we understand it." He also mentioned dismay at "the hold which undemocratic southern oligarchs have had on the administration for the last eight years or so. This condition begins its self remedy by your new vice-president and we hope will be further remedied when the new department heads are selected."

Iowa

After reminding that Willkie carried his native state and as head of the party he must continue his crusas Atty. Cornelius Richardson of Richmond, Indiana, went on, "The fight for American ideals has just begun. It is well that both braches of congress and the chief executive are of the same political faith. However, regardless as to politics, race, creed or color, we shall all strive for national unity. We must make a fight for our people to have a place in the building of a strong national defense. We shall all have to sacrifice.

Taxes are bound to rise higher and higher. The national debt will continue to increase. All groups in America It is well that both branches of con- the American way must prevail."

An Inpropriety

NOV 23 1940

This problem of being colored in a white world is fraught with perplexity and complexities which often cause leaders and followers to ponder well a course before pursuance. First reaction and snap judgment simply can not chart the safe routes or devise sane procedure.

Washington

It is doubtful if any action proposed by leaders of any colored group has ever been as downright silly as the suggestion that colored citizens visit the White House to urge Stephen Early to continue in his position as secretary to President Roosevelt. According to the plans announced in the daily papers, spokesmen would praise Early for his assistance to and cooperation with colored leaders and the press of the race. Expressions of confidence would follow that praise.

Tribune

Now, if Stephen Early, Virginia Democrat, who assaulted a colored policeman in New York on October 28, has been all that these colored leaders claim, why the belated avowal and publicity?

Did the "kneeing" of which he first boasted but later denied suddenly and mysteriously reveal his secretarial virtues?

If those virtues have truly typified the New Deal secretary it would have been better politics if these leaders had declaimed them prior to the "kneeing". That overlooked, the sane course now should be golden silence.

Washington

The N. A. A. C. P. despite its pro-New Deal sentiment has demanded a grand jury investigation of the Early incident regardless of any political investigation. A report was filed in the office of District Attorney Dewey more than a week ago.

Will La Guardia and Flynn see to it that the investigation ends in a white-wash?

D. C.

Negroes who for years have been vociferous in denouncing police brutality and similiar offenses were strangely silent at the time of the incident. Fear of position robbed some of the power of speech, while love of pork stilled the tongues of others.

A leader in the District broke into print with a plea that colored citizens withhold judgment. The implication was that an investigation was under way and justice would be done.

Until the "kneeing" has been officially disposed of as the law of New York provides, the leaders of all colored citizens should be counselling and not observing silence.

Room for Only One 'Ism' in This Country — Americanism

NOV 22 1940

St. Paul

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — Addressing Negro veterans of the first World war in an Armistice day program at the Veterans Administration facility here Monday, Capt. C. Arthur Cheatham, director, Veterans Service for the state of Georgia, said:

"There is no room in America except for one "ism" and that is Americanism. We should teach America that inasmuch as we believe in God and country we are charged with the responsibility of inculcating into the minds of the citizens of this country that America need not apologize to any nation or country for our form of government."

Refers to Idealism

Referring to the idealism of the American youth the speaker said: "Americans are not red nor are they yellow. We know that they are willing to die for their country, as their fathers did, when the occasion arises to preserve democracy. Our American youth will stand forever firm in the defense of American ideals and interests."

The speaker paid tribute to the genius of Booker T. Washington who lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to industry and true Americanism; his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, to the achievements of Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientist, and to Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson, who, like his predecessors, is pointing the way to true Americanism through industry and education.

Tells of Legion

"The American legion has been called a military organization, an organization promoting war," said Capt. Cheatham. "These statements are not true. The American legion knows the meaning of war, its horrors, sorrows and pains. The American legion will continue to exert its efforts to insure the present generation their right to live in this great democracy as a free and independent people."

Kansas City

Capt. Cheatham was presented by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., manager of the Veterans Administration facility. The Armistice day program was sponsored by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 100 of the American legion, Roger E. McDonald, commander. Commander Roland Anderson brought greetings from his comrades of the John Fletcher Waters post, Tuskegee. Greetings were also brought from the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary, and from the Circle Service club, by Mrs. E. G. Roberts.

Featured on the program was music by the 24th United States Infantry band, Fort Benning, Ga., Warrant Officer Robert B. Tresville, conductor, and a vocal solo, "My Buddy," by Mrs. Carrie F. Walker.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 15, 1940

Law-Abiding Negroes

A few days ago Negroes of Houston County presented to law-enforcement officials a petition calling for more severe punishment of Negroes. The petition deplored the tendency of courts and juries to be lenient toward Negroes accused of crimes of violence against members of their own race.

This position of the Houston County Negroes, while only in keeping with the attitude of the more progressive and enlightened Negroes, is highly to be commended and should receive the earnest consideration of Houston County officials. It might well serve also as a reminder to law-enforcement officials everywhere that both races are harmed when a lenient attitude is taken toward one.

It is a well-known fact that the crime rate among Negroes is greater than it is among whites. National figures for 1938 show that for each 100,000 of population, the rate of arrest among Negroes was 1,503.1, while among native-born whites it was only 570.9 and among foreign-born whites 209.2. That gives the Negro a crime rate nearly three times as great as the native-born white.

The proportion varies a great deal in the case of different crimes, however. More whites than Negroes, proportionately, are arrested in the case of some crimes, such as arson, counterfeiting, forgery and driving while intoxicated.

It is in the crimes of violence that the Negro becomes by far the worst offender. The rates for native whites and Negroes in some of these crimes are, respectively: Criminal homicide, 4.9 and 31.5; assault, 22 and 155; carrying concealed or illegal weapons, 4.4 and 31.6. These figures indicate that the Negro is about seven times as frequent a perpetrator of such crimes as is the white.

The government's crime reports do not break down the facts as to the victims of Negro homicides or assaults, but it is a matter of common knowledge that most of these crimes are against members of the Negro race. The Negro is apt to be a bit hot-headed and violent among his own people, although he would be law-abiding on the outside.

There is a tendency on the part of white juries in the South to accept these murders and assaults of Negroes within their own race as something which can be passed over rather casually since members of the white race are not immediately involved. But as the Negroes of Houston County well pointed out, this tendency is not only an injustice to the Negro people as a whole, but also is bound to react upon the whole question of crime and race relations. One element of the population cannot be permitted to get the impression that intra-racial crimes are not serious in themselves.

Few Whites Respect Negroes

Savannah Journal
Savannah Ga.
9-8-40
9-8-40

The Journal holds that there are very few white people in the South, Savannah very much included, who really respect Negroes as human beings equal to other human beings of any and all other races. One very common way these southern white people have of showing that they do not respect Negroes is by persistently and systematically refusing to address grown Negro men and women as "Mr.", "Miss", or "Mrs." as their status may require. It would be humorous if it were not significant of such petty meanness the way our southern white neighbors and "good white friends" struggle to avoid calling a perfectly honorable Negro man of good character "Mr." To use the common parlance of the street most southern white people would "rather die" than call a perfectly respectable Negro girl or young woman "Miss" and they try in every way to avoid calling women who are their superiors in character and education "Mrs." simply because they are colored.

In addressing them, even through written communications, most of these southern whites persist seventy years after the abolition of slavery to address all Negroes as if they were servants. Even little boys and girls address grown Negro men and women by their first or given names. The tragedy of this is that southern white people are passing on down to the younger generation their petty littleness and meanness.

Little half-trained lawyers and so called business men in stores, banks, and all kinds of enterprises here in Savannah write married Negro women who have master of arts degrees from the great Universities of the country and whose moral characters to that of their own women using their first names instead of "Mrs." This is not ignorance, it is petty meanness.

America Owes Big Debt To Negro Says Albert Einstein

SEP 28 1940

Scientist Praises Race In World's Fair Message

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Albert Einstein, famous physicist and scientist, in a message delivered Sunday afternoon at the New York World's Fair, expressed his belief that this country still has a heavy debt to discharge to the Negro for all the troubles and disabilities it has laid on his shoulder.

The statement, contained in a letter from Dr. Einstein, was read by Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, of the New Republic, during ceremonies dedicating the "Wall of Fame" at the World's Fair American Common.

The "wall" bounds the Common, former site of the Russian Pavilion, and is made up of twenty-one board panels bearing the names of six hundred Americans of foreign birth and American Indians and Negroes "who have made outstanding contributions to American culture." Forty-one Negroes are listed on the wall.

MUSIC FINEST ART

That part of Dr. Einstein's letter which had to do with the Negro race was as follows:

"As for the Negro this country has still a heavy debt to discharge for all the troubles and disabilities it has laid on his shoulders; for all that his fellow citizens have done and to some extent still are doing to him. To the Negro and his wonderful songs and choirs we owe the finest contribution in the realm of art which America has so far given to the world.

"And this great gift we owe, not to those whose names are engraved on this wall of fame, but to the children of the people blossoming namelessly as the lilies of the valley."

A capacity crowd of 4,500 attended the ceremonies and saw Bill Robinson steal the show with his usual demonstration of tap dancing. With a walking cane for his instrument, he emulated a trombone player in action and "played" an accompaniment to two vocal renditions. The numbers were "Some of These Days" and "You Are A Sweetheart."

Many of those whose names were on the "wall" were present at the formal dedication, and among them were Augusta Savage, sculptress; Harry T. Burleigh, composer and singer; Myles A. Paige, a New York magistrate, and Richmond Barthe, scultpor. Letters of regret were recevied from Paul R. Williams, California architect; Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," and Jane Bolin, a justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City. The Juanita Hall Choir rendered a number of selections.

something different, but it seems that I am mistaken and that PM is just like all the other 'liberal' dailies. You have made your contribution to racial animosity by yelling 'Negro commits this dastardly deed.' Suppose the article had read, 'Jew murders policeman,' or 'Italian murders policeman,' or 'Irishman murders policeman,' how do you think your paper would stand in this town.

"You must realize that journalism of this type serves only to intensify hate. The fact that the Negro takes it on the chin without a tumultous uproar is not to be construed that it does not hurt. Many newspapers have adopted the policy of identifying the Negro in the news only when it is absolutely essential. Among those newspapers are the New York Post, Boston Post and the Boston Traveler."

Attorney Rainey had not received his answer at press time, and it was also noted that PM did not report the fact that a white man had been arrested as a suspect in the slaving of the policeman.

Black Eagle Hones Talons For Goering

Col. Julian Announces He Plans Dogfight With Reichsmarshal

By The United Press

SEP 17 1940

New York, Sept. 16.—Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, who is to Harlem what Prince Mike Romanoff is to Hollywood and Broadway, announced today that Reichsmarshal Goering has accepted his challenge to a duel 10,000 feet over the English Channel.

The Black Eagle, every inch the equal of Goering in the cut of a uniform, proclaimed the Nazi air force commander's acceptance of his challenge as a splendid opportunity for him to "show that lousy nothing-divided-by-nothing."

The German Embassy at Washington denounced the whole affair as "absurd," but Col. Julian went right ahead with plans to buy himself a Messerschmitt or so and keep his date with death. For last date with death, he sailed for Finland 13 days after peace had been signed. Before that he was off to Ethiopia, where he miffed Haile Selassie by cracking up Ethiopia's airplane on the palace grounds and Haile Selassie told him to get on out of there.

[illegible]

"Man Without a Country"

This incensed the British-born Eagle so that when Italy won the fight he decided he was an Italian citizen and changed his name to Humberto Fauntleroyana Juliano, but the Italian citizenship didn't take and, after an Ellis Island interval, the Black Eagle decided he is a "man without a country."

"No government will be involved," he explained about the air duel. "I fight and die for my race, to avenge an insult. We will see who is a baboon."

What rankled the Eagle's breast originally was word which reached him that Adolf Hitler, in Mein Kampf, had written that "all Negroes are half apes and baboons and half wits."

Challenge Costs $13.64

He forthwith cabled Goering his challenge to an "aerial duel to avenge this cowardly insult." It cost him $13.64.

"On Saturday morning," he continued, "I was out with my dogs when a telephone call from Washington came. My wife answered and a man told her: 'This is the military attache of the German Embassy. Tell that black swine his challenge has been accepted and to be on the spot as promised.'

"Never fear, I will be there."

The date is for October 12, 30 days from the date of the challenge, and Col. Julian in the meantime must find passage and a Messerschmitt.

Britain "Secretly Thrilled"

"I will use a German-made plane," he explained, "So there will be no question about superiority of equipment. If he sends a whole fleet of planes to get me instead of coming alone, that will be that. It will be a pleasure to die amidst bomb and shell just to show what rats they are."

The intrepid eagle, who has to his credit a Harlem-to-Ethiopia flight which cracked up in Flushing Bay, confided that the British government was "secretly thrilled" about it all.

And now, one last word from the eagle:

"I have but one life to give. I give it gladly. My wife said to me: 'Darling, I will be pleased to sacrifice you to such a cause.'"

Langston Checked By Aimee

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

NOV 23 1940

Noted Poet's Impending Appearance at Pasadena Hotel Picketed by Woman Evangelist.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—Langston Hughes, noted playwright, author, poet and lecturer, felt the wrath of Aimee Semple McPherson, white evangelist, Friday, when she and a picked band of 100 followers swooped down upon the exclusive Vista Del Arroyo Hotel in Pasadena where Langston Hughes had been scheduled to deliver an address.

Langston Hughes was slated to speak at a "Book and Author" luncheon in the Vista Del Arroyo Hotel, which is rated as one of the most exclusive and luxurious hotels in the world. George Palmer Putnam, wealthy publisher and widower of the late Amelia Earhart, famous aviatrix, was to introduce Langston Hughes to a group of patrons of literature.

Due to the crusade by Aimee Semple McPherson, Langston Hughes did not speak at the hotel luncheon. McPherson, with 100 members of her flock and a sound wagon, picketed the famous hostelry. Police dispersed the picketers and arrested Rev. William James Inglish and Archie C. Foster, driver of the sound truck, and scattered the crowd.

One Party System Not Good For The South"--Jackson

Pittsburgh Courier Pitt. Pa

SEP 28 1940

Militant Texas Pastor Tells Mixed Audience "To Be Black Is to Be Above Suspicion"—Rev. Maynard Jackson Applauded for Fiery Speech at Americanism Rally.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 26—"A one-party system is not good for the South," the Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, prominent minister of Dallas, and secretary of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, told an audience composed of both races at the Americanism rally at the city auditorium Thursday night. "It is not good for America," he continued.

A one-party system favors persecution of the minority, encourages racial group prejudice, and is controlled by autocracy. This is the type of party that Nazism, Fascism and other totalitarian governments favor.

"To be black is to be above suspicion," the Rev. Mr. Jackson said, in pointing out the loyalty the Negro has shown to his country and the cause he loves, from the American Revolution to the present day. "Crispus Attucks, a black man was the first to shed blood for this land we love so well." He urged that Negroes be given jobs in the defense program and added; "There would be no munition plants blown up, emory dust in airplane motors if Negroes were on those jobs."

Pittsburgh

The Rev. Mr. Jackson used as a sub topic, "Our Secret Weapon." "The secret weapon which the United States uses so effectively and which no other country can emulate, is the spirit of democracy," he said.

Courier

He urged that the constitution be re-read in its fullest acceptance, that pseudo democracy be wiped out, and freedom in its fullest sense for all citizens. He stated that the European tenseness is worth all that it is costing if it teaches all Americans how to live together.

SEP 28 1940

Pittsburg

To other groups, he said it might be very hard for them to believe that the Negro can be loyal when he is denied the right to vote, is burned at the stake, and persecuted by the courts that are supposed to protect him. The Negro is not loyal to this he said, rather it is to the constitution and the dreams of what was intended by the forefathers that the Negro is unswervingly loyal.

Pa.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson was introduced by R. R. Grovey, president of the Third Ward Civic Club, who stressed the values and privileges of living in this democracy.

Representatives from the white Junior Chamber and Senior Chamber of Commerce spoke. Music for the occasion was furnished by St. James Methodist Church Choir, organ melodies by Roy L. Hopkins and a solo, "God Bless America," by Mrs. A. M. Huckaby.

The rally was sponsored by the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce and was presided over by Theodore Hogrobrooks, president.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
November 19, 1940

Opportunities For Negroes

MUCH has been done n recent years, particularly in North Carolina, to improve the status of an under-privileged minority, the negro race; but much more remains to be done.

Self-interest alone of the greater and dominant segment of the population, the white race, clearly demands that better treatment and greater opportunities—in education, health work and employment—be provided for the negro.

A few days ago the Progressive Farmer published a letter from a thoughtful negro, S. B. Thomas, of Georgia, who strikingly presented this truth from the point of view of his own race. The letter, thought-provoking and well worthy of attention, follows:

> In "A Platform for Rural Progress," you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.
>
> We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.
>
> My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being.

Bishop Says Negro Must Be Superior

NOV 29 1940

The Plaindealer
Kansas City Kan.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 29 (ANP) — "Whenever a minority group lives in the midst of a majority group and is in competition with that majority group, the only way that the minority group can get what belongs to it is to be superior to the average of the majority group", declared Bishop A. P. Shaw, of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist church, at the Sunday vesper service at Bennett college here.

The bishop cited the case of the Jews. They have achieved more than their share of the world's goods by "sheer excellence — not by might, nor by fight", he said. Jews represent only three per cent of the population of America, yet they have three governors, three members of the supreme court, a member of the President's cabinet, and practical control of the retail trade in America. He added, too, " . . . yet they don't try to be anybody but Jews. They are Jews and they are proud of the fact". Following their example Bishop Shaw urged that the Negro "fall in love with his kind".

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

"WHITE SUPREMACY" AND WHAT THEN?

We believe that if the Democrats of the Southern states, particularly of Alabama, are in agreement upon any one principle it is the thing called "white supremacy." Apparently our Negro neighbors and co-workers are reconciled to the fait accompli, for one rarely hears any protests from them about the arrangement.

Globe & Independent.

Nashville, Tenn.

hTirty years ago James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, and Tom Watson of Georgia, among others, were deeply concerned about the place of the white man in Southern civilization. Historically when every other device of eloquence failed in the South the political orator has known that he could reach into his sleeve and pull out a card containing the words and music of that old-timer, "Run Nigger, Run—Th' Patrol Will Ketch You!" This rarely failed to fetch the goggle-eyed rabble.

1-19-40

But what we hope for and what which is a year far up in front in the machine age that with all its beneficient gifts to man, its challenge to human genius, regardless of color or class, to suggest a formula for the solution of common problems, its challenge to human brains to find a counter-agent for the technological displacement of men and women who ask only that they be permitted just a taste of pleasant jucies.

We had hoped that "white supremacy" as a political issue was dead and buried so that the rest of us with any talent for thinking rationally and constructively and with a sense of social responsibility about common human problems might at least devote our talents, energies and our influence unreservedly to the respectable cause of achieving a higher, richer, sweeter standard of living for all God's children.

Bu twhat we hope for and what we receive, we long since learned are not always one and the same. Monday night at the Jackson Day dinner in Montgomery, Congressman Sam Hobbs, of the Fourth District, one of the ablest and one of the most aggressive members of the lower house of Congress was the principal speaker. We were glad to see Sam had been invited to make The Speech, for we are soft on Sam We think he has "plenty on the ball" We know he is clean, we know he is decent. But we must tell him that we were disappointed in one salient note that he sounded in his oration. He hollered "Nigger!" when there wasn't a woodpile in a thousand miles of his audience. He pleaded for "white supremacy" at an hour when civilized men everywhere should be more deeply concerned with salvaging the jewels of our Western civilization, and defending our common fireside against the Hun and the Slav.

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Because most of them live in the South most of them are politically helpless. If they were not politically helpless they would not be jeered by political orators, they would not be subject to humiliation. Couldn't Sam have left this out of his speech?

We have our "white supremacy" now. But what else have we? Have we enough to go on in the bad years? Have we enough to pass around equitably? Have we solved the problem of employment for whites and blacks? Have we provided an honest living for men and women of all colors and classes? Have we solved the problems of our agriculture and our processing industries? Have we solved the problem of wage levels? Have we solved the problem of giving all our children, white and black a fair chance to acquire an education? What have we done to put flowers on the lawns of our humbler folk and paint on their wretched houses? What have we done to improve their eating habits? What have we done to give them a sense of citizenship? What have we done to strike down the diseases of infection and malnutrition? What are we doing to prepare all of our people for the ways and responsibilities of democracy?

Globe & Independent
1-19-40

Here in the South two races are fighting side by side to raise the common standard of living. For 1,000 years hence these two races will live here in our South. Why must one be forever flattered and the other jeered and despised by our leaders? We are just asking because we do not pretend to know.

We are sorry that Sam Hobbs gave any thought to "[illegible]" about which there is [illegible] tainty, and devoted his [illegible] so sparingly to the great human problem of survival in a troubled world.
—The Montgomery Advertiser.

IN LOYALTY TO THE U. S. FLAG THE NEGRO HAS STOOD THE ACID TEST

In no crisis, national, inter-national or otherwise, has the American Negro failed or faulted in loyalty to his country. He has been one hundred percent patriotic, whenever "Old Glory," was assaulted from within or from without, whether in peace or war. He sings:

Globe
2-2-40
Nashville, Tenn

> **"My Country 'tis of thee**
> **Sweet land of Liberty**
> **Of thee I sing.**
> **Land where our fathers died,**
> **Land of the Pilgrims' Pride**
> **From every mountain side**
> **Let freedom ring."**

With an enthusiasm and sincerity, the average white man never had in his heart, and the heart of no hyphenated citizen can pulsate. Yet, in the face of centuries of his unbroken loyalty to his country; he is denied equal rights and opportunities, before the law, in common with those, who have intrigued and plotted to destroy, the very government the Negro in union with all patriots, gave his life to preserve unto posterity; without regard to race or color.

The American Negro has never produced a traitor to his country. Not even has he raised his hand, or voice to imperil the safety of our government, in state or national form; no other minority group can offer any such record; not even a state south of the Mason and Dixon line can duplicate this record; with the possible exception of West Virginia. His reward for this un-precedented record, has been and is, the wholesale denial of his Constitutional Rights in states and the nation; and in addition thereto, even the natural rights that God hath given him. He has not assasinated a President, or fired on Fort Sumter. He has not rebelled against the constituted authority, or plotted insurrection. He has lived in the faith and the hope, that a just God in His own time would meet unto the white race, what it is measuring to day unto the darker races; and free us from the curse of economic and political slavery, as He freed our forebears from the curse of human slavery, through Abraham Lincoln and the republican party.

While millions of white men were firing upon the flag, and seeking to destroy the Republic, the Negro was baring his naked breast to shot and shell, under Lincoln who saved the Union from those who would destroy it. But the Union the Negro fought to preserve, now, sits idly by in eloquent silence, and lets those who rebelled against the Union; deprive the Negro of every vested right, that he earned on the battlefield, in blood and sacrifice, and in addition thereto, the rights that God gave him. The right of free speech and press; and of assembly, for the good of the whole, is

abridged.

Aliens can come into our country, organize and deny the Negro the right to work. They can refuse to work themselves and seize the property of their employers, defy the courts in their efforts to protect those, who are willing to work from the madness of those, who refuse to work; and the high officer, who fails to assist the court in maintaining law and order, that those, who want to work, may exercise that constitutional right was promoted to the highest court in the land where he may in future block law enforcement or aid it. But a lone Negro in Georgia was charged with attempting to incite insurrection, because he and less than a dozen citizens, white and black exercised the right of petition for relief to keep from starving. None of the party were indicted except the leader, who was incidently a Negro, and was convicted by a jury from which his race was systematically excluded. It took five years more or less for a number of the ablest lawyers in America, to make the court see, that the case was one of persecution and not of prosecution. The Dies Committee is exposing a situation in the United States that tells how aliens are given rights and privileges denied loyal citizens because they are black.

None of the Facism, Nazis or Communism that have reached our shores were born in America. It all came to America by the importation of alien scum from Europe, which cannot assimilate American civilization. White Americans fell for this propaganda, but Negro Americans take no part in this spurious doctrine. Aliens come here and join American scums in lynching American Negroes, and help to deprive them of their legal rights; and the government they gave their lives to preserve, make no effort to protect them from the mal-administration of the law and confiscation of their property without due process of the law. Back in 1866, an Alabama Federal Judge said, in open court in charging a Federal grand jury, that the white man must realize, "that the Negro had been made free." A white Alabama editor writing in the Dothan Daily Eagle, under the caption; "What was true in America in 1866, is true in America in 1940." He quoted the Federal judge, as saying, to a white jury in 1866, the Negro has been made free. The Dothan Daily Eagle quotes the judge further, as saying: "We need the labor of the Negro all over the country, and it is worth the effort to secure it. If I had the time, I would charge the jury on this point, to show the distressing effect upon the country, which would be produced by the sudden removal of this labor. Its first effect would be the depressing value on land; decreased agricultural products; decrease in the revenue of county and state; arising from the loss of Negro labor. This is important in view of the fact, that plotters have been found, (aliens) who have exercised the right of suffrage and opportunities, denied to loyal black citizens with a record of unblemished patriotism. The labor of the Negro is still a vital factor in the economy of the South, and with an accretion of education, a higher productive value can be expected from his labor, in the way of fair wages, hours and working conditions and he can be relied upon for countless years."

"Do we owe the Negro any grudge? What has he, himself done to provoke our hostility? These are good questions to ask, and the answer is plain NO and NOTHING. No group has ever excelled the Negro in loyalty and love of country. Even now his friendship for his white neighbor is untinged, pure and undeceiving. The Negro is the white man's best friend in the South. Often for attitude unsupported by the best judgment, the Negro is denied the full utilization of his friendship for the Southern white man. Too frequently the Negroes' hand is turned down when offered to help solve the economic and human problems of this section."

"Did he not raise the corn and meat that fed your wife and children? And when you returned home, did he not welcome you with tears of joy? Was he not faithful to the last? I believe that there was scarcely ever such a picture of fidelity in the world as was exhibited by the Negroes during the Civil War. But will Alabama and the South accept this loyalty; this productivity; this hand of firendship; this heart of understanding?"

This is a part of a charge delivered to a grand jury in 1866 by Judge H. D. Clayton of Alabama. **Conditions that existed in 1866 still exists in 1940; and the Negro using Judge Clayton's question in 1866, asks the white man of 1940, does he owe the Negro any grudge? What has the Negro himself done to provoke the white man's hostility? The answer is, as it were then, plainly "NO and NOTHING."**

—Union-Review

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
April 24, 1940

HONORING GOOD NEGRO

Recognition of honesty, faithfulness and a life's work well done, is being accorded Lee Battle, an aged negro, who died several months ago. Mercer University has unveiled a memorial to this humble negro janitor at Mercer. His influence among students and alumni for forty years, transcended his modest title.

A bright new marble shaft now points skyward memorializing Lee Battle as a "faithful servant of God and man for 40 years at Mercer University." And speaking at the dedication, Judge John B .Guerry of the Georgia Court of Appeals recalled how the aged servant won the confidence of all freshmen, counselled and aided the students at times of need, and never failed to do his bit in boosting the athletic teams.

Dr. Spring Dowell, Mercer president, spoke of Battle as blending and exemplifying the best in personality, brotherhood and Christian spirit. Alumni of the university, judges and other leaders were among those present and they joined with members of Lee Battle's own race in dedicating the marker at the grave of the humble negro.

Not content with the above commemoration, it is said, Alumni and friends of the university are now raising money to install a $20,000 set of chimes on the campus in Lee Battle's memory.

We wonder what Northern politicians, who refer to Southerners as "negro haters" think about all of this. The two races in this part of the country live and work with one objective, a better South and a better understanding of common problems. And the Southern white man, if he is a good citizen, never fails to give the negro, if he is a good citizen, fair treatment and merited consideration. There is far more racial prejudice, friction and ill will in other parts of the United States than there is here. The South has no race problem, except in the eyes of Northern politicians, and Northern newspapermen, who view the rest of the world through a knothole.

Pittsboro, N. C., Record
December 5, 1940

A NEGRO'S APPEAL

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white south hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the south. There can be no permanent prosperity in the southern states with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the south. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

RACE PROBLEM-- 1940
UNITED STATES

100 Percent Union

by Louis F. Budenz

NOV 27 1940

OUR TRAIN, en route to New Orleans last week, slowed down in its transit through a Southern rural region.

To that lazy motion of the Louisville and Nashville, we owe this fragmentary narrative.

Daily Worker

In the open doorway of a hotel stood a beautiful little Negro girl, between six and seven years of age. She was spotlessly clean—in a bright red print dress, red half-socks and a red ribbon in her hair. Her whole attitude bespoke the pride of her parents in their child, and their struggle to free her, in part at least, from her sordid environment.

That little vision in scarlet, standing in the foreground of a windowless, decaying shack, seemed like a flaming challenge to the whole imprisonment of the Negro people.

New York

What sort of a fate does that little human being look out upon from that open doorway? There is not only the current misery of her childhood—the insanitary shell of a living quarters, the denial of full schooling, the shutting out of the development of culture to her and the thousands of her brothers and sisters in the South.

There are the dreary years of near-slavery ahead, the possibility of even being driven from this poor soil where now her parents reside, the dread fate perhaps of becoming a female serf to one of the giant factory-farm plantations which are dominating the South of 1940.

PLANTATION-PRISONS

A friend has just returned, with information on these plantations from a trip to the sugar-cane country, not far from New Orleans.

He spent some time in a community of Negro plantation workers, and his tale has in it all the horrors of the "Inferno." Trapped from escape, there these folks live—in company-owned houses which are the most dilapidated of shacks, devoid of all sanitation, with water accessible only 15 to 20 blocks away from where the people live.

Each day, already weary from the heavy labor of the dragging hours, these people have to walk those 15 to 20 blocks to get this water—for drinking, washing and other purposes.

For the children of these Negroes there is a restricted school term—of only six or seven months. Their schooling is stolen from them to put them in the fields.

NOV 27 1940

The friend who told this tale came upon a huge plantation and refinery, cut off from the rest of the country by a river which runs through the cane country. The river becomes a moat as in the feudal days, a drawbridge being the only means of access to the plantation.

Behind that drawbridge the planter's territory is closed up to the world like a city to itself (or a prison).

FOR ONE WHOLE WEEK

Yes, the whole South is a prison—with the Negro communities shut off from the white, as though high towering walls were built between them. Even the Negro teachers are not permitted to associate with white teachers, nor to exchange views on educational problems. Stagnation, dirt, prejudice, negation of democracy—that is the present picture of the South, stamped on it by the Bourbon overlords, the servitors and allies of Wall Street.

Why do we not hear more of this in the labor unions, brothers of the labor movement?

For one entire week, the American Federation of of Labor delegates have sat "in convention assembled"—in the very midst of this rubbish and refuse—and not one Negro speaker has been requested to address them.

During that full week, the Negro problem has been avoided as though it were charged with electricity.

CONFUSION TO ITS ENEMIES

With electricity it is indeed charged, but not such as is injurious to labor. It is replete with that product of the dynamo which can make labor bound forward and can bring chagrin and confusion to its enemies.

While the Negro workers are in this enslaved condition, the white workers are not free. While this division artificially continues in the South—between the white masses and the Negro people—the labor movement will be as weak as it now proves to be.

Those are conclusions which are not debatable. The other day there was an extensive report to the AFL convention on its educational work, given by Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Educational Bureau. The American Federation of Labor can say that it is formally directing attention to that subject.

But true workers' education has to be dynamic to fulfill its purposes. True workers' education deals with the problems of the Negro in a living, fighting way—for these problems are a key to the winning of real democracy for the masses in America.

Will we observe during the coming year, local unions and city central bodies, state federations and international unions beginning to do their duty to themselves and to the people as a whole by initiating a systematic, fiery campaign for the freeing of the Negroes from the chains that bind them down?

Let us hope that such will be the case. For, in the midst of all the palaver about "democracy," this is the only way to begin to LIVE it.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
November 29, 1940

Is It Worth Your Attention?

The letter of Major Alexander Sidney Lanier, printed today, merits the consideration of Southern people, especially those who believe that the Southern negroes should have protection from ruffians. The South has its share of ruffians. Respectable Southerners, of whom Major Lanier is representative, have labored unceasingly to put down crimes against negroes—and this they have done whether the negroes were slave or free. It should be said, in passing, that the decision of the supreme court written by Mr. Justice Hugo Black was the unanimous decision of the court, however it be interpreted as one of his "fruits meet for repentance" of his connection with the "Ku Klux Klan" (latterday), widely published after his appointment and confirmation by the United States Senate.

A campaign has been carried on, with greatly multiplied energies, the last seven years, to enforce with rigidity in the South the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments which—because they were adopted when the Southern states were under duress—The News and Courier has held and still holds not binding on the conscience of the Southern States.

Of this campaign the so-called "anti-lynching bill," halted, not killed, by a Southern filibuster, is a part. The president could have killed it with a word—which he did not utter. His wife is an earnest and active advocate of it. All, or nearly all, Northern Democrats, vote for it.

In 1895 a convention, dominated by the late Senator B. R. Tillman, adopted an alternative educational qualification for suffrage avowedly designed to eliminate the larger part of the potential negro vote. It accomplished that purpose. It was sustained by the federal courts. Now, the effort proceeds, Democrats leading in it, to abolish even the poll tax. Numerous Southerners support it. Such is the advance of "democracy." The white primary is everywhere assailed.

Before us as we write is Number 11, Volume I, of "The Southern Frontier, Published by Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc. . . Atlanta, Georgia." This from an article in it by Carter Wesley, "General Manager, Houston Informer":

"Preoccupied with keeping the negro from voting, the white South has let its bitterness dwarf its soul. It is no accident that the South has not produced a president in the last fifty years. It is hardly an accident that the South's Judiciary, compelled to always rule that whites are right, has not produced many justices of the Supreme Court of the United States (Texas has never produced one). Statesmen are not made of the kind of stuff that urges men to meanness. The South is letting the negro question lead it by the nose and is making a mountainous question out of what should be a minor question. The major problem of the South is to reconstruct its economic system so as to come abreast of the rest of the nation. But instead of addressing itself to the major problem, the leadership of the South spends practically all of its time guarding the Democratic primary and the rest of its intricate machinery to keep the negro in 'his place.'"

Another article, after saying that "Almost two years ago the supreme court of the United States handed down the 'Gaines' decision which in effect prohibits barring the entrance of negroes to institutions of higher learning in the South, proceeds, in protesting tone, to tell of a jury's verdict in Missouri adverse to a claim for damages of $10,000 of a negro girl against the University of Missouri, "growing out of the refusal of the university to admit her to the school of journalism." The university's defense was that "the legislature has authorized the establishment of graduate and professional training at Lincoln University for negroes." It was said that the negro school has not had time to set up the training. The aim of the woman's suit was to abolish separation of the races.

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, cases have been brought to compel state colleges to admit negroes. The contentions of the negroes have met with considerable success.

Not yet has the effort been made to break down the separate common schools for the two races in the South. Obviously it will be made, shortly, when the campaign, financed in the main, by "liberal" white people, shall have attained its objectives in the colleges.

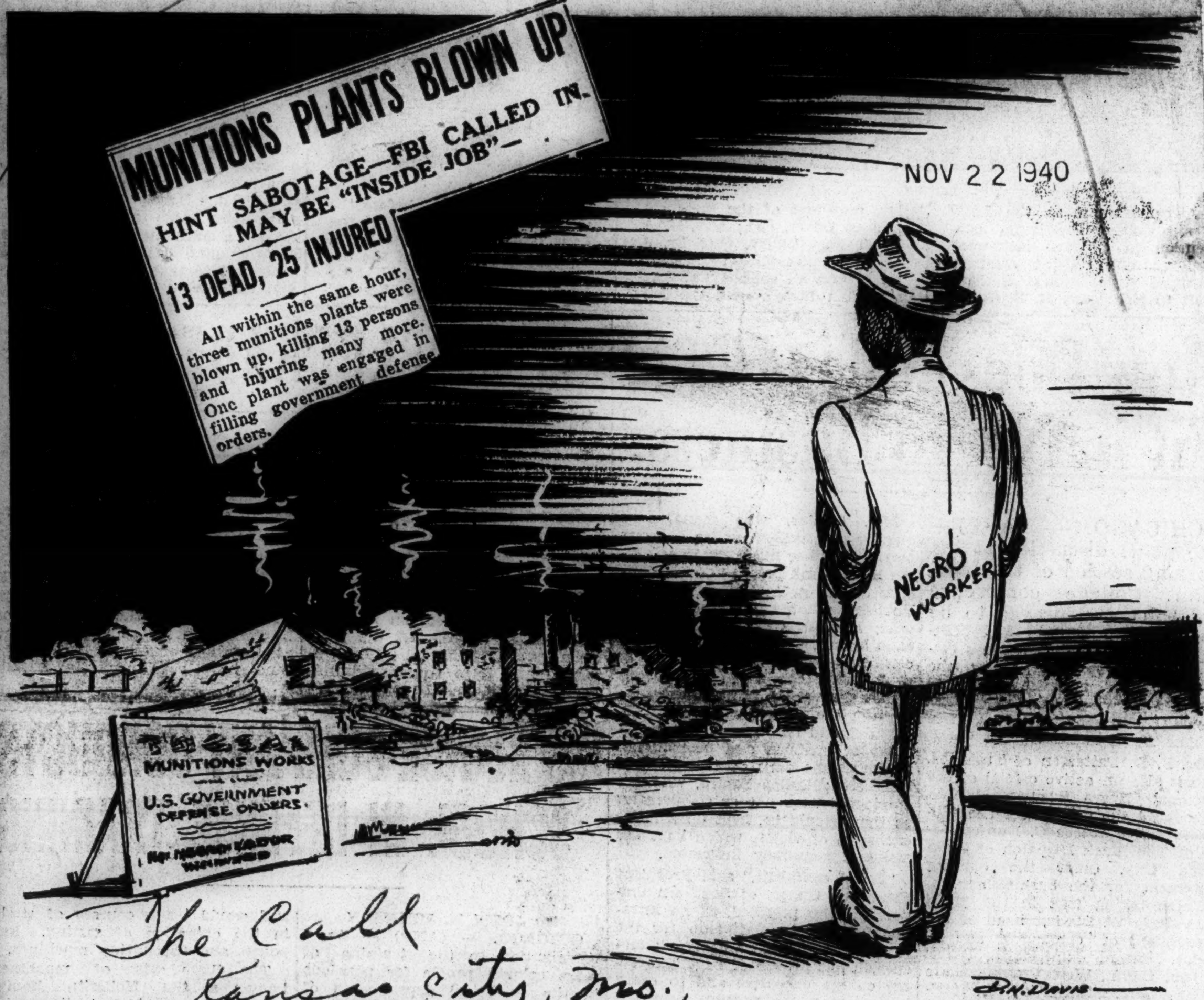
That the national Democratic and Republican parties are at one in purpose to obliterate racial separation in the South will hardly be disputed by persons who examine the facts.

The whole subject is distasteful to The News and Courier. It demands and urges justice to negroes in the courts, the schools, the industries—with the practice and principle of RACIAL SEPARATION inflexibly maintained. It insists upon the right of exclusive clubs, fraternal societies, political primaries. It discusses the subject from sense of duty to inform the people of what is going on.

Finally, it directs attention to the concluding sentence of Major Lanier's letter.

Now, When Loyalty Is Most Needed, Why Don't They Let Me Work?

NOV 22 1940


MUNITIONS PLANTS BLOWN UP
HINT SABOTAGE—FBI CALLED IN—
MAY BE "INSIDE JOB"—
13 DEAD, 25 INJURED
All within the same hour, three munitions plants were blown up, killing 13 persons and injuring many more. One plant was engaged in filling government defense orders.
NEGRO WORKER
MUNITIONS WORKS
U.S. GOVERNMENT DEFENSE ORDERS.
B.H. Davis

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.,

Because some of the industrial plants in Kansas City receiving government contracts refuse to hire Negroes as they are requested to do by the government, a group of citizens is planning a huge protest meeting to be held Sunday, December 8, at the Kansas City auditorium.

The government will be asked to take action forcing industries to give employment without discrimination. The National Defense committee has stated its labor policy to be employment for all with discrimination against no worker because of sex, race, color or creed. The government will be asked to enforce this policy. Industries which bar Negro workers may endanger Kansas City's opportunity to get further contracts.

Ten thousand Negro people, all with the common desire to help defend America and to work for America, are expected to fill the auditorium on December 8.

Every unemployed Negro will be asked to attend the protest meeting as well as all those who want to see the unemployed get jobs. Other cities are expected to follow Kansas City's lead.

Moulton, Ala., Advertiser
November 21, 1940

A Negro's Appeal

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were toughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

August 9, 1940
Danville, Va., Register

THE NEGRO TURNS TO PESSIMISM

In the adjoining column is reprinted today a gloomy report on the outlook for the American Negro, as viewed by the publisher of one of the largest newspapers of that race.

The major complaint of the Negro leader, after studying the trends of recent years, is that the race has undergone no fundamental change in status for the better, and that, economically, the plight of the Negro never has been worse.

As to the status standstill, one must know first what are the aspirations of the racial leader before judging whether a fundamental change for the better has taken place. The Negro has made tremendous strides forward in the status of race health and education, and both these great achievements have been possible only because of encouragement from the whites who paid most of the cost.

The explanation for the economic plight of the race would include more reasons, we suspect, than the three listed by the Pittsburgh publisher. He mentions the introduction of machinery on the farm and in the home, and the consequent curtailment in the two greatest work opportunities for members of his race; increased competition from job-hunting whites; and a conspiracy between organized labor and capital to "keep the Negro in his place."

There is something, no doubt, in each of the three causes listed, but not enough to explain the economic retrogression of the race. There is a fundamental reason, and it lies in the race. When the government began its assistance programs, Negroes flocked to get a free ride. Back when the Red Cross was distributing surplus commodities, Negro men and women declined work opportunities in the field and in the home, to remain "on de cross," as one job-resisting member of that race explained.

Under the spur of their leaders the Negro escaped the paternalism which assured him a job, shelter and food. The race sought greater opportunities. Some made good in the struggle; others found their lot increasingly difficult—an experience shared by many whites. When the New Deal came along they found Uncle Sam's paternalism less demanding than that practiced by white employers, and the race flocked to the CWA and WPA, sometimes leaving jobs in order to qualify for a place at the government trough.

It will be difficult to convince farmers that the Negro of today is as willing a worker in the field as was his father. There is a studied campaign among the Negroes to prejudice the educated youth of their race against taking employment in homes of whites. There is a campaign which teaches educated youth of their race to "assert their rights," and this effort has led to unnecessary friction and to the "iron hand" which some of them have discovered, as the Pittsburgh publisher mentions.

The Negro who is industrious, thrifty and courteous has not encountered any economic wall blocking his way to financial independence. There are many comfortably situated and a few wealthy Negroes. These have improved their lot. There are more Negro home-owners today than ever before.

The Negro faces economic handicaps today, but not those which faced his father; and today's Negro, despite improved health and general compulsory education, is showing neither the individual initiative nor the industriousness of his parent. Fewer Negroes make any effort to "get along" with whites, and that is one reason the status of the race has shown no recent fundamental change.

One Negro spokesman who counsels his race wisely is Dean Houston of the Howard University School of Law. He tells his people to prepare themselves for increased responsibility and the opportunities to share that responsibility will not have to be demanded of the whites, but will be dumped in their laps as soon as they demonstrate the ability to cope with the accompanying problems. We believe that is sound advice.

The Negro who wants to get ahead economically can do so the same way as the white who wants to do the same thing. He must save and sacrifice, invest his savings carefully and work harder than the other fellow. As a group, the Negro race has failed to understand there is no other way.

Marion, N. C., News
August 15, 1940

NEGROES GET LARGER SHARE

If there persists anywhere north of the Smith & Wesson line (as we've heard it called!) any idea that the South deals unfairly with Negro questions, let the good friends take note of the apportionment of the $428,000 salary increase granted to school teachers in North Carolina effective during 1940-41.

It will be divided as follows: Principals, $22,000; Superintendents, $30,000; White teachers, $118,000; Negro teachers, $258,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 18, 1940

INTERRACIAL GROUP WILL MEET WEDNESDAY

The Chattanooga interracial relations committee will hold a meeting Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the auditorium of the Chattanooga Public library.

This will be the final meeting presided over by Dr. Lin D. Cartwright, chairman, who is leaving the city to reside in St. Louis. His successor will likely be elected at Wednesday's meeting.

SAY NEGRO IS ALWAYS A PROBLEM

Plaindealer
8-16-40
Kansas City
Kansas

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (ANP)—That the Negro race is always a problem in war and other national emergency, was declared last Tuesday by Colonel Nicholas Biddle, white Philadelphia attorney and National Guardsman, who will be in charge of the university conscription in this area when, and if the Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Military Bill is passed.

Colonel Biddle explained that, as far as he and Pennsylvania are concerned, all eligible persons will be registered, and by the same local machinery that operates in election registrations. But he admitted that the policies of the U. S. Department would dictate what happened to the Negro enrolled after. It is the war department that will assign the men for training through the selective service, he said.

Randolph Puts The Questions

It may be that hundreds of Negroes of the 12,000,000 colored American citizens have given some thought to the place the group occupies in the present world conflagration, and where black people are to stand after it is all over, but it was left to A. Phillip Randolph, who for more than a decade has been one of the Race's foremost aspirants for national leadership to offer questions which might arouse the leadership to action at a time when it is most needed.

18 1940

Among the things which Mr. Randolph propounds to the Race leadership and asks what is to be done about are:

"What is to be done about the relationship of the Negro people in Africa, West Indies, and these United States, to the present war? Does it mean anything to them whether the battle of Britain is won or lost by England or Germany, and if so what?

"What of Negro Labor, the first fired and the last hired, if totalitarian barter supplants the bourgeois-democratic gold standard as the world's system of exchange? Can the modern trade union movement survive under barter economy?

"What is to be done about the Negro in the movement of national defense? Should Negroes seek to be in every phase of this plan or not? Should Negroes oppose universal compulsory military training? If so, why and how? If not, what should be done about it?

"What is to be done concerning the different isms, unions, etc? Should Negroes oppose or support them? Are there any movements for Negro liberation that should be wholly under Negro leadership, control and financial support? If so, why? If not, why not? How will the European refugees affect the Negro? What if anything should be done about it?"

18 1940

These questions are timely and pertinent, and as Mr. Randolph says, they are but a few of the many which the Negro leadership needs to be thinking about. But the main question is what Negro or Negroes are available to accept this challenge? What has Mr. Randolph himself to offer?

—Louisville Leader

August 9, 1940
Danville, Va., Register

Current Opinions

A PESSIMISTIC REPORT ON THE STATE OF HIS RACE

(George S. Schuyler, in the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly)

In the last week two of my Negro correspondents have confessed that they believe the so-called Negro problem to be insoluble. One, a young man in his twenties and resident in Florida, sought information about emigrating to Liberia. The other, resident in California, while indicating no desire to emigrate, expressed the same conviction. Both men are intelligent and educated.

Recently I have traveled 15,000 miles through Afra-America, and I have heard the same conviction expressed or implied by other Negroes here and there.

Taken all in all, considering the accomplishments of the group in the face of herculean handicaps and desiring to be absolutely frank and fair, I must confess agreement with my correspondents in Florida and California; that in my opinion the masses of Negroes are in a terrible fix and appear to be getting worse off.

I am mindful of individual triumphs and white concessions here and there; of our increasing literacy and education; of the decline in public lynching, and of the general softening of the color caste system. But this softening is only the woolen glove on the iron hand.

Fundamentally the status of the Negro has undergone no change of a noticeable kind for the better. I think it is fair to say that the Negro's economic plight is worse than it has ever been, and the chance of more new industries or lines of work opening for Negroes is extremely slim, if not nil. Opportunities for work in the fields in which he has usually found employment are declining. There are many reasons for this, not the least important of which are the introduction of machinery on the farm and in the home, the increasing competition of job-hunting whites and the conspiracy of organized labor and organized capital to keep the Negro economically "in his place." The few gains are paltry compared to the losses.

Concord, N C Tribune
November 18, 1940

A NEGRO'S APPEAL.

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take an active interest in our well being."

Harlem Puerto Ricans -

How They Live And What They Think

Amsterdam News

By MARVEL COOKE

6-16-40

New York

THERE'S not much gaiety these days down in Harlem's Puerto Rican settlement—not much rhumba music—singing or laughter—for this little bit of Spain—extending from 104th to 116th Sts., and from Park to Lenox Aves.—is too busy with this grim matter of living.

Like the Negro region of Harlem, the Puerto Rican suffers from job discrimination, overcrowded housing, exploitation, etc. For a number of years, now, he, like his brother in Upper Harlem, has been awakening to the realization there is a great need for unity of all of the darker people comprising the community.

Largest Group of Latins

The Puerto Rican forms the largest group of Latins in Harlem. He is here more than 50,000 strong—the largest community of Puerto Ricans in the whole United States. There are also as many Cubans and Spaniards in the 17th A. D., which means that this community, within our borders and hugging closely their Latin traditions, approaches the 100,000 mark.

Conditions under which Puerto Ricans live in Manhattan, bad as they are, are a decided improvement over conditions in the colorful little island in the Caribbean from which they come—for here, on paper, at least, they have full citizenship rights.

Puerto Rico itself, is oppressed and exploited as a colony. Despite the fact that the island is a possession of the United States, it does not have autonomy. Its governor is not elected by the people, but, rather, is appointed by the President. It has no representation in Congress. It merely has a resident commissioner elected in Puerto Rico who has a voice, but no vote in the House of Representatives.

But even though in this country they can vote and participate in the federal government, the Puerto Rican living in Harlem belongs to the lowest income group. Seventy percent of its population is dependent upon some kind of relief, either direct or indirect.

Mostly Working Class

Strickly a working class community, the greatest percentage of the men do manual labor at miserable salaries while the women do "home work." In other words, women and children, in order to augment meagre salaries work as much as eighteen about by those who benefit by lamps, flowers, embroidering handkerchiefs, etc., for which they receive the munificent sum of about $5 a week!

Many work in factories connected with the needle trades, while still others find employment in hotels and restaurants. There are few—very few—professional or middle class Puerto Ricans in Harlem. As a matter of fact, walking along Madison Ave., the heart of the business district of the community—one sees such signs as Abagado (lawyer), Sidney Snitkin—plainly not a Spanish name.

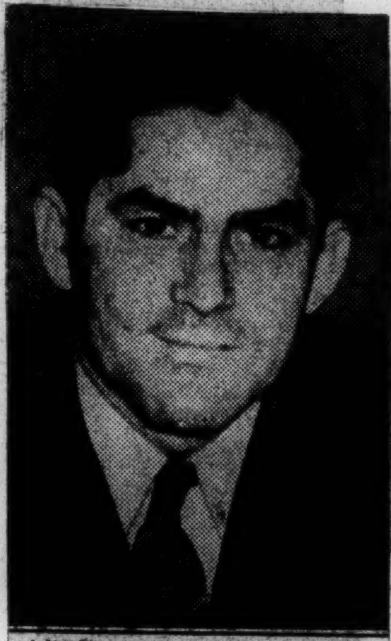
Although they are not engaged in big business, Puerto Ricans of lower Harlem have a number of successful small enterprises including restaurants, bars and grills, liquor stores, candy stores, groceries, moving vans, etc.

Of the 53,697 relief cases listed in Harlem last year, half were Negro with the Puerto Rican following closely. Of course, this low economic standard means that the Puerto Rican lives in the worst type of slums, most of the tenements in the community being vermin infested fire hazards. According to a recent survey, at least 88 percent of the buildings are more than 35 years old; 10 percent are between 20 and 35 years old; while only two percent are under twenty years old.

No community in the city needs housing projects worse than the 17th A. D. While the projected housing project for East Harlem may alleviate the condition somewhat, like the Harlem River Houses, it will merely scratch the surface.

Some Are Prominent

Of course, the picture in Lower Harlem is not all black. There are a number of light spots which show that the community is surely, though slowly progressive. A number of leaders have developed who have been able to focus the attention of the city and state on the ills facing the Latin sector. In the vanguard is Assemblyman Oscar



ASSEMBLYMAN RIVERA

Garcia-Rivera of the 17th A. D., a lawyer with offices in the heart of the Puerto Rican set-

When he first went to Albany in 1936, the assemblyman dedicated himself to the task of wedging the way "for the Spanish speaking people of Lower Harlem and the residents of other Harlem districts to recognize their common political, social and economic problems," and to stand behind the enforcement of laws for "the decent, honest and law-abiding citizens of Harlem."

The Assemblyman describes himself as a "Progressive Republican," but in his fight for his seat, he was not only endorsed by his own party, but also by the American Labor Party and the Fusionists.

"The division between the Spanish-speaking people and other colored Americans," Mr. Garcia-Rivera said, "is due to political propaganda, brought abount by those who benefit by keeping the two groups apart."

Assemblyman Garcia-Rivera's record in Albany is one of the most outstanding and militant in the entire State Legislature. He spent his second term there as the only Laborite member and tions, he supported every pro- despite his Republican connec- gressive measure introduced during the session.

Dr. Marin is Active

He also won the admiration of all Harlem, when, with Assemblyman William T. Andrews of the 21st Assembly District, he welcomed and supported the Harlem delegation sent by the Manhattan Citizens Committee which organized a popular movement behind the anti-discrimination bills providing greater rights for Negroes in the state. behind progressive Congressman The 17th A. D. is also solidly Vito Marcantonio of the 20th Congressional District who has waged a continuous fight for the welfare of Puerto Ricans.

Dr. R. A. Marin, with offices at 15 W. 110th St., has done much voluntary work in health among Puerto Ricans. On numerous occasions, he has shown instructive health movies to residents of the community.

During the past few years, a number of clubs and societies have sprung up which have made themselves felt in the community. Among these are the Puerto Rican Cultural Society of which Manuel Torres is president, which incorporates in its progressive program the sponsoring of benefit affairs to aid in the inter-racial movement; the Puerto Rican Employees Association which is made up primarily of government employees; the Spanish Club; and last, but not least, the local Workers Alliance which has waged a continuous and militant fight against discrimination in the relief set-up.

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
November 26, 1940

Negro Problems Studied By Leaders

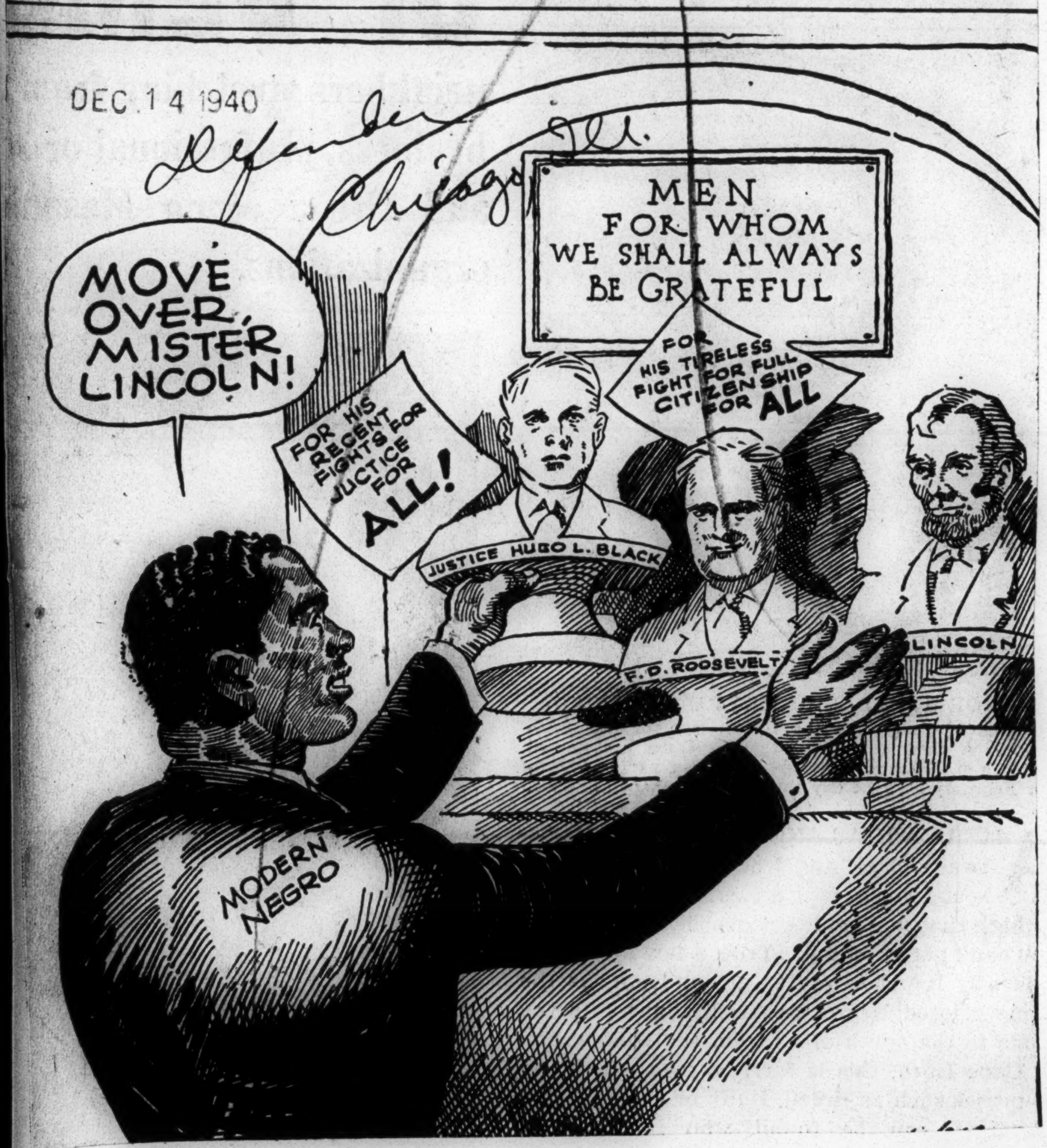
Leaders of the negro race from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, meeting in Savannah, have set out business and professional problems of the race and suggested a number of solutions.

These included lack of trained personnel; insufficient capital to equip stock and business properly; tendency to withdraw funds from business without regard to reinvestments to yield an increase capital and consequently increased business.

The negro conference, which included 200 leaders of the race, outlined these suggestions: better training of business owners thru forums and trade associations; increased capital through corporations, cooperatives, reinvestments of earnings, and private and government loans; and creation of agencies for the development of the negro market.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
UNITED STATES

'We Might Have Been Against Them Once—But!'


MOVE OVER, MISTER LINCOLN!
MEN FOR WHOM WE SHALL ALWAYS BE GRATEFUL
FOR HIS RECENT FIGHTS FOR JUCTICE FOR ALL!
JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK
FOR HIS TIRELESS FIGHT FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL
F. D. ROOSEVELT
LINCOLN
MODERN NEGRO

DEC 14 1940

Defender
Chicago Ill.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Greenville, Miss. Democratic-Times, Dec. 6, 1940-

REDS AND RACE PREJUDICE

If Representative Dies is correct in charging that Communistic and other subversive groups in the South are employing racial prejudice tactics to harass this section, it would be well for every sincere Negro leader to fight back. For the informed Negro knows that his race cannot profit from such agitation and that in the end the Negro will pay harshly for something he had no real hand in doing.

Whenever such appeals to racial ill-will come to our attention our anger is not directed against the Negro, but against the agents who prey upon him for ulterior purposes. There's not much need to point out that the subversive agitator is not interested in the Negro except as a pliant tool. This nation, and the South has many honest, courageous people who are working to improve not only race relations but the economic condition of the Negro. They are progressing. But their work can be completely nullified if the South gets the idea that the Negroes are responding to inflammatory groups rather than to the men of both races who honestly want to help them.

We have noted little effective agitation in this immediate area. There has been some, but it hasn't amounted to much. By and large, the press of both races, and the leaders of both races have the confidence of their people. No outside agitator will get very far; or if it seems that he will, he'll be quickly dealt with.

But this doesn't mean that the white people of the South should either be complacent about the Negro or aroused at a specter of Communistic influence. We have a job to do, which if done well, will offset any activities of such agents. It's up to the South to prove to the Negro that he can get a squarer and squarer deal; that his health and education are matters of concern to all of us; that his economic betterment is as much our objective as his. We can prove this only by our acts. Men of influence in the Southern towns and on the plantations can do more for the Negro and more to negate sinister activities than all the investigations, reports, speeches and predictions which have come from Mr. Dies and his committee.

West Point, Miss. Leader
December 4, 1940

The Southern Negro a Serious Problem.

Under the caption of "Better Stick to the Delta," the able editor of the Clarksdale Register urges Negro residents of the South to beware of tempting offers from the North and East, where wages are higher and employment is easier to secure. We quote from that paper:

> Negroes of the South had better not let false ideas about what they can do elsewhere push them away from security and safety and a living on the land that they know. Already the North is being crowded with the unemployed looking for jobs. There are no opportunities in the North; there will not be so many of them in the future.
>
> The real opportunity for workers lies south of the Mason-Dixon line.
>
> Taking it all in all, negroes are faring better in the South than in the North—and all during the depression years this has been so.

There is logic in this argument. The Negro has always been happier in the South, where he is best understood, and few of them are ever entirely satisfied in the North and East.

Yet we are facing the inexorable fact that the Southern Negro has less and less to do, and that this enforced idleness and dependence on a government dole is rendering him constantly less fit for the obligations of life, or for the tasks we manage to find for him.

In the Delta section of the State, where the Negro race has predominated for generations, he is being gradually displaced by tractors and other improved machinery. One machine now easily does the work which formerly required six mules and six men, and machines are even being perfected to harvest the cotton after the crop is made.

And here in this prairie lime belt region, where dairying and livestock have displaced cotton, the need for common labor on the farms has been reduced 75 per cent.

We believe in the South and vision the day when it will become the richest and most resourceful part of the nation. But new industries will not come over night. The transition will of necessity come slowly.

In the meantime it is our duty and obligation to provide some sort of employment for the thousands of idle Negroes now on the farms and in the towns and cities of the State.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 4, 1940

THIS MORNING
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace . . ."

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People who are getting creepy about Joseph Stalin and all the things he doesn't say and doesn't do will not be soothed by the following from a letter Stalin once wrote to Kamenev: "To choose one's victim, to prepare one's plans minutely, to stake an implacable vengeance, and then go to bed . . . there is nothing sweeter in the world." Nice fellow, this Stalin, and a sweet sleeper for sure. But Lenin, whose name he uses often to much advantage, didn't care for him. On his death bed, Jan. 4, 1923, Lenin wrote: "Stalin is too rude . . . I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin from that position and appoint to it another man who in all respects differs from Stalin only in superiority, namely, more patient, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to comrades, less capricious . . ."

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People who, on the stage or air, are playing hillbilly music to death ought to remember the awful fate of jazz. Some of us who have come to hate jazz with a hate that holds it partly responsible for this war across the sea actually loved it once. We loved it 25 years ago when first it danced upon our ears in the unalloyed liveliness of "Alexander's Ragtime Band." It was so gay, so original, so tuneful. But time went on and what should have been only a musical mood was turned into a school of music, what was good when played well became a million murders in the night when played by everybody and his adenoidal horn. The felony was compounded first when discord was introduced as an added attraction, and again when some of our earnest musical workers tried to make jazz highbrow, put a top hat on its tin cans, cover its musical nakedness with classical robes. And the compounded felony received its final and totally terrible compounding when they invented improvising and called it "swing." Everybody became his own composer, and the atrocities in those interludes which make jazz swing rivaled in horror-making the most successful efforts of Mr. Hitler and his henchmen.

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Is hillbilly music going the same road? Will the stupid people who don't know when the public is tired even though they sense something wrong try to step this music up as they did jazz, adding ugliness, then discord, then self-consciousness, then improvisation? Or will they have sense enough for once to let a good thing die while it is still good?

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Between trains at Cincinnati the other day we realized what a place it is for the colored people, and why. Just across the river from Kentucky and the South, from the land of segregation and Jim Crow, it is the Golden Gate to areas in which these discriminations do not exist. It is the port of entry, the place where the freedoms of those areas have their best taste, where what the Southern Negro loses when he goes

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Greensboro, N. C. Patriot
November 28, 1940

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Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
December 27, 1940

28

Voice of the People

The ' ed-Up' Corps?

Edito e Times-Dispatch:

Sir,- ve just recently been inform t the brewers are to be ag en the "inside track" and alo t to dispense their wares at our defense training camps. How do they do it? They already have everything their own way until we, as well as our wives and children, both young and old, can hardly go into a confectionery, restaurant or drug store to get a sandwich, lunch or fountain drink, without being compelled to sit down next to a mug or bottle of beer, with the suds running over and smelling more like a swill barrel than an eating place!

Now they want to extend their "beneficient" influence to our training camps, to dull and stupefy what brains our soldiers and sailors may have. Surely Herr Hitler will be glad to know about this, for he could have no better force of "fifth columnists" working with and for him.

Since we are short on tank production, do we want to have a lot of "tanked-up" corps instead? C. A. DIXON.

Richmond.

Defense and the Negro

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Since the rise of strong totalitarian powers in recent years there has been much talk about the democratic way of life here in America, and we hear a great deal about our duty to preserve democracy as the American way of living. To make the American way of living synonymous with democracy naturally causes us to seek a redefinition of the latter, for we have been taught to believe that democracy is "a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively; equality as regards political and legal rights; opposed to aristocracy."—Webster.

Accepting this definition, it becomes obvious that as applied to life generally, democracy here in America is still a far-fetched ideal. The treatment of minority groups here, especially Negroes, is far from being that of "equality as regards political and legal rights," for there are large sections of this country in which Negroes are systematically excluded from the polls and from various forms of judiciary, legislative and executive branches of government, while the subordinate and unequal status of Negroes generally is nation-wide.

Hitler is quoted in his speech before the munition makers at the Rheinmetall Borsig Steel Works as having said: "Democracy in England and the United States is not a real democracy. In these countries, the egotism of a small group, unchecked by any one, reigns supreme under the cover of democracy." As much as we may hate Hitler and doubt his sincerity, we cannot truthfully deny that his statement with regard to America is true. But it is not necessary to refer to Hitler's speech for description or proof of the false-face worn here in America under the guise of democracy for it is only too plain that there are existing in democratic America now totalitarian atrocities that Hitler knows nothing about, conditions which, if he knew of, would give him a decided advantage in further embittering his people against democracy.

Perhaps the European dictators have been too busy with their own affairs to know that here in America, Congress has been filibustered by 'gentlemen who would rather die than pass a Federal law to safeguard the lives of Negro citizens against mob violence; that in America an average of $10 is spent for the education of a white child to every $1 spent for educating a Negro child. Probably these rulers never knew that many places supported by public funds and taxes deny Negroes access to the benefits of these places; that here in America places of accommodation and amusement, and even Christian churches, either segregate Negroes or exclude them altogether; that certain positions and official ranks in government are more closed to American Negro citizens than they are to naturalized foreigners from totalitarian countries, whose enmity for this country is evident.

Letters for the Voice of the People should be held to 200 words. The editor reserves the right to trim communications, preserving the essential thought. Unless accompanied by adequate postage, unused letters will not be returned.

This naturally brings up the problem of national defense. Recent investigations and findings of the Dies Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have revealed that America's most imminent danger is not invasion by hostile powers from without, but sabotage and espionage through foreign agents from within. The perilous condition of our country in which attempts are being made to bog down the nation's defense program and to betray this government into the hands of foreign powers, grew out of the policy of placing enemies of the United States in some of her most important and strategic positions. Incidents of suspected sabotage in which guilt pointed keenly toward foreign agents involved strategic and technical positions that Negroes are not allawed to hold. In spite of the Negro's long-tested patriotism and fidelity to America in contrast to the subversive and treacherous activities of many aliens, the Negro as a citizen of democratic America must accept a lower position in his country's defense program than foreign enemies. He must content himself to remain a common laborer in the shipyards, docks, munition and plane factories, while naturalized personnel from hostile countries become technicians and foremen.

The barriers set against Negroes in America's defense program have been courageously attacked with some satisfying results. The fight has centered mainly around the issue of giving Negroes equal consideration in the army, marine and air corps. The attack is to be commended as a worthy crusade, but that any trustworthy, patriotic citizen or group of citizens should have to wage legal and political battles in a democracy for equal opportunity to protect that democracy just does not make sense! Of course, we know that there are some persons who say that Negroes are not given expert positions because they are not qualified to master such positions. Whatever truth may be in such a statement may be traced back to a more underlying truth that discrimination in training and employment renders it either unnecessary or impossible for Negroes to train for technical, skilled and scientific government and private positions. It is a vicious circle, to say the least.

It does not take a statesman or military strategist to understand how such a breach of democracy is destined to weaken national defense and ultimately destroy the very foundation upon which the government is presumably built. A nation cannot continue haif-democratic and half-totalitarian any more than it can exist half-slave and half-free. Democracy, like Christianity, of which it is a counterpart, must be lived up to in principle in order to effect a world order of equality and brotherhood, or it must fail and collapse of its own weight. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that some of our most prominent clergymen who used their powerful influence attempting to defeat the conscription bill on the ground that it was a totalitarian measure, have done little to influence the passage of the antilynching bill, which also concerns democracy.

F. H. AUSTIN.

Clifton Forge.

Earlier Christmas Trees

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The numerous Christmas trees in our city, beautifully and artistically decorated, afford pleasure to the public and add much to the Christmas spirit.

Very different were the Christmas trees I enjoyed as a child.

Yet, to the children then, the trees were most gorgeous in their decorations of red rings made of paper and joined together to form long chains; strings of white pop corn were used, too, and little tufts of white cotton were scattered over the tree to make it look like it was out in the snow. There were candles in holders attached in some way to the branches of the trees. While this was rather dangerous, it was beautiful. Christmas trees were rare treats and much appreciated by many little folks, and the grown-ups, too.

MRS. RUBY SIMS RUDD.

Richmond.

Food for Freebooters

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am wondering how we can reconcile our sympathy for, and aid to, England, and with this request to her to lift her blockade and allow food to come in to Hitler's conquered countries.

To aid them is to hurt England and help that barbarian known as Hitler, and this we must not do. Hitler robbed the people of these conquered countries of their own food; why would be not rob them of any and all food sent them?

He is surely responsible for their condition, and it is his business to feed them—not America's. No one can be so guileless as to put credence in anything he says. His word is a record of broken promises. To believe him is just lack of intelligence. Seibel's cartoon in The Times-Dispatch of Dec. 11 portrays the real situation, as he always does on any subject. While we would like to help these people, we can't afford to do so. Our first duty is to give all possible aid to England, the last remaining democracy fighting so valiantly for freedom of all the people, without which life is not worth living. Just breathing is not living for a civilized man.

All the conquered countries are controlled by the Hitler regime. Can you imagine these Gustapo vultures giving food to any but the Nazi sympathizers? They would wait impatiently for the first boatload, and presto, to the Germans the food would go!

No, to send food to these countries would only be lending aid to Hitler and his gangsters.

Richmond. G. V. P.

RACE PROBLEM * 1940
UNITED STATES

"A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY"

DEC 27 1940

"When Herod, the king, had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him."
—Matthew 2:3.

The Plaindealer

Several weeks ago Governor Prentiss Cooper of Tennessee told a Negro delegation from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when they called upon him to intercede and use the influence of his office to give the Negro representation in the draft set-up, that "this is a white man's country", and that the Negroes should be glad to even live here. The influence of his statement seems to have reached over the state of Tennessee.. At least one police commissioner by the name of "Holy" Joe Boyles has gone on record endorsing the Governor's statement so far as the Negroes are concerned in Memphis, Tennessee. "Holy" Joe Boyles made this statement in answering charges made by an interracial committee of his Hitler methods used in the police department against members of the Negro race of that city.

Kansas City, Kansas

When we read and hear of such statements as "this is a white man's country" we cannot help but ponder over the stupidity of individuals that would make such a statement and who would be so ignorant as to try to sell cheap propaganda to fight down thirteen million Negroes who compose ten per cent of America's great population. It reminds us of the plight of King Herod who was ruling in Jerusalem at the time of the birth of Jesus Christ. When the wise men were directed by a star to carry the message to Jerusalem that the King of the Jews had been born and when King Herod had heard these things he became troubled and all of Jerusalem with him. Herod's rule in Jerusalem at that time was a set-up very much like some of those that exist in our modern day society in such political machines as the Pendergast machine in Missouri, the Crump machine in Memphis, Tennessee, the Hague machine of New Jersey and the notorious Kelly-Nash machine of Chicago. Herod's policy of that day and time was to exploit, burden the people with heavy taxes, rob, steal, murder and to carry on anything that meant the perpetuation of his damnable and corrupt political machine of that age. But when he heard of the coming of a new king who was going to establish a new type of Government and who was going to tear down his set-up he became troubled because they had a sweet lay-out—a sweet set-up--and they did not want it torn down.

Today in America we find a number of modern Herods who sit on their thrones and rule with might and power. They have corrupt political machines held intact by henchmen who play upon the masses because they are not in position to help themselves. Some of these modern Herods have become troubled because the black man of America has decided that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand. The black man of America has decided to continue his advancement and become a citizen just as others in every sense of the word. This determination has a certain class of the other group troubled. So in order to hold the Negro back they set into motion various things to off-set the Negro's rise. Some of them are more vicious than Herod was in the time of his reign. In the South it is found that a certain class known as aristocracy is constantly threatened by the poorer members of the group and keep them battling in order that their heads will not get below the water. So we have a system in the South where the poor whites fight to keep the Negro down and in doing so they must remain down with the Negro. And while the poor white man and the Negro are fighting the other fellow is making all of the money and controlling things by remote methods with modern Herods seated in the control room. The poor white man of the South considers himself better than the Negro because he is white. Thus he conducts the institution of lynching, intimidation, browbeating and misuse of every kind against the Negro with the purpose in mind of keeping the Negro ignorant, in fear and in his socalled "place". The poor white man makes one big mistake which he pays for just as dearly as does the Negro. His status and standard of living remain on the level with those whom he seeks to hold in the dark. And as long as he uses all of his efforts and influences carrying out the orders of modern Herods he will be a victim of his own boss's system just as the Negroes are of the system which he puts into action for his boss. He does this because he is ignorant.

Little by little freedom and equality peep over the mountain. And at the same time things seem rougher as we climb up the mountain side. Competition becomes keener as we advance in education and intelligence. So sometimes it may appear that we are not making as much progress today as we once did in the early days of our history since slavery. The real thing is just this: as we advance and make progress more is expected of us from those who offer competition, and it means that we must qualify more as we climb higher up the mountain. It costs something to make progress and those who make progress are looked upon as trouble-makers sometimes. Those who do not want to see the Negro race progress become troubled. They don't give a whoop about the fellow in the community who does nothing. An individual can live in a community fifty years and never have any trouble as long as he does nothing. But as soon as he decides to do something then he causes someone in that community to become troubled.

The Plaindealer

The politician in the community who does not commit himself for a candidate is the man or woman whom the political bosses are troubled about. The political bosses are not worried about Sam, Dick and Tom when they know that Sam, Dick and Tom are going down the line. But they are troubled when they don't know what Sam, Dick and Tom are going to do. The business man in the community becomes troubled when his competitor puts in a new stock of goods, cleans up his business, makes improvements and surpasses him in giving service. As long as his competitor sits around and allows the cats and mice to take charge, and a bunch of loafers to take up all of the space in the store eating cheese and crackers and playing checkers, he does not worry. The police department in the local community has nothing to worry about as long as the violations remain in the realm of petty crime, but when the smart elusive, crook comes to town the police department becomes troubled. The minister in the community who preaches the same sermon every Sunday morning is not worried as long as his fellow ministers are doing no more than he is, but when some minister comes to the community who studies and makes preparation and gives the people something, the minister becomes worried and troubled because he is likely to lose part of his congregation.

Kansas City, Kansas

DEC 27 1940

As we approach the coming new year let us forever bear in mind to fight to the end. Let us bear in mind that the battle can not be won overnight. When 1940 started there were many of our group who started but are not with us as we approach 1941. And when we enter 1941 and approach 1942 we will have made more progress as a race group and many who will enter on the baettlefield of 1941 will not be with us 1941 closes. That is the course which we must travel as human beings in this great universe living under the providence of a power greater than mankind. Let us determine to cause all modern Herods who seek to darken the path of the American black man to become troubled.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Constitutional Liberties

NOV 23 1940

The Black Dispatch

Few people have the courage of their convictions. They see their ideals pilloried and shattered all about them, and yet fearing a wave of popular hysteria they remain silent. A great deal of this sort of cowardice is extant today when over zealous tyrants rush about making false gestures at what they call patriotism and devotion to country.

There are people all over Oklahoma who deep down in their hearts applaud the fearlessness and daring of those who met last week to organize the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, but who themselves did not have the backbone to attend the sessions and lend their voice for the things that ought to be.

It is an easy matter to drift with the tide of public sentiment but it takes resolute and valorous souls to battle for truth against contrary winds of prejudice.

This writer has never set his sails to catch the passing breeze. But for an engagement out of the state we would have been in that meeting and we announce now that we fully intend to join with all movements of this character, having for its purpose the preservation of the constitutional rights of citizens.

There are a lot of folk in this country who give lip service to what they term Americanism, but who in every movement and act promote intolerance. The very method they persue would destroy freedom and nullify democracy. However well intentioned these sort of people may be they are undermining the very cornerstones of the way of life planned by the forefathers.

We were not in the meeting Friday but from newspaper reports of the conference men who pose as ambassadors of God breathed a type and brand of intolerance during the sessions which would have done credit to any totalitarian form. There was no need to talk about Steeter Stuart, W. D. Lyons, the criminal syndicalism cases or the persecution of the Jehovah Witnesses. All one had to do in the opinion of this writer, was to observe the type of insufferable bigotry present to appreciate the need of a federation to preserve constitutional rights.

Negroes belong to a minority group. It is minorities who always first feel the heel of intolerance. For this reason, if for no other, this writer will always be found in the ranks of those who fight for the bill of rights and constitutional processes.

NOV 23 1940

Take the case of W. D. Lyons at Fort Towson. It is doubtful if such horrible inquisition would be visited upon any white man in this state. In the name of the law officers club, beat and mutilate a black man charged with crime. It is when hypocrisy and crimnality take the guise of law government trembles in the balances. Whether innocent or guilty this black man Lyons is entitled to all constitutional guarantees. For all citizens there should be honest indictment and fair trials.

The same rule and principle holds good with those citizens belonging to the Communist party. Each and every one of them are entitled to a fair trial. This publication can see no reason why these individuals should have been held in jail for almost three months under heavy bonds and then suddenly those bonds are reduced to reasonable size. There is just as much chance they will run away now as it was three months ago. The Constitution speaks out with clarity regarding excessive bail and we believe every citizen's freedom should be safeguarded at all times.

There is no chance in the world for this writer to be a Communist, because the economic theories of the followers of Stalin does extreme violence to our notions about property. But we believe that every man who believes in the economic theories of Communists has a right to think as he pleases.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

This writer never expects to wear red pants but if the legislature were to attempt to pass a law saying that Negroes could not wear red pants we would fight the issue to the last ditch because we know that if the legislature were clothed with the power to say Negroes could not wear red pants that legislative body would have the right to say Negroes could not wear pants at all.

It is for this reason that Negroes should fight with all of the power in their being against any group that would contract the liberties of other minority groups. If a fair trial is denied Communists, if excessive bail is demanded of Communists and if free speech is denied Communists the same rule can be forced upon this writer, his race and all minority groups.

This nation was founded in the belief that men and women are entitled to religious freedom. To persecute Jehovah Witnesses in the manner in which they have been hounded and persecuted is a throw-back to the days of the witch-hunt. Apparently we do not recognize our dangerous drift backwards to the bloody era of Saint Bartholomew's Night. America, so far as actual freedom is concerned, is skating on thin ice.

Go back and read the Declaration of Independence. Read the charge made against the King of Great Britian. This is the way for present day Americans to get orientation in this hour when men would substitute a government of men for a government of laws. If you read the indictment made against tyrany in the years when this nation was born you can realize that today we face the same dangerous shoals.

It is indeed refreshing to know that in the midst of this wild hysteria which bears the label of patriotism and devotion to country, there are some clear eyed, resolute, courageous spirits shouting from the hill tops a warning of danger, and who are determined that America shall remain the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
December 13, 1940

Atlanta 'Black Magic' Fought By Magicians

Amateurs Want Honest Tricks; Not Corrupt Voodooism.

By DEEZY SCOTT.

Voodooism came to Atlanta with the Negroes from Africa, about 100 years ago, but it still flourishes among the colored population. From time to time the policemen find Negroes practicing voodooism, a form of witchcraft.

The tricksters in Atlanta, who practice harmless "white" magic, for entertainment, would like to remove the blight of the "black" side of their art. Among the survivals of ancient witchcraft daily practiced here are the sales of dream books for interpretation; fortune tellers peddling the correct "number" to play in the lotteries, and Negro charm makers who offer amulets to bring luck in love or ill luck to enemies.

The charms are made from herbs, goat's hair, toe-nails, bugs caught in cemeteries, and hundreds of other items. Anthony G. DeVaughn, past president of the Atlanta Society of Magicians and member of the Society of American Magicians and the International Brotherhood of Magicians, recently found an advertisement on his doorstep, circulated by a "black" magic worker.

". . . how to overcome your enemies—how to overcome bad luck of all kinds . . . gives you actual facts and immediate results, not just promises . . . how you can win the love of the one you desire . . . the exact days you will be lucky," were all offered for a quarter!

Defines "White" Magic.

Mr. DeVaughn, who neatly summed up the activities of magicians of both "white" and "black" tricks, before the last meeting of the Atlanta Historical Society, also traced the coming of magic makers to Atlanta.

He defined "black" magic as "a claim to supernatural power, usually practiced with evil intent," and "white" magic as "the presentation of scientific phenomena in the form of illusions to surprise the senses, and solely for the purpose of entertainment and amusement."

The organization of the "white" magical fraternity here was begun 16 years ago, but as far back as 1857 famous magicians from the Orient, South America, and this country were making stage appearances here exhibiting the old art of "second sight" and working "magical wonders."

Trick With Eggs.

It was in 1867 that the famous Robert Houdin, not satisfied with his triumphs in the theater here, stopped an old Negro woman who was peddling boiled eggs.

"How do you sell your eggs, Auntie," he asked.

"Them eggs are a picayune apiece," she answered.

"Well, I'll try one," Houdin said, and breaking the egg he produced a new 25 cent piece from the yolk. After several repeat performances the old darkie refused to sell the great magician any more of her eggs, even for a dime.

And from time to time magicians appeared here during the last part of the nineteenth century exhibiting supposedly great supernatural powers and mind reading feats.

But it's the amateurs who have placed magic in the realm of honest entertainment in Atlanta. In the 1800's many young men paid hundreds of dollars cash to learn the secrets of such tricks as the mysterious cups and balls or the three-card monte. And not until 1907, with the arrival of Dr. Francis E. Van der Veer did magic become organized and honest here. While practicing medicine in New York he became personally acquainted with most of the outstanding professional and amateur magicians there, and on moving to Atlanta he had an extremely broad knowledge of the art of magic as well as a library of rare books on the subject.

Organized in 1924.

It was from Dr. Van der Veer and Julian Boehm, widely known amateur magician, that Atlanta became interested in magic as a hobby. Combing the city in search of others interested in the art, they found Sherwood B. Blodgett, Allan C. Gottschaldt, J. Edgar Hunnicut and Kenneth S. Keyes. These six men founded the Atlanta Society of Magicians in 1924.

The purpose of the society is to "foster and develop magic as an art; to make a study of the history of the art; and to stimulate originality." And the society has put Atlanta on the map of the magic world.

Sherwood Blodgett is known as the inventor of ingenious devices to aid magicians in producing illusions. Homer R. Hulse, president of the society, has invented more than 40 widely used stage illusions, including the vanishing phonograph, a magical growth of flowers, the wishing rod, the vanishing telephone, and the "comedy of errors." Mr. Hulse has also written books for magicians.

Mr. Van der Veer, who was known as the dean of southern magicians, developed many interesting magical experiments and mastered two of the most difficult and most ancient of all white magical effects — the cup and balls, and the Chinese linking rings.

Card From Roosevelt.

Julian Boehm, known to thousands of Atlantans for his benefit performances, prefers sleight of hand type of magic. In his library hangs a playing card bearing the signature of President Roosevelt. Mr. Boehm produced a card, chosen by the President and replaced in the deck, which was then thoroughly shuffled, from a nook on the other side of the room.

"Is this the card you selected?" Mr. Boehm asked.

"Right!" said President Roosevelt.

"That's good, 'cause I'd rather be right than president," the Atlantan replied.

In 1927, Asa Candler Jr. began a collection of magical apparatus which became the largest private collection in the world. He visited builders of magical illusions in a private car, and many of his secrets of operations were taught him by the well-known Howard Thurston, state magician, and Thayer, of Los Angeles. In Mr. Candler's collection were gruesome effects of decapitation, disembodiment, and burning alive. Several years before his death, Houdini presented Mr. Candler with an interesting illusion which he had used as the feature of his show for a number of years.

Roltare Eggleston, a past president of the Atlanta society, created a spirit cloak that bears his name, and other members who have made their contribution to magic are Dr. Cecil Stoddard and Lindsey Hopkins Jr. The membership is limited to 14 residents and several nonresidents of Atlanta. The two last initiates are a physician and a professor at Georgia Tech, who were given the mystic ritual last month.

Their names are withheld, but their magical names are "Gesma" and "Compeer," which, although they mean nothing to you, mean a great deal to those whose hobby is the magic art.

Indians Up

DEC 23 1940

Time

Chicago Ill.

Ever since the Pilgrim Fathers fell first on their knees and then on the aborigines, the American Indian has been pictured not only as a shiftless ne'er-do-well but as a decadent, dying race. Many a generation of U. S. schoolboys has been taught a stern pride in the taking off of such die-hards as Rhode Island's King Philip (*see cut*). Last week Indian-loving Commissioner John Collier helped explode the myth that these first families of America are vanishing. Said he: Indians are increasing in North America more rapidly than whites; Indians of the Western Hemisphere number 30,000,000. There were never more than about 900,000 Indians in the U. S. Since 1900, they have increased from 237,000 to 361,000—up 52⅓%.

Keep Uh Gwyne

DEC 14 1940

Pathfinder

Chicago Ill.

JUST the other day some of our good Southern friends jogged our memory about a bit of old Southern darkey philosophy which we want to pass on to you. Old-time darkies of the South always faced things hopefully, even against great odds, and most of them are still that way.

It seems that the old-time darkies, whose motto was "keep going, don't give up," rhymed it out like this:

"Ef it rain o' ef it blow,
Keep uh gwyne.
Ef it sleet o' ef it snow,
Keep uh gwyne.
'Taint no use to sit an' pine
Ef de fish ain't on de line;
Jes' bait yo' hook u-gin an'
Keep uh gwyne."

Simple, but well expressed, and sound advice that is very appropriate in these serious times. PATHFINDER celebrates its 47th birthday next month, but it feels just as young, cheerful and optimistic today as it did the day it was born. And while our primary task is to keep people informed, interested and entertained, one of our fondest hopes is that in so doing we will encourage them to "keep uh gwyne" to forget as much as they can the sordid side of life and look with encouragement toward the future.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Something to Think About for 1941

DEC 26 1940

Daily World

A FEW days ago a group of outstanding white and Negro leaders of Mississippi met together and discussed, what we consider, the most important question now confronting the state of Mississippi, the South, and the nation. That question being, "T. ways and means by which the Negro citizens of Mississippi can be more closely integrated into the political, civic and economic life o the state." The Negro being the country's most numerous minority we can well extend the question to the entire nation.

Viewing the world in perspective and considering life in America in the light of the political, economic, and social uncertainties which are today perplexing the minds of the world's greatest statesmen, politicians, educators, and leaders in all walks of life, certainly, the above question, which in itself presages a call to unity of thought, of action, and of hope, is the most vital question ever to be discussed by a mixed group of representative leaders of Mississippi.

……

Standing on the threshold of a new year, as Negro citizens of Mississippi and of the nation, it is well that we stop for a moment and consider the vast revolution now taking place in the world, which may well work many changes, for better or worse, in our old ways of life. The mere fact that a meeting as referred to above was held is evidence enough of this growing revolution.

On the question of the degree of Negro participation in the political, civic and economic life of Mississippi and of the nation there is abundant material that can be used as a basis for discussion and, therefore, we do not here raise that issue.

What we have to say is about ourselves as Negro citizens and our readiness to be "more closely integrated into the political, civic and economic life of Mississippi and the nation." We are sure that the questions that might be raised and discussed here are most numerous, but as to our being more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of Mississippi, and the nation, we are interested in only one aspect of the question, which of all seems to us most important, and that is, before we can hope to be more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of the state and of the nation there must be a greater willingness on our part to accept and bear, in proportion to our ability, our share of political and civic responsibility, which include the payment of taxes of all kinds, and contributing to the various agencies that go to make up a worthwhile community life, as well as contributions to its moral and spiritual growth and development.

For example, referring to the Negro contribution to the political and civic life of the fourth largest city in the South, a few days ago one of the city's high-ranking officials pointed out that the Negro citizens of that city had contributed less than a thousand dollars to the Community Chest and compared it with the benefits they had and were receiving as an evidence of their unwillingness and failure to accept and bear, according to their ability, their share of political and civic responsibility. The same thing was done as to the amount of taxes paid by them.

Atlanta, Ga.

If we, as Negro citizens, would hasten the day when we would be more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of Mississippi and of the nation, we must increasingly accept and bear our share of political and civic responsibility.

—From Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

The Road To Real Happiness And Prosperity For America

DEC 26 1940

Philadelphia Tribune

FOR THE COLORED citizens of the United States of America the New Year ought to mark the beginning of an intensified struggle to make the wish "A Happy and Prosperous New Year" more than a mere conventional repetition of meaningless words.

REAL MEN AND WOMEN CAN NOT BE HAPPY IN A SITUATION WHICH CONSIGNS THEM TO A DEFINITELY INFERIOR STATUS AS HUMAN BEINGS SIMPLY BECAUSE OF THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN.

Neither is prosperity possible for a group which is barred from securing gainful employment and which must depend on an inadequate government allowance to maintain themselves and their families.

It is common knowledge that nowhere in the United States of America, in any field of human endeavor, are colored Americans accepted as the equal of other American citizens and given an opportunity to contribute their best to American life and progress.

Philadelphia, Pa.

It is an absolute fact that wherever colored Americans turn, even under the most favorable conditions, if one looks long and carefully enough, there are to be found un-American barriers and restrictions, sometimes expressed, sometimes implied—but in both cases saying to colored Americans, "This is your limit."

In a world situation such as exists at this moment, the attitude of the dominant group in the United States of America toward their colored fellow-Americans is not only hypocritical, but crassly stupid. If the United States of America ever needed the best from ALL its citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, now is the time. Lofty pleas for a united America, from whatever source they emanate, are nothing but empty pronouncements, if those who make them do so with the mental reservation that Negro Americans are not included in their thinking.

The TRIBUNE is not unmindful of the really serious problems which confront this country, both internally and in her relationship to what is transpiring in Europe, Africa and Asia. With this clearly in mind, it is still our considered judgment that colored citizens in America may well be the "Achilles heel" of the much vaunted American "way of life".

The TRIBUNE believes sincerely that the democratic process in the United States of America will stand or fall eventually, in proportion as America succeeds or fails in making colored citizens a truly integral factor in the equation. In other words, America will not be "safe for democracy" so long as millions of men and women are compelled by superior force to accept a citizenship status lower than that accorded other citizens.

This struggle to be integrated into American life as American citizens in every sense of the word is going to be a long and bitter one; but the colored citizen in America may as well make up his mind that, if this much desired improvement in his citizenship status is to become an accomplished fact, it will be due as much to his own willingness to work and fight for it, as to any other single factor. The conservative and reactionary elements will range themselves in opposition to it from the very beginning, and even the so-called "liberals" will be found hedging and squirming, seeking a way to salve their consciences, and offering specious advice when the going gets rough. In other words, this struggle for full manhood rights, while it affects the destiny of the entire nation, is to a great degree "our" struggle; and if we would be really and truly free, we must be the ones to strike the first blow.

And what is the cause to which we must be willing to give the last full measure of devotion and to the support of which we invite all liberty-loving Americans, irrespective of race, creed or color? It is stated in these rather general terms: The Negro citizens of America desire ALL hat other citizens feel necessary to their fullest development. They seek no special privileges. They ask only hat they be treated as men and women and as citizens.

They demand the same citizenship rights so readily accorded naturalized and unnaturalized foreign-born whites residing in the United States, many of whom are advocates of doctrines diametrically opposed to the basic principles of the "American way of life." We repeat—they seek no special privileges. They ask only to be judged by the same standards applied to all other citizens and to stand or fall by those measurements.

DEC 26 1940

Several weeks ago, immediately following the national election, we outlined some of the basic issues on which Negro Americans and so-called "liberals" must unite and for which they must work, if democracy is to be more than a mockery.

We will call them to your attention again, in the hope that the New Year will find the leadership of America bending every energy towards their fruition:

(1) UNIVERSAL SUFFRAG… The unhampered privilege of all citizens, colored and white, in the North and in the South, to vote in all elections, federal, state and municipal.

(2) JUSTICE BEFORE THE COURTS. Equal justice before the law is a cardinal principle for which all

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Something to Think About for 1941

DEC 26 1940

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Daily World

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Standing on the threshold of a new year, as Negro citizens of Mississippi and of the nation, it is well that we stop for a moment and consider the vast revolution now taking place in the world, which may well work many changes, for better or worse, in our old ways of life. The mere fact that a meeting as referred to above was held is evidence enough of this growing revolution.

On the question of the degree of Negro participation in the political, civic and economic life of Mississippi and of the nation there is abundant material that can be used as a basis for discussion and, therefore, we do not here raise that issue.

What we have to say is about ourselves as Negro citizens and our readiness to be "more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of Mississippi and the nation." We are sure that the questions that might be raised and discussed here are most numerous, but as to our being more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of Mississippi, and the nation, we are interested in only one aspect of the question, which of all seems to us most important, and that is, before we can hope to be more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of the state and of the nation there must be a greater willingness on our part to accept and bear, in proportion to our ability, our share of political and civic responsibility, which include the payment of taxes of all kinds, and contributing to the various agencies that go to make up a worthwhile community life, as well as contributions to its moral and spiritual growth and development.

For example, referring to the Negro contribution to the political and civic life of the fourth largest city in the South, a few days ago one of the city's high-ranking officials pointed out that the Negro citizens of that city had contributed less than a thousand dollars to the Community Chest and compared it with the benefits they had and were receiving as an evidence of their unwillingness and failure to accept and bear, according to their ability, their share of political and civic responsibility. The same thing was done as to the amount of taxes paid by them.

Atlanta, Ga.

If we, as Negro citizens, would hasten the day when we would be more closely integrated into the political, civic, and economic life of Mississippi and of the nation, we must increasingly accept and bear our share of political and civic responsibility.

—From Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

The Road To Real Happiness And Prosperity For America

DEC 26 1940

FOR THE COLORED citizens of the United States of America the New Year ought to mark the beginning of an intensified struggle to make the wish "A Happy and Prosperous New Year" more than a mere conventional repetition of meaningless words.

REAL MEN AND WOMEN CAN NOT BE HAPPY IN A SITUATION WHICH CONSIGNS THEM TO A DEFINITELY INFERIOR STATUS AS HUMAN BEINGS SIMPLY BECAUSE OF THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN.

Philadelphia Tribune

Neither is prosperity possible for a group which is barred from securing gainful employment and which must depend on an inadequate government allowance to maintain themselves and their families.

It is common knowledge that nowhere in the United States of America, in any field of human endeavor, are colored Americans accepted as the equal of other American citizens and given an opportunity to contribute their best to American life and progress.

Philadelphia, Pa.

It is an absolute fact that wherever colored Americans turn, even under the most favorable conditions, if one looks long and carefully enough, there are to be found un-American barriers and restrictions, sometimes expressed, sometimes implied—but in both cases saying to colored Americans, "This is your limit."

In a world situation such as exists at this moment, the attitude of the dominant group in the United States of America toward their colored fellow-Americans is not only hypocritical, but crassly stupid. If the United States of America ever needed the best from ALL its citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, now is the time. Lofty pleas for a united America, from whatever source they emanate, are nothing but empty pronouncements, if those who make them do so with the mental reservation that Negro Americans are not included in their thinking.

The TRIBUNE is not unmindful of the really serious problems which confront this country, both internally and in her relationship to what is transpiring in Europe, Africa and Asia. With this clearly in mind, it is still our considered judgment that colored citizens in America may well be the "Achilles heel" of the much vaunted American "way of life".

The TRIBUNE believes sincerely that the democratic process in the United States of America will stand or fall eventually, in proportion as America succeeds or fails in making colored citizens a truly integral factor in the equation. In other words, America will not be "safe for democracy" so long as millions of men and women are compelled by superior force to accept a citizenship status lower than that accorded other citizens.

This struggle to be integrated into American life as American citizens in every sense of the word is going to be a long and bitter one; but the colored citizen in America may as well make up his mind that, if this much desired improvement in his citizenship status is to become an accomplished fact, it will be due as much to his own willingness to work and fight for it, as to any other single factor. The conservative and reactionary elements will range themselves in opposition to it from the very beginning, and even the so-called "liberals" will be found hedging and squirming, seeking a way to salve their consciences, and offering specious advice when the going gets rough. In other words, this struggle for full manhood rights, while it affects the destiny of the entire nation, is to a great degree "our" struggle; and if we would be really and truly free, we must be the ones to strike the first blow.

And what is the cause to which we must be willing to give the last full measure of devotion and to the support of which we invite all liberty-loving Americans, irrespective of race, creed or color? It is stated in these rather general terms: The Negro citizens of America desire ALL that other citizens feel necessary to their fullest development. They seek no special privileges. They ask only that they be treated as men and women and as citizens. They demand the same citizenship rights so readily accorded naturalized and unnaturalized foreign-born whites residing in the United States, many of whom are advocates of doctrines diametrically opposed to the basic principles of the "American way of life." We repeat—they seek no special privileges. They ask only to be judged by the same standards applied to all other citizens and to stand or fall by those measurements.

DEC 26 1940

Several weeks ago, immediately following the national election, we outlined some of the basic issues on which Negro Americans and so-called "liberals" must unite and for which they must work, if democracy is to be more than a mockery.

We will call them to your attention again, in the hope that the New Year will find the leadership of America bending every energy towards their fruition:

(1) UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. The unhampered privilege of all citizens, colored and white, in the North and in the South, to vote in all elections, federal, state and municipal.

(2) JUSTICE BEFORE THE COURTS. Equal justice before the law is a cardinal principle for which all fair-minded American citizens must fight.

(3) THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK. If colored Americans are not to be economic slaves, they must have an opportunity to work for a decent wage.

(4) ABOLITION OF SEGREGATION IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. All of us know that colored Americans are not given an equal chance in Civil Service or in the Army and Navy. All Americans can and must work for equality in the government service.

(5) EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. This includes both the right to get an education and the right to teach in all public educational institutions. That there has been and continues to be the rankest kind of discrimination in public schools, particularly in the South, is common knowledge.

This last word: What has been written above is as much the concern of white Americans who are truly interested in their country's future as it is the concern of the Negro American, who is most immediately concerned.

The words of the immortal Abraham Lincoln are as true today as when first uttered: "This nation can not remain half free and half slave."

Lovers of Democracy, those who believe in the "American way of life", in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, think those words over — and then join with those who are willing to build a truly free America.

Along this way lie happiness and prosperity for Negro Americans in 1941; and it is in this spirit that we extend the conventional

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Story for New Yorkers On Education in South

DEC 21 1940 **By Rob F. Hall**

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

Southern newspapers feature syndicated columns about Broadway and New York. Suppose we reverse the process and write for New Yorkers a column about the South. . . . In Memphis, Police Chief "Holy Joe" Boyle declared "this is a white man's town" and assigned details of white police to ride Memphis street cars to enforce Jim Crow. Fifteen prominent Negro doctors, dentists, educators and merchants are under "surveillance" by Holy Joe's squads, as efforts are made to whip up a Hitleresque race hysteria against Negroes.

From Montgomery, Ala., capital of the Confederacy: Senator Lister Hill, poll tax Senator, is in line for the job of majority whip in the Senate. . . . From Birmingham: Crampton Harris, attorney for the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the United Mine Workers in the Pirtle case, is prepared to carry the Pirtle case to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Federal Court of Appeals in Cincinnati hands down an unfavorable decision. The appeal was heard Dec. 11. Case involves constitutionality of state laws requiring payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections.

Jim Crow Lunch For Negro Trainees

Birmingham, again. The first contingent of Negro "trainees" from this area were given a Jim Crow luncheon and marched to the railroad station to entrain for Fort McClelland. They listened to wordy appeals "to give their all" to the defense program. Asked how they felt about their "new experience," they answered in chorus: "There's nothing for us to do around here. We might as well be in camp." . . . Birmingham, two Negro boys are out on bail raised by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, on sentences of 18 months in prison. They convicted of turning in a false alarm at a firebox. The SNYC points out that they were convicted on the basis of "confessions" extorted from the boys with a heavy bull-whip.

TCI Expects Huge Profits

The Birmingport Lumber Co. faces prosecution in federal courts for criminal violation of the fair labor standards act. The company paid its employees less than the required minimum and then falsified its accounts, says the U. S. Attorney. This is the first prosecution here although it is a notorious fact that violations of the FLS Act are widespread in the sawmill and lumber industry in the South. . . .

Anticipating huge war profits, TCI, subsidiary of U. S. Steel, is building a new blast furnace, 70 new coke ovens, renovating 18 open heart ovens, installing a 140-inch plate mill. Birmingham steel mills are operating at 109 per cent capacity (says Iron Age) and have backlog orders of $90,000,000, including eight million for shells. Meanwhile the lines outside relief offices and WPA headquarters do not shrink. Southern jobless face winter months in houses far from weather-proof. . . . The Duchess of Windsor was in Miami, which is technically a part of the South. She had no statement to make about lynching or the poll tax.

I know a young man, raised on a tenant farm, blacklisted as a textile worker for reading the Daily Worker. He finished high school, making unprecedented marks in mathematics and science. He saved his money and bought a microscope and other laboratory equipment. Between chores on the farm, he's trying to give himself a scientific education. He is now reading Anti-Duhring. . . .

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

The People March Towards Unity

And that, my friends, is the South. Corruption unashamed in high places. Reaction riding high, Negroes persecuted, white workers jobless. Profits up, wages down. And in spite of it all, the movement of the people, towards unity, goes ahead. The people, Negro and white, are organizing. The people are struggling, searching, seeking the way out.

DEC 21 1940

They need help. And one of the most encouraging things that has happened in a long time is the concert being given to aid Southern organization by the office staff of the International Workers Order, at the Heckshher Foundation Theatre Sunday night, Dec. 22.

We in the South hope you in the North will give it every support!

Negro Demands Place In National Defense

The Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kans.

"It's Our Country, Too," Says Walter White, National Sec'y of Prominent Organization

DEC 13 1940

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 11—"From the man-power angle, the largest defense headache ahead of the United States Government is likely to be the status of that 10 per cent of our population which is Negro. The Negro insists upon doing his part, and the Army and Navy want none of him," writes Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Charging wholesale discriminations in both the military and industrial defense services, White says that national Negro organizations such as his own have accumulated files full of records and put the problem in the No. 1 position on their fighting agenda.

Citing the unsuccessful efforts that have been made to date, Mr. White states, ". . . the Negroes' fight for the right to fight has only started. It will continue till, all along the line, Negroes receive their fair share in the task of national defense."

In championing his cause via of America's largest five-cent weekly magazine, Mr. White points out the valor and courage of Negro troops in past wars, and the physical fitness and intelligence of his race. It is hoped that his thorough discussion of this subject in The Saturday Evening Post will be widely read.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

EFFECTIVE FREEDOM

By ATTY. BINDLEY CYRUS

DEC 8 1940

The world is in a state of flux In every land, in every clime, in this confused year of 1940, submerged peoples are raising their voices above the din of the oppression which has held them in its grip for countless years, and are praying that justice will tip her scales in their direction and set them free. The battle cry of the hour is freedom.

Chicago Bee

In our own land under the pressure of world events, we are becoming more and more conscious that freedom is a precious heritage. No longer is it taken for granted. We are even prepared to make sacrifices of varying nature and extent to preserve it. We are realizing too that it is not enough merely to be free. in order to do so, we must make in order to do sofi, we must make it more and more effective; for freedom does not as easily depart from him who makes it effective as from him who merely has it or simply enjoys it.

To no group in the United States is the question of making freedom effective more important than to the Negro. The effectiveness of his freedom seems to rest upon a less secure foundation than that of any other group in the country.

Chicago Ill

Freedom has several meanings, but it has two main aspects. In one sense it is purely formal or negative. In another sense it is effective freedom. Formal freedom contemplates release from restraint or bondage, from physical control by others. Effective freedom, on the other hand, means more than being free—it means the use of formal freedom to develop mental powers, to use those powers in the formulation of purposive and comprehensive acts and to acquire the resources necessary to carry into effect those acts. In short, it means intelligent and collective action to get out of society the means of satisfying desires.

In any situation both aspects of freedom may conceivably exist at the same time. The period following the Civil War presented such a situation.

Between 1820 and 1860 the agitation on the question of slavery all but paralyzed the nation. Except for the arguments for and against slavery the intellectual life of the nation was stagnant. The chattel slave had his master imprisoned in an intellectual morass. Effective freedom for the nation could not be realized under those circumstances. It was merely enjoying a form of negative or formal freedom. With the elimination of slavery, however, the life of the nation flowed in fuller measure on every front. Its moral, spiritual and intellectual fibres became strengthened. Its acts became more purposive. It became conscious of values which its vision could not comprehend under the demoralizing effect of human slavery. Its greatness and security became assured. So at least for the majority of the nation freedom became effective.

Chicago Bee

But the Negro did not get effective freedom. Neither the Emancipation proclamation nor the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments made freedom effective for the Negro. The most that can be said is that he secured formal and negative freedom. He was released from bondage. Theoretically and legalistically he was endowed with citizenship and the rights attendant thereon, but practically he remained intellectually, morally and economically enslaved to tradition, to fear and to the uncertainty of his status.

Chicago Ill

DEC 8 1940

Today the Negro is faced as he has been for every day of his seventy-five years with the necessity of securing for himself the same kind of freedom which the rest of the nation enjoys.

A factor which must be overcome is prejudice. This is born not particularly of hate for the Negro. It developed out of the bitterness that came as a result of economic loss suffered by slave owners, out of the mistakes in administration of the seceded states, and out of resentment to the sudden change in the political and social status of the Negro. Its basis is economic rather than social. Out of this prejudice have come jim crowism, lynching, discrimination and almost all of the maladjustments which hamper, mar and obstruct the Negro in his relation to the rest of the nation.

Fortunately these maladjustments are being assailed with ever increasing intensity. The enemies who stand in the way of the effective freedom of the Negro are being gradually but surely defeated. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court, the reduction in lynching and the elimination of several forms of discrimination in recent years give substantial encouragement to this point of view.

However, it is a mistake to assume that the fight against this prejudice is being conducted by Negroes alone. Throughout the length and breadth of this country the conscience of the nation has been on the side of the Negro. It is represented by thousands of God-fearing devoted persons who have given much of their substance, their time and money toward making the American conscience articulate in behalf of the Negro.

So when the Negro sings his hymns of hate, when he hurls his forces against the "unconscience" which lynchs and burns and segregates him, when he assails the "unconscience" which deprives him of opportunity and condemns him to a relief economy, let him remember that not all America is against him, but that he has an ally, a most powerful ally, one that has contributed in an invaluable way to the progress which he has thus far made. That ally is the forceful conscience of America.

But the Negro cannot wholly rely upon the conscience of America to solve all of his problems. He has the responsibility of aiding that conscience in its onslaught upon the forces of prejudice. Within his own peculiar social order he has some maladjustments that must be righted before he is effectively free. For years his attention has been focused upon the objective aspects of his situation. He has placed all the blame for his plight upon the forces of "unconscience." His whole orientation has been of this nature. But there is yet another fruitful field of progress. It is the Negro's mind. The time has come when he needs to direct his attention to his own mind processes to determine whether he is doing all that lies within his power to augment the forces already at work in his behalf.

Legislators may legislate, preachers may preach, criticise, cajole and condemn those forces which are inimical to Negro progress; judges may hand down decisions in accordance with contentions consistent with the Negro's legal rights; the conscience of America may even work overtime in his behalf; but no legislature, no preacher, no judge, no conscience, nor any combination of persons or circumstances can make freedom wholly effective for the Negro. Even with all these forces at work he himself is still called upon to use his own thought, his own initiative and his own power.

The Negro is no prisoner of Fate. He is the prisoner as much of his own mind as of other men's minds. It is one thing to release oneself from imprisonment in the mind of another. It is even more necessary to release oneself from imprisonment by one's own mind.

The Negro has power to achieve much towards the effective freedom for which he strives. He is capable of the thought necessary. Seventy five years ago he lacked all of the resources indispensable to achievement. He had to rely purely upon the conscience of the nation. Today he has increased his numbers from four millions to twelve millions; he has accumulated three billions of wealth and he has demonstrated that he comprehends the environment in which he lives. These are assets both valuable and essential.

There is lacking, however, the consciousness of power to achieve. So far there has been a distinct failure to bring the power of education to bear upon his numbers and his wealth. Effective freedom demands moral, spiritual and intellectual growth, it requires political and economic power and influence, but above all it calls for cooperative and intelligent use of all of these elements.

A race which does not learn to harness and direct its forces and assets into productive channels can never hope to be effectively free. It is forever doomed to accepting orders from others and receiving as compensation for its services the crumbs left over from the sumptuous feast.

One of the drawbacks to the Negro's progress is the fear complex. As hope is the anticipation of good, so fear is the anticipation or expectation of evil. In the form in which this emotion exists in the Negro, it poisons his character and paralyzes both his effort and his will. He fears to venture. He dreads the adventurous path. He who would achieve must venture and adventure! No race can hope to amount to much which permits fear to prevent it from achieving its lawful and legitimate ends. It most assuredly cannot sit back and wish itself into the position in society which it desires. It must have a definite purpose backed by courage and fortitude if it would make itself effective.

DEC 8 1940

Powell Buxton has well said:

"The longer I live the more deeply I am convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another, between the weak and the powerful, the great and the insignificant is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed and then death or victory."

Moreover, if the Negro is to make his freedom effective, he must learn to develop the ability to sustain himself. Self-reliance is the basis of manhood. There are too many Negroes who believe that the race constitutes a special ward of the nation and that the nation has the responsibility to provide it with food, shelter, raiment and other necessities. However true that may be, in a different social order, it is not true in our society as long as we maintain the theory of individual enterprise. What the Negro needs to do is to demand that his government open, protect and preserve fields of opportuniity in order that he may not be a mendicant. "I sing the song of him whose bread I eat." When mendicancy becomes the normal state of existence for any race, freedom departs with winged feet.

Chicago Bee

It is a sad commentary upon our society that such a large number of our college trained men and women—the natural leaders and thinkers of the race—find themselves, because of curtailment of opportunity, geared to our relief economy as administrators, striving for bigger and better relief. All this splendid intelligence which otherwise should go into the solution of the problems of the Negro is used in thinking out and building a more perfect system of mendicancy.

Chicago Ill

What wasted talent this—minds that might easily move the wheels of industry and commerce into productive channels — robbed of the initiative necessary to build a strong, powerful and free people —minds, great minds, steeped and stultified in mendicancy.

Effective freedom calls for something more. The Negro must learn to emphasize not only his rights but his responsibilities. He must be as scrupulous in the performance of his duties to the nation as he is to demand the strict enforcement of his right. He can't, on the one hand, clamor for the right to exercise his suffrage while, on the other, he uses every conceivable device to escape paying his taxes. Duties owed to society are as sacred and as important as those which society owes to the individual. As the Negro becomes more responsible he becomes more aware of possibilities within his power and strives for more effective freedom.

Let the Negro henceforth dedicate himself to the reinforcement and stimulation of that conscience which is working in his behalf. To do this he must emphasize his own activity, his own power and his belief in himself. With his powers directed toward a single comprehensive purpose, no power or combination thereof can prevent him from entering completely into the life of the country which he and his forefathers have hallowed with their blood and toil and sacrifice.

RACE BUILDING THE NEGROES' JOB

DEC 13 1940

We have not been drafted, or conscripted; we are volunteers; we are self-appointed, and are on the job to do the work in our own way, without advice or instructions from anybody.

We are our boss and report to no one except God, and those who volunteer to join us in our crusade against race prejudice and religious intolerance.

Globe & Independent

Races, like individuals, must be built up, and must have a foundation upon which to rest their racial structure. They cannot just hang out in the air if they get anywhere in the world of mind and matter. They must be well grounded in religion, economics and politics if they make a permanent place for themselves in civilization. In religion they must have faith that acknowledges the one living God; and in like manner, the Negro must confess God in all His ways as part of a Christian nation. All the laws, of man sprang from the laws of God; handed down to Moses on Mt. Sinai; and if the Negro would be a potent factor in world affairs along with other races, he must cultivate a religion that will give him moral status to stand upon; to preserve his economic and political progress. He cannot get far economically without moral character and he cannot stand up among other races and force for himself an equality of rights and privileges, unless he has economic background. And there is absolutely no advancement, for any people who have no financial, or economic resources to draw from. Jobs in our churches and politics, are practically knocked down to the highest bidder, and are seldom gained by merit. It is not a matter of worth and fitness, but one of pull and money to land even in the common places of life. So if we would build high and well in civilization, we must equip ourselves with a part of the world's goods. We must have commerce, literature, language, transportation, banks, merchants, farmers, artists, mechanics, inventors, discoveries, labor unions, cooperative movements, colleges, printing plants and above all race consciousness. Our pride must reach far above our personal interest; we must expand for the good of all.

Nashville, Tenn.

Our personality must address itself to racial uplift and not to personal or family welfare. We must spend our money in a way to make jobs for ourselves and children. What the race needs and must have, is business and work for our people to engage in, and not depend upon other people to provide all the jobs for us to work on. We must learn the lesson of production as well as the lesson of consumption. We can make our way among other races by possessing some of the things that have made them the ruling powers of the world. We must get it out of our heads, that ignorance and poverty with God's help will make places for us in the parade of people who have done things, and are still doing things. We must learn that intelligence and wealth will always rule and control ignorance and poverty. We must build ourselves and we must build out of the material that other people built themselves. We must have Negro business and farm lands to furnish our children work to keep them out of idleness. We must teach our youth that all kinds of work are honorable, and that all kinds of idleness is a disgrace. Religion is the salt of the earth, but it will not answer for business, economic or political life. A man without a vote is always a slave to the man, who has a vote. He will always be mastered and controlled by the man of intelligence and wealth. It's fixed in the stars that intelligence and wealth will never bow to ignorance and poverty.

Nashville Tenn Banner
December 28, 1940

The Negroe's Role

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

In times like these, when nations continue to topple and fall by the onslaught of stronger powers, other nations are engaged in the cruel ravages of war and even our democracy threatened, it seems incredible that peace officers should give the "go ahead" signal to violence. It is theirs to see that such loathsome breeding places of crime be suppressed not by force or violence, but by the spirit of the law and virtue of his high office.

After all, Negroes and whites are both a component party of this great commonwealth and both have made their contribution to civilization.

The Negro can point with pride to his record as a contributor to the fields of art, science, invention, music, law, and religion and history does not record one traitor. When a call is made for him to rally to the Colors he is there to do his bit. It is no wonder then that we the Negroes of Tennessee, the South, and America, feel that this is our country, purchased by the blood of both races.

I am sure Memphis does have some undesirables, but I am sure there is not a city that doesn't; but they are the ones to be dealt with along with the other violators. Being a minister, I cannot see that I would be justified in inciting a riot or promoting any ills. To do so would certainly bring a shameful reproach on that high calling.

Whites and Negroes should feel a common interest and go forward in the name of good citizens and promote peace, prosperity, and happiness in the name of Him who came solely to bring peace on earth and goodwill to all men.

M. M. REASONOVER.

Springfield, Tenn.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Plea For Tolerance

DEC 30 1940

B'ham
Age-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

Nothing in the whole world situation, so tragic in many aspects, is more disturbing than its evidences of racial hatred. Intolerance and cruelty toward any group of people as a group deeply offends basic humanitarian concepts of justice and humanity. But further, such a spirit, of course, is productive of the most terrible of human conflicts.

Americans, seeing the tragedy and horror that have grown out of racial intolerance in the old world, surely must be all the more strongly resolved to maintain and increase the spirit of human fellowship in this country.

The Federal Council of Churches in a recent statement declared that "Christian fellowship among the races is needed now in America, with a world at war, as at no other time in our history."

"Every kind of race problem in the world is found in some form in the United States," the council's message asserted. "Prejudice against the Jews has become flagrant in America; our attitude toward Indians, Mexicans and Orientals has injured all of us and has not contributed to international understanding and good will."

The statement described Negro-white relations as "the most grievous interracial problem in America" and called for greater fellowship between the races and greater opportunity for the Negro.

With the old world presenting such a long and terrible history and example of the frightfulness of intolerance between peoples, this country and its people should be powerfully reinforced in their determination to avoid these deep pitfalls and to build up good will, mutual trust and cooperation among all our people.

It is fear, suspicion, injustice and want of opportunity that are the major factors in developing intolerance. As we seek to deepen and broaden the true spirit of tolerance and fellowship among Americans, we must strike hard and directly at whatever makes for fear, suspicion, injustice and want of opportunity.

FLAYS MAGAZINE FOR ITS SUBTLE INSULT TO RACE

Wash. Tribune
Wash. D.C.

Howard U. Professor Objects to Use of Negro as Prisoner

DEC 7 1940

Subtle derogatory propaganda of the kind that many white publications use against Negroes was roundly flayed this week by A. H. Maloney, head of the department of pharmacology, Howard University, in a letter to the Spirit of Missions magazine.

According to Prof. Maloney in the Christmas number of the magazine there is an unsigned illustrated article bearing the title, "West Point Chapel, High on the Hilltop," which shows a chaplain and a staff sergeant at the guardhouse calling on a prisoner. The prisoner is a Negro.

Two of the six photographic illustrations, according to Maloney, show the chapel and part of the cadet choir. The other four are "intimately human," including "the Chaplain in the Pulpit," in "the hospital" and in conference with a cadet.

In a letter to the magazine editors, Prof. Maloney cites:

"Now in the United States of America, as you well know, the Negro represents a minority group handicapped by many traditional prejudices and throttled by many resultant proscriptions. Tell me just why did you pick out, or why you should have picked out a Negro to represent the "prisoner."

"Did you have to make him a scapegoat? Did you have to go out of your way to sling mud at a race that is struggling hard to make a good account of itself. Were (or are) Negroes the only kind of persons in the West Point guardhouse?

"Pulpit, press and all other policy-moulding institutions and agencies in the country, usually championing fair play in other respects, are not always instant to protect the Negro in his obvious rights or to give him an encouraging boost in his inveterate struggle against the multitudinous expressions of the effects of prejudice.

"This is bad indeed, and you know it; but any attempt, deliberate os spontaneous, to kick the entire race in the pants on the part of the Missionary Voice of a great Christian Communion is nothing short of criminal. The rank and file of Negroes in the United States of America, and especially those of the Episcopal Communion deplore this faux pas on the part of Missions."

'WHITE SUPREMACY' SQUEEZING NEGRO

DEC 21 1940

By MRS. J. HAROLD BROWN

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The spurious idea of white supremacy is responsible for the drastic economic pressure which is forcing the Negro into a critical situation in America, the so-called land of the free.

A mass racial movement to revolutionize the Negro's status in the United States by a co-operative method, is the demand of the hour.

Race superiority is a false opinion which the white man has formed for himself. The cursed thing is deep-rooted, having grown steadily for more than 300 years. During all of this period, it has proven damnable to the Negro.

Indeed, its ingredients of selfishness, haughtiness, and prejudice have been rolled into the most offensive ball in America, also, reducing the white race to deformed spiritual pigmies, causing them to think that to be white is an excuse for all unrighteous acts. Even in the government, this superiority complex has so beguiled the lawmakers that they have conspired to flagrantly exact every constitutional right from Negro citizens.

This propaganda is put into force from Congress to the village rule. The saying is true, that the Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Hence the Negro is forced into formidable straits. See how this state of affairs affects the economic status of Negro life.

Most jobs and places of advantage throughout the nation, are reserved for whites only. The Negro is usually confined to the lowest strata of menial labor, where he must slave for a mere pittance. He is compelled to accept his fate for fear of a worse circumstance. Hence he buckles himself for the burden, the insults, and the humiliation, often included.

"LIFE" CALLED HER HUSBAND A NEGRO

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

So Texas Woman Files Suit for Damages—Suffered Embarrassment and Ridicule.

NOV 30 1940

FLK

By O. J. CANSLER
(Staff Correspondent)

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 27.—How much is it worth to call a white man a Negro? Is the white man so called damaged and, if damaged, how much?

Those questions will be answered in the suit, which the wife of F. A. "Buddy" Allen, former local bellhop, has filed against Time Publishing Company, Inc., as publishers of Life magazine.

Mrs. Allen is asking damages of $2,950.

In the September 9 issue of Life, Mrs. Allen sets up in the suit which she has filed through Coombes and Holder, attorneys, that a photograph of her husband, now serving in the British army, was published and that he was labeled as a Negro.

Allen, according to the bill of particulars, enlisted in the British army in Canada more than a year ago, is of pure Caucasian extraction with Irish-American parents and has never been suspected of having any Negro blood.

Because of the publication in Life, Mrs. Allen avers that she and her two children and relatives have suffered embarrassment. They have also been held up to ridicule and have been ostracised by their friends, she charges.

Mrs. Allen's petition further sets out that her husband formerly worked as a bellhop at the Baker hotel here and adds, "that hotel employs only white boys."

It's A Blow Against All

DEC 26 1940

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

S-GK

The present activities of the Crump machine in Memphis against Negro people deserves all the opposition Negro and white people of the South can throw against it.

It is not a racial question that is stirring things in Memphis. It is a political and economic question.

So long as the plain people of the country and of the world can be divided against each other along lines of race, of nationality, of religion, just so long can political racketeers like E. H. Crump deliver the people's votes to the big money barons.

It is doubtful if Hitler Germany, cursed by Jewish hatred, suffers more than the South from the prejudices that cunning and designing schemers have been able to whip up against the Negro.

Because the working people of the South have been divided by this wall of race prejudice, we have all the Negroes and more than half the white citizens denied the vote, we have the lowest wage scales in the country, we pay the highest freight rates, and we are the nation's No. 1 conomic problem.

In their own interest, all the people, Negro and white, must learn to know their logical allies in the struggle for better life, and most of all they must know their enemies, such as Crump, who rob them by making them fight each other.

● Contractors for ships and supplies for the Navy refused all summer to accept contracts from the government at a good profit, until the profit limitations acts were repealed. They now want the Walsh-Healey Act repealed, which requires a contractor to obey the labor laws. The Navy is willing.

Will the Navy next ask us to repeal the Constitution?

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Augusta Ga Herald
November 3, 1940

MAKING A POLITICAL FOOTBALL OF THE RACE QUESTION

WHEN a southern newspaper pretends to get all hot and bothered because at rare intervals Negro leaders are received at the White House and the President orders the promotion of a Negro army officer from colonel to brigadier general, then that newspaper is doing nothing toward changing the social or political rules at Washington, but it IS fomenting strife between the races at home and raises questions that should never be agitated in the press.

It is our duty—and our pleasure, as well—to read a large number of southern daily newspapers. By so doing we keep informed as to what our own people are thinking and how they react to what is going on in the rest of the nation.

The promotion of a Negro colonel the other day, so far as we are informed, brought protests from but two newspapers—The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier and The Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune.

The Charleston paper, for instance, after deploring the fact that the President and his wife have received certain Negro leaders at the White House recently, and that the President has seen fit to order a Negro colonel promoted to brigadier general (to command Negro soldiers only) goes on to say that "The **News and Courier** hates the 'race question' and wishes that never it had to mention it. But a condition, not a theory, confronts us southerners."

For once, our contemporary is right. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. The "condition" is that we have a large Negro population in the Southland. The Negro did not come here of his own accord. His lot, at best, is not a happy one, even now. There may be rare exceptions, but the Negro as a whole has no thought of social equality. He does seek, as nearly as he believes to be practicable, political and economic equality.

The problem of we of the White race in dealing with the Negro—fairly, but also practicably—is not always an easy one. But still it is a condition—NOT A THEORY—and we must deal with that CONDITION without undue emotion, with intelligence, and also with fairness.

Let's be honest about this whole matter. We have one, only one, Negro general in our whole army. And yet because we have made one black colonel a black general, leading a black brigade, the whole race question is made an issue.

Most of us newspaper editors who were born and reared in the South recognize the race question as a constant problem.

From time to time we have sat in upon conferences where the question was discussed and have sought to iron out differences. We have never, in so doing, had to compromise any of our natural rights as a white man or in any way have our social prerogatives placed in jeopardy.

The editor of The Charleston **News and Courier** hates the New Deal and he hates Mr. Roosevelt. Therefore, by a bit of syllogistic reasoning we can conclude that he hates Senator Byrnes, the President's right hand man. Senator Byrnes has, so far as we know, reached the same conclusion as the vast majority of other southern leaders. This is, that nothing can be accomplished by publicly agitating widely scattered incidents that might smack of a tendency toward social equality between the races.

On the other hand, the Charleston editor gives Senator Ellison D. Smith a big play. The senator, incidentally, is as violently anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal as the editor himself. And, the senator also brings the race question into play now and then.

We dislike to question the sincerity of the Charleston editor, but when he gives front page play to the New Deal question and the race question, all in the same issue, we are compelled to wonder if the Negro phase of the discussion is not being used conveniently. Our very national safety at this time depends upon unity of our people. Division over the race question, when it is so unnecessary, is foolhardy, indeed. It gives no end of comfort to our real enemies.

Do not get the impression that we are existing in a fool's paradise and that we feel that no race questin exists. It does exist. And it has existed for a long, long time—much longer than our own mind can go back.

But in all of our experience, whether as farm boy, industrial worker, or as editor, we do not recall that the race problem was ever benefitted in the most infinitesimal degree, by bringing it into the open in connection with a political contest or by emphasizing the race question and scattered incidents that involved social relations between the two groups.

Most of us find it impracticable, even undesirable, to live altogether in the past.

We have, from day to day, grown more sympathetic toward the Negro. We want to give him a better education, better homes in which to live, improved sanitary conditions, and clean and health-building recreation.

In so doing many of us have come to a better understanding of the Negro's real nature, of his hopes, his aspirations, and his real attitude toward his own race and the White race. We refer, of course, to the better type of Negro.

And so, with these thoughts in mind, we deeply deplore the agitation of the race question at a time when a heated political campaign is under way.

It is true that the colored people, as a whole, have switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic party. But that has been for economic reasons—not for social reasons, either actual or anticipated. The federal government, through the present administration, has provided the Negro with better homes, has helped him to get a state pension, has given him a job on the WPA when he could find no private work.

In the light of these facts, is it hard to understand why the Negro is on Roosevelt's side? He is no more than human, after all. Do our readers believe that the Negro is voting for Mr. Roosevelt because he made one of their race a general, or is it because Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to honestly seek to better their general condition?

That question ought not to stump even a child in the lower grades, much less an editor.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 10, 1940

Plans Complete For Armistice Day Program

Patriotic Parade Moving At 10:30 As Gesture For Peace

Final plans were announced yesterday for the Armistice Day parade tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. in which many organizations and individuals will participate. Thousands of citizens in every walk of life are expected to witness this great demonstration of patriotism and gesture for enduring peace. It will also be a tribute to the soldiers, sailors and marines who paid the supreme sacrifice during the World War.

At the stroke of 11 o'clock the parade will come to a stop for one minute, and several buglers placed at strategic points along the line of march will blow "taps" for the departed. Spectators have also been asked to join in the one minute of silence for the World War dead by standing rigidly, heads uncovered, wherever they may be when the sirens give the signal.

Col. Millard Westcott, grand marshal, announced Saturday the formation of the parade of five sections, the last to be composed of negro citizens. All units were asked to form at 10 a.m. in the vicinity of the State capitol. The parade will move down Dexter Avenue, through Court Square, and up Montgomery Street, disbanding at Montgomery and Wilkerson Streets.

Members of Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry, Alabama National Guard, who will participate in the parade, were requested by Capt. John Schneider to report to the Armory at 2 p.m. today to receive marching instructions.

Heading the parade as the first section will be a motorcycle escort, squadrons of police and firemen who have registered for selective service, flag section, and the various military units. The 117th Field Artillery Band of Dothan will march in the first section. Troops from Maxwell Field and National Guard units of this city, together with the Lanier R. O. T. C., and Starke's University School cadets will also be in this section.

In other sections there will be patriotic, ex-service men's and civic organizations, Boy Scouts, delegations of white and negro registrants, and other groups. In all, there will be four bands blaring forth patriotic airs as the procession moves down Dexter Avenue from the historic State Capitol.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Screws, general chairman of the Armistice Day celebration, called special attention to the units of prospective draftees, and expressed the hope that both the whites and negroes would turn out in large numbers. The white registrants have been instructed to form at the corner of Bainbridge and Washington Streets, and the negroes at Union and Washington.

Gen. R. E. Steiner, who commanded the Dixie Division in the World War, and staff will review the parade from the balcony of the Jefferson Davis Hotel. The staff includes D. Trotter Jones, adjutant of the Alabama

Grand Marshal

COL. MILLARD WESTCOTT

department, American Legion; A. J. Lankford, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and Walter Lawrence, Spanish American War veterans.

Immediately following the parade the Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter, U. D. C., will sponsor a program at the Paramount Theater, when military crosses are to be presented to several World War veterans. Judge Walter B. Jones is to be the speaker.

For the Armistice Day celebration practically all public offices will be closed, but the stores are to remain open. The public schools also will observe the holiday.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
November 6, 1940

The Negro, A Worker - Builder

(By John F. Koger)

The course of human events at this writing plainly says that the most historical chapter of the worlds existence is now in the making and historians again must take up their pens and commence writing. We are making history.

Our forefathers took on the chin and standing up what their age brought to them, no age at any time was any harder and darker and less promising than the two hundred and fifty years of slavery and its consequences which our forefathers endured. They took it on the chin and standing up for the reason that they multiplied and became educated. They gracefully absorbed civilization. They kept pace with the onward march of drum beats of their day and time, and they accumulated some wealth, art, music, and culture.

During the same time the Indians, who were the original inhabitants and possessors of this continent, were being beaten back and showed signs of degeneration in every way of human existence, and finally huddled together and put into the backgrounds of a well selected spot and there they are today satisfied.

The purpose of this article is only food for thought on many things that we as workers and builders have on our minds and to assist each of us in grasping a viewpoint imposed upon us during the age in which we live.

Europe and Asia are again engaged in a bloody and destructive war. We in America are preparing our national defense, all races are responding with patriotic fervor. Many things are happening and the entire situation is provocative of readjustment at various points in our economic life. And approach to these necessary readjustments wherever and whenever they may come, is to expect them and to that end, be prepared to absorb them in the operation of whatever may be entrusted to us in the form of a responsible and worthwhile assignment. Give each situation the benefit of light and heat that it deserves.

That sort of an approach means understanding, appreciation, preparedness. It means the keeping of cool heads for the purpose of clear thinking on all things and warm feet for the purpose of moving on to the next thing. It means continued success and progress in spite of temporary or even permanent readjustment. We should remember that nothing can happen in this age in which we live that can in any way, shape, form or fa begin to parallel in any respec experience of our forefathers by the age in which they lived.

Considering the fact that the United States freed the Negro slaves without so much as giving them a square inch of land. The progress of the race is marvelous. The Negro in America is a worker. We rejoice in the fact and seek salvation in the struggle of workers with hand and brains across lines of race, color and creed, for their own emancipation and establishment of plenty, of peace and freedom for all.

Careful surveys of the American negro's economic status have revealed some startling data. The general character of the finding is well known to the American public. Large masses of our negro population live in very low level of subsistence; opportunities for earning a livelihood are often denied negroes, in matter of health, education, housing, in some sections of the nation. The negro is America's number one "forgotten man." One who reviews these reports arrived at in these surveys is often led to speculate on the possibility that large numbers of this people may out of their discouragement as a means of salvation for themselves, embrace some of the various political, social and economical panaceas that have flooded this country in recent years or became a part of the fifth column element. But those who are best acquainted with the American negro hold no such fears. For though it is true that the negro is far down the line of the dominant race in America and injustice is sometimes dealt him by the majority group. The negro has refused to let this rancor poison his great spirit. He has faced his situation with resolutoin unmixed with confidence that he can achieve the most abundant life under the Democratic process that obtains in his own America. No single force has fastened this confidence in him to a greater extent than his own achievement in business, though when measured by the standards of achievement of the dominant race in America, the negro's progress in business to some may seem small, it has been to him encouraging and a key of what he may yet achieve.

Our past experience should be transformed into new visions. The spirit of achievement beckon us on. Confidently we step forward to meet the issue.

A discordant note has been struck which upsets the claim of Christianity as being the religion to promote peace on earth good will toward men. The old tribal spirit is being revived. But let the negro keep cool during these trying times of world events and rejoice in the fact that we are builders And remember that there will be plenty of things out there before us to keep our minds engaged. We will not be disturbed over the temporary adjustments which are going on about us.

A car was once struck by a fast moving train and torn to pieces. The occupants were badly mangled, some of them killed. There was a clock on the dash board, which when found was still ticking away the time of day. That was the job of that clock and no outside disturbance kept it from doing its job. We must be like that clock.

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
November 15, 1940

NEGRO PROBLEM ONE FOR SOUTH, KIWANIS TOLD

COL. W. O. BATTS SPEAKER FOR CLUB MEETING, EVERETT REDD HEADS PROGRAM.

Speaking before the Kiwanis Club today on "The Negro Problem," Col. W. O. Batts of Columbia Military Academy said that the negro did not come here of his own volition, but was brought here, and that four-fifths of America's 13,000,000 negroes live in the South.

The problem, he said, is therefore one that must be solved by the South, and it is one that will never be solved by migrations, for all agree the negro to be better off here, intolerable as his condition sometimes is, than anywhere else.

Colonel Batts also pointed out how the health, education, moral and other problems of the negro also are those of the whites to be solved for a selfish motive if for no other. The minimum needs for the negro that Southern leaders must see are met he listed as an end to lynching, better health and sanitation, adequate public accommodations and better distribution of public monies.

The speaker was introduced by Everett Redd, program chairman, who earlier, in the role of the defeated candidate for vice-president in the club's annual election last week, humorously "conceded defeat" in a speech urging a continuation of effort for the cause which he had led.

President H. R. Mosley presided and a report by Secretary William Hart showed Everett Redd the only member with perfect attendance so far this year.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
November 1, 1940

The Patriotic Negro.

Elsewhere on this page appears a letter from R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, Georgia, in which the writer reviews "the patriotic record of America's chief minority, the Negro," and says truly that it is a surprising and even a spectacular record. The Negro has been loyal and has done his full part in all the wars in which the United States has been involved, from the Revolutionary War down to the World War. Many Americans have been accused of disloyalty in times of emergency, some of them have been convicted and imprisoned, but there has not been a Negro among them.

The Negroes are loyal and are ready to do their full part now, should the United States become embroiled in another war. Around 1,500,000 of them enrolled in the recent registration for the selective draft, and most of them will take military training in the next two or three years. It may be predicted that the number of them who will claim and will be granted exemption will compare favorably with the number of white men who will claim and will be granted exemption on this and that and the other ground.

Dispatches told a story of a Negro somewhere in the South who appeared at his registration place October 16 carrying a suitcase in which his clothes were packed. He was ready to go from there to the training camp or to the front, without losing time to return home and pack up. He didn't know he had to wait for the draft; he might not even have known whether he was registering for military training or for war service; certainly he didn't know where he would have to go, from there, but he thought

to go immediately,. and he was

imes of Valdosta, Georgia, tells another story. A few days ago two Negroes of that town knocked at the door of the Draft Board in the local courthouse. When the Secretary of the Board asked what they wanted, one of them said: "We don't want nothin', ma'am; but it says on our card to keep in touch with the Board, and that's what we are doin'." Commenting on the story, the Atlanta Journal says: "Our Negro citizens are taking seriously their obligation to their country. Patient in adversity, cheerful amid distress, they are enduring and are courageous. They are a national asset."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 10, 1940

Negroes Weigh Problems, Aim For Solutions

Three States Unite for Conference Held in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—(AP) A three-state attack on the major problems of Negro professional and business men and women has been launched here.

Representatives from South Carolina and Alabama joined Negro leaders of Georgia in a conference here which set out problems and suggested solutions. These included:

Lack of trained personnel.

Insufficient capital to equip and stock businesses properly.

Failure to advertise effectively.

Tendency to withdraw funds from business without regard to reinvestments to yield an increased capital and consequently increased business.

Failure to become intergrated into the general business life of the community.

The Negro conference, including some 200 persons, outlined these solutions:

Better business training in high schools and colleges.

Training of business owners through forums and trade associations.

Increase capital through corporations, co-operatives, reinvestment of earnings and private and government loans.

Diversified advertising.

Creation of agencies for the development of Negro markets.

[1940?]

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 9, 1940

Stores Close in Tribute When Aged Dog Dies

By ROBERT H. McKEE

Residents of the Negro community at Mitchell and Davis Streets were deep in mourning Monday over the passing of an old and faithful friend—a wrinkle-faced bulldog named "Talmadge," who for 12 years has lived among them and lavished his loved upon them.

Saturday night "Talmadge," grown old and unsteady of step, was struck by an automobile. Crying in agony he tried to drag his maimed body to the sidewalk. Then another car struck him.

In a few minutes he was dead and the grief manifested by hundreds of Negroes was as poignant as if one of their number had died. Everybody knew "Talmadge," so named by Negroes who held in high esteem the former governor by that name.

Body Lies in State

So Sunday they fashioned a casket for "Talmadge" and wrote thereon the words "Beloved Talmadge." The old dog's body lay in state all day Sunday and many were the friends who came to say farewell.

"Talmadge" was a part of the Negro community, a part of the daily life of hundreds. Now that he was gone nothing was too good for him.

The "funeral" was held at 1:30 p. m. Monday and a cortege of cars wound slowly through the streets to a burial plot near Marietta, where "Talmadge" will sleep through eternity.

Nor were the Negroes alone in their grief for the friendly old dog with the intelligent eyes and wise expression. White employes of a nearby market recalled sorrowfully how he came to see them two or three times daily—at mealtimes.

They gave him food but he never ate at the store. He carried it off to one of his favorite retreats and devoured it there.

"Talmadge" belonged to no one in particular; he was just a neighborhood dog, everybody's dog. All through the 12 years of his life he had stayed there—never far from the corner of Mitchell and Davis Streets.

That was his home—the Negroes there were "his folks."

The bond that was forged through the years was deep, genuine. The community couldn't be the same with "Talmadge" gone.

So Monday they brought to the side of his casket evidences of their love. Stores were closed, prayers were said and hearts were heavy as earth was heaped over the mortal remains of the old dog.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
September 24, 1940

We reject the Communist program as a solution of the problems of the Negro, because it is the negation of democracy.—A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Instead of allowing defense activities to interfere, we must continue to start new projects and to improve old methods in the traditional American way. — State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, N. Y.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Herald
October 4, 1940

Anything Can Happen

Congresman Mitchell, negro Democratic congressman, is scheduled to speak at the Auditorium Oct. 14 in the interest of President Roosevelt. Anything can happen these days. Imagine a negro Democratic rally! But it's true.

Cordele, Ga. News
October 3, 1940

We always have wanted to be able to do our work like a negro bootblack—knock a tune out of the mess and believe we're not working.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 14, 1940

Colored Traveler in Orangeburg

A New York city weekly, The New Republic, which affirms that it is not a Communist and contains many instructive articles palatable to Communists, printed, September 2, a supplement of six or eight pages indicting Candidate Wendell Willkie of divers sins and infamies. Another and feebler New York city publication, of similar pinkish stripe, The Nation, praises the supplement and remarks that "the Democratic chairman, Edward J. Flynn (that's "Eddie of the Bronx", who is one of the best dressed men in the great city) has already discovered uses, of the supplement, for what will prove to be a very valuable little handbook".

The following week, September 9, 1940, The New Republic printed an article signed "Ted Poston", a negro of Harlem, headed "You Go South", alleging mistreatment, disrespect, contumely and injustice with which he was treated while traveling in Virginia and the Carolinas. He tells of an incident in Orangeburg, South Carolina, saying that a Bell Telephone truck ripped the rear fender from his car and that though witnesses said he was not at fault, he paid half the repair bill because he was told by a white mechanic, "Them New York plates won't help you none if you take this thing to court". A negro acquaintance in Orangeburg told him that "if it had been over in St. Matthews they'd have locked you up and confiscated your car to boot".

Poston relates other horrid stories about his journey in the South, of the "Jim Crow" cars, of an unclean negro hotel in Columbia which overcharged him for a room, and so on. He says that a comfortable room in a white man's hotel in Columbia can be had for half the money that he paid, and his tale whines by implication that white hotels in South Carolina exclude such as himself on account of his complexion.

Between The New Republic's supplement assailing Willkie and the colored man's article attacking the South is no necessary connection, but the national Democratic chairman, Edward J. Flynn ("Eddie of the Bronx") will find the Poston article of high value in Harlem, in Chicago's Second ward, in Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, in all the negro districts of the great Northern cities, on which Candidate Roosevelt and "my friends" rely. Indeed, it will gain more votes for Candidate Roosevelt than will the Willkie "supplement", and, meantime, it is pleasant to observe how The New Republic, "Eddie" Flynn of the Bronx, Frank Hague, The Nation, Ed Kelly, "Joe" Duffy, "Bob" Wagner and other self-sacrificing, humanitarian and "liberal" supporters of Candidate Roosevelt now dwell together in unity and how the humanitarians and third term "Democrats" of South Carolina work with them with zeal and affection for the same great cause.

The colored man, Poston, evidently does not like Orangeburg, South Carolina, but the Orangeburg Times and Democrat and The New Republic strive gloriously as allies while The New Republic's colored boy writer "shows up" Orangeburg in a way which The News and Courier believes to be false.

The News and Courier declares again that the colored people should be given as much for their money on the railroads, in the buses, in the schools, as white people are given for their money. Many years The News and Courier has said that a "Jim Crow car" should be as comfortable as the car the white man rides in—and still it believes in the propriety and the necessity of Jim Crow cars in the South, of separation of the races.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 4, 1940

Cooper Says Alleged Slap at Negroes False

Governor Cooper today termed as "election eve propaganda" remarks attributed to him in a weekly news statement in New York by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The publication said Saturday a committee of Negroes, calling upon Cooper to ask him to name some Negroes to draft boards in Tennessee, were told, "This is a white man's country."

"This incident was designed merely to stir up racial animosities around election time," Cooper said. "What I told that committee was that they would be dealt with fairly by boards composed of white members."

Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Evening Times, Oct. 18, 1940

Negro Bishop Pledges War Loyalty of Race

"The Negro race will be loyal to American in helping her defend herself against the ruthless attacks of aggressors," the Rt. Rev. Cameron C. Alleyne, presiding bishop, said in an address Wednesday at the seventy-fourth annual conference of the Tennessee diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church.

"Until the rights of all citizens of America are protected, we have no right to defend the rights of those in other countries," he continued. "We want America strong, but we want America just."

The conference is continuing today with an address by the Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood, of Washington, at noon, followed by reports from presiding elders. Friday will be Youth day at the conference.

AS LONG AS THE CONGO FLOWS TO THE SEA, THE AMERICAN NEGRO WILL FIGHT UNDER GOD FOR HIS LIBERTY

NOV 1 1940

The love of liberty shall continue to move and pulsate in the hearts of men; and as long as the Congo River flows to the sea, the stream of human liberty shall not be stopped or hemmed up, by any wall of race prejudice and intolerance. Freedom is a God-given heritage of all men, and it shall continue to be. It is the heritage of black men in common with white men, yellow men and all other men of any other color; if they will fight for it, under God. The American Negro is facing a crisis, but he is too stupid to realize it. With us, it is a stubborn case of refusing to believe what our eyes see and our hearts bleed.

The crisis which threaten our liberty, is not religious; but economic and political. We are deprived of freedom of speech, of press and the right of free assembly; and the Negro is not doing anything about it. He sees the situation as it is, and knows the remedy; but he is too much of a coward, to stand up on his feet and do the necessary something about it. The hour to strike is now; November 5th is his first opportunity to strike his first blow for his personal liberty. The ballot is his weapon, under God to destroy the democratic hypocrits posing in sheep's clothing as the Negro's friend, and their Allies, who are daily selling their race down the river for bread and a few menial jobs. Are we going to resign ourselves to a helpless status of defeatism; and God our captain? Verily not. Do not the burning words of Patrick Henry, in colonial days, impress you to rise and strike your first blow for human liberty? Patrick Henry exclaimed "Give me liberty, o rgive me death." He meant he would rather die fighting for the freedom of his people than to live a slave of men no better than he.

We see our race and children jim crowed in every phase of the national life; discriminated against in every state of the union; not allowed to ride on elevators and other public conveyances with white people; denied the protection of the law, and the right to sit on juries; cannot even pay tax at the window the white man pays his tax when due; denied the right to fight in the army and navy along side of white men because of race and color; denied work on defense program; refused admission into the army and navy schools that we may equip ourselves to fight foreign foes; prescribed a different training for white and black boys for military service. Janitors, elevator operators and menial jobs always held throughout the south by Negroes, are now being filled by poor white folk by the New Deal. Domestic service and farm labor, excepted from the wage and hour law, because the Negroes dominate these occupations throughout the south. The white south said, If you put farmers and domestic service under the wage and hour law, we will have to pay Negroes as much as we pay white labor, and the president, the Negro's friend, agreed to the terms of the white south and signed the bill. All these indignities, and a thousand others just as humiliating, have been inflicted upon the Negro by the New Deal, and Negro leaders like Bishop R. R. Wright and D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, say these conditions are the salvation of the Negro. The question is often asked by a class of Negro leaders, who value a dollar more than they do human liberty, what can we do about it, and answer their own question, We cannot do anything about it. These characters are on the New Deal's pay roll, and think only of themselves and have no interest in the race. We could do a lot about it if Negro leaders would stop selling the race down the river for a dollar or a minor job. November 5th, the Negro can go to the polls and vote for Willkie, who has declared against all kinds of discriminations and put our president out who has made discrimination against our race official. That's what we can do about it but we can never accomplish this blessing as long as many of our leaders wear the white man's dollar mark on his back on election day. We are the only people in America, who will vote for the man who is against us and kiss the enemy's hand that strikes us. The remedy is, get rid of the Wrights, Walkers and their like.

—Union-Review.

Globe and Independent
Nashville
Tenn.

Didn't Make Up

NOV 6 1940

Editor The Telegraph:

NRA ought to have convinced all the 'democrats' that there was a 'nigger in the wood pile.' When the GREAT ROOSEVELT got mad and acted like a spoiled kid, who needs a good hair-brushing, and tried his best to destroy the Supreme Court for nullifying his "Communistic" NRA, we thought, surely, everybody would wake up. But ,no sir, many sleep on. With all the power of the GREAT ROOSEVELT such fellows as Brydes, Browder, and their kind still defy this governfent.

J. N. FOREMAN.

Norman Park, Ga.

Macon Telegraph
Macon, Ga.

FLAW IN THE VALLEY

NOV 1 1940

This business of totally ignoring Negroes in the American equation is something that has got to stop. Mr. Roosevelt and his administration blandly take bows for the great TVA project,—a towering monument to prejudice and intolerance in public works. though the mighty hand of Federal authority may completely alter the structure of the giant Tennessee valley, though it may pound into being miles of restored farm land, though it may pour forth "manmade inland seas,"—this great central authority found itself strangely beaten by the local prejudice of valley inhabitants when social and economic reforms were considered. Though the New Deal could with ease turn a man's backyard into a river basin, it couldn't for a moment attack that man's notion of racial intolerance

The administration would have us believe that this condition is inevitable. They say that no change in the basic customs of the valley could be made. Yet the Jim Crow construction gangs were paid with Federal funds....and Federal funds need bow before no local prejudice. The absurd notion that the administration "really deplores," racial inequalities but, of course, cannot do anything about them is ready for the scrap heap. The Federal government has the full legal authority to enforce the entire Constitution of the United States. And the Negroes of America know it.

—California Eagle

Globe and Independent
Nashville
Tenn.

Lighting The Lamps Of Liberty

NOV 17 1940

SOONER OR LATER the world had to come to the crossroads of this era now manifest in our generation. The conditions in the old world which prompted the early founders of this republic to try an unknown land for the utopia, the liberties guarded so zealously by the patriots, were to "wear down to bricks" the patience of those whose lot it was to bear the brunt of those conditions. Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Patrick Henry, the morning stars of liberty, had many things in mind when they sought to perfect a nation democratic in its natures and humanitarian in its import. James Monroe went a step further. He proposed that no European nation set up its form of government on the western hemisphere. Such he said in his famous doctrine would be "the manifestation of an unfriendly dispositon towards the United States."

The young republic has come down the times to see the perils of Europe. The same conditions our fathers fled from are the farflung menaces that have brought down on the heads of European coutries the unbearable yokes of the dictators.

A few years ago, it was ours to go to European shores and help wrest from despots the last vestige of democracy on those shores. We gave Europe, however, a victory she couldn't enjoy, and a peace she could not keep. Today the lamps of liberty, lit by the blood of our own heroes is sending the light to those distant and dismal shores of war-weeping Europe. Our President has pledged one-half of our military output for the benefit of England in her last stand for liberty in Europe.

It is encouraging to note that our country is in the midst of a new awakening. It is fast realizing that there can be no democracy with a people in her confines half voting and half disfranchised Such is not far from the chaos of half slave and half free.

To be a healthful democracy, there must be a contented people, feeling that they are free. Free to express their opinions on all issues and free to enjoy the privileges derived from taxation No nation has anything to fear when it can face the world and declare that it has treated its people justly.

Let us hope that the lamps of liberty will not only shine on our land, but will spot those things unholy and un-American having in their natures the poison venom which has undermined the power and prestige of European nations and routed from the people the last vestige of their liberties.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

"I WHOLLY DISAPPROVE WHAT YOU SAY BUT WILL DEFEND TO DEATH YOUR RIGHT TO SAY IT"

Globe
1-19-40
Nashville
Tenn.

WE KNOW of no better definition of democracy, than the above statement of Voltaire, a French philosopher, to Helvetius, when the question of free speech was up between them. This statement suggests, or breathes the very essence of democratic government. Democracy vouchsafes to every individual the right to express his personal or public views on every question of public concern. It matters not, who may disapprove what the individual may say, he has the God given right to say it. And all honest men concede the other fellow, the right to express himself. Voltaire said to Helvetius, though I disapprove all you say, you have the right to say it; and I'll defend your right to say it to death.

Free speech, free press, and the right of free assembly in the time of peace, are natural rights, that no one man, or set of men can justly deprive another individual, or an assembly of men of. These are inalienable rights, rights that the law of man cannot give the individual, or take away from him; they are God given, and upon these rights democracy is founded, and based upon. Those who settled America fled from persecution in search of a land where they could serve God according to the dictates of their individual conscience; and enjoy freedom of speech and of press, and the right to assemble peaceably under God; and plan for the betterment of every individual member of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Any policy of Government is not democracy and is a fraud, unless it is founded and operated upon these cardinal principles of free institution and independent thinking.

There is no real democratic government in the world. The countries claiming to be democratic, and fighting to make democracy safe for the world, as they did in the World War twenty years ago, are fighting for more power for themselves and less democracy for the people. Before England and France declared war on Germany, Chamberlain and Delardier asked their governments to clothe them with dictatorial power, saying that they could not meet the dictators on equal ground unless they were made dictators. If democracy is the best thing for the world, why did the so called democratic governments lay aside their robes of democracy, and put on the armour of the dictator? If democracy can't save itself by democratic rules, and must turn to dictators to save itself from destruction, then it ought to fail, as it has already done, so far as freedom of speech, free press and the right to assembly is concerned.

America never has been, and never will be, the land of the free and the home of the brave, until Christian democracy prevails in America. America has always been, and we fear always will be, the home of the white man and the camp of the black man. Free speech for the white people and slave camp for black people. The white man is permitted to vote and make laws; the Negro is denied these rights, by laws made by white men without the consent of the Negro; he is often deprived of his life, liberty and property without due process of law, by the white man and the courts refuse to protect him in the enjoyment of his Constitutional rights. He is denied the right to sit on jury; eat in places or ride on public conveniences where white people ride, though required to pay the same fare and the courts sanction these abridgements of the Negroes legal rights. In our courts he is presumed to be guilty until he proves himself innocent before a white jury that has prejudged his case. The white man is presumed to be innocent until the state proves him guilty. Is this democracy? What is the difference between democracy in America and dictatorship in Germany? What crime has Germany committed against the Jew, that the United States has not committed against the Negro? Name it and we will apologize and withdraw these remarks.

The Government itself, at Washington pays the Negro less wages than it does the white, both doing the same class of work. Gives the black man less to eat on relief than it does a white man because he is black. Segregates workers in the public service, and will not let Negroes drink water from the fountain used by white servants; even in the chain gang Negroes and white convicts are segregated on the ground of race. Is this democracy, if so, decent and manly Negroes say dam democracy and give us dictatorship, where there will be no frauds and shams practiced in the name of Christian democracy. Even in medicine and hospitalization, the Negro is denied equal care and service with the white man.

He is lynched and oppressed, and the government refuses to prevent it. Even in prisons, Negroes are not allowed to work in chain gangs alongside of white murderers, gangsters and incorrigible convicts. We have 130,000,000 people in America, 13,000,000 of which are Negroes, who have no voice in this so-called democracy. Only one Negro in Congress, and less than a dozen Negroes in the legislature of the forty-eight states; yet the white man talks about Christian democracy claiming to be fighting to make democracy safe for the world. If this infamy, is not taxation without representation, tell the world what is taxation without representation, and what did our fathers fight and win the Revolutionary War for? Our form of government is all right but its practice is all wrong and God is tired of the persecution of His people, and will avenge those who persecute them. He will arise in His might one day, and wipe from the face of the earth those people who have substituted dictatorships for Christian democracy.

Dr. L. K. Williams

CHICAGO, ILL.; Vice Chairman Executive Committee, Federal Council of Churches; President, National Baptist Convention,

answers: United States News
2-2-40
Washington D.C.

The diplomatic and friendly relations existing between the United States and Russia should be severed because Russia has broken the distinct pledges it made, upon which said relations were based.

It is reasonably believed also [illegible] Russia, since making [illegible], has changed its former genus and structure [illegible] one of force and violence as is evidenced in its cruel, unwarranted activities in Finland.

For such spirit and practices, America refuses to fellowship Nazi Germany and should, therefore, give communistic Russia the same justly provoked "stern deal'

BORAH'S NARROW VISION KEPT HIM OUT WHITE HOUSE

Defender
2-10-40

SENATOR WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH of Idaho, a staunch Republican, who died recently was one of the most outstanding political figures in American life. His career as a statesman began in January 15, 1907, when he was first elected to the Senate. He remained there for 33 years without interruption from voters.

From the standpoint of statecraft and ability, Borah seemed out-of-place with the calibre of men who surrounded him in the Senate in the last decade or more. He was a master parliamentarian, and dangerous in debate. He knew all the tricks of getting the floor.

Senator Borah

Representing a state that had few colored voters, he had nothing to fear in the way of political reprisals by engaging in the "Senate sport" of attacking measures offered in defense of the rights of black people. However, he guessed wrong on this procedure when his ambitions grew beyond state boundaries. He saw the folly of such race-baiting when he announced himself for the presidency. Here he found the colored vote had influence and power when properly aroused. He faced its opposition, however, and Republican party leaders found him an embarrassment rather than a candidate. He was too heavy a load to carry and was finally eased down.

* * *

SENATOR BORAH'S voice was always braying against the progress of our people, both in our civic and political status. He agreed with Tillman, Blease and Vardaman on the race question, but had a better and more diplomatic manner in expressing it. He added culture to insults and abuses when speaking of us. It was the same bitter pill but slightly sugar-coated; other senators digested Borah's declarations as "opinions" and not "vicious attacks" as would apply to other race-baiters.

He first announced himself openly against our race in the spring of 1912 when campaigning with the late Theodore Roosevelt at Memorial Hall in Columbus, Ohio. Following Mr. Roosevelt on the program, Senator Borah publicly declared that "Congress made a fatal mistake in enfranchising the Negro." Some say Roosevelt "colored up" upon hearing the remarks and later spoke to Borah about them. They parted ways soon afterward—Roosevelt going with the Bull Moose party, and Borah remaining with the Republicans.

In 1925 while addressing the graduating class of the National Law School in Washington, D.C., Borah declared in emphatic language that "emancipation of the slaves at the time it was done was one of the greatest mistakes ever made in this country." He stated: "Black people were better off economically in slavery than they are now." Borah did not regard the Emancipation Proclamation and its accomplishments as a great moral victory.

* * *

BORAH ALWAYS artfully dodged the fundamental issues on emancipating the slaves. He was rather conceited in his own beliefs. When the slaves were freed they were without homes, funds, or employment. They knew little of trade relations, the monetary value of manual labor and they could not appreciate the responsibility of self-sustenance. For a while they were a drain and a burden upon the nation, but during the process of reconstruction the cotton producers shrewdly and skillfully set about to exploit them and they have done so ever since. Borah knew this to be true.

He also knew how the Republican party—the party of his choice abused, misused and desecrated the ballot of the unlearned Freedman. The poor black man did not know how to use his vote and he does not know how yet in some cases, but this certainly should not justify a Christian nation in making beasts of burden out of human flesh. As logical as Borah was on other questions, he was as illogical on this issue. Prejudice, which he could not overcome in our case, seemed to have blurred his better judgment. Had he been in the Senate during Jeff Davis' withdrawal, he, no doubt, would have been an influential character in the southern cabinet along with Judah P. Benjamin, the thief expelled from Harvard.

ON HOW TO BE A HERO

Advertiser
3-5-40
Montgomery
Ala

Soon after the death of Senator William E. Borah The Columbia State had occasion to print the following editorial:

"Do you think South Carolina would stand for a Borah, or a Norris?" asked a friend of The State.

The correct answer, probably, is that South Carolina would not stand for so much political independence as has characterized the careers of these two noble senators, but it is possible that South Carolina would stand for much more political independence than some people believe. The State hears comments about doing more for the Negro schools, it hears criticisms of Democratic policies, and it hears other talk that suggests increasing freedom of mind. The political concept of South Carolina may not be static; in fact, they are not. Tradition, for a long time a fetish in South Carolina, is not so fearfully worshipped now.

Since 1932 thousands of young South Carolinians have become of voting age, and since 1932 political traditions in general have been suffering defeats. The normal young person of today does not, if The State's deductions are accurate, follow blindly in the footsteps of his fathers. That is a fine, and encouraging fact. Life must be lived currently, and toward the future, rather than currently with eyes toward the past. Sometimes it is shocking to listen to the talk of youth, and to learn how little regard youth has for ancient Carolina heroes of politics and of battlefields—shocking, but stimulating.

South Carolina needs new viewpoints, and South Carolinians are developing new viewpoints. Refreshing changes in attitude are not yet of overwhelming political or social power, but it is likely they will gain strength as the youths of today mature, and as other youths rise to voting age.

This is a thoughtful, well-turned homily by The State. The truth of it must come home to all of us. Let us honor our heroes, but let us not forget what made them heroes. What made them heroes was a capacity to deal forthrightly with the problems facing them. They were not wistful dreamers of a past gone beyond recall. They merely found inspiration in the makers of a great past. The way to honor a hero is not to strive painfully to ascertain what he would think about a current problem, but whether he would dare to think honestly about it and to act boldly. Must we have no heroes except those that are dead? Why not choose some that are still living, and so back them? If any of us now living wish to be remembered after we are dead we shall have to make our own decisions on the basis of information currently available to us. Let the great dead give us courage, let the living all about us test that courage left in us!

Cordele Ga Dispatch
March 28, 1940

THE NEGRO'S PROBLEM.

We had a caller this morning. He was a darky whose main characteristics were a smile and a gold stick-pin.

He was Joe Sims, and he came from New South Wales. He's over here on something of a lecture and missionary tour, and his purpose is to do something for the betterment of the Negro race.

Joe and I talked for an hour or more. Everything that he would say we would argue. Once in a while we would agree on something, but most of the time we would be picking flaws in one another's logic.

Finally though we arrived at one conclusion. That is that the Negro problem in the South is only going to be settled one way. That way is to bring back some of the old time feeling of slavery times that existed between the white and black races.

The major tragedy of the whole race question today lies in the fact that the white man and black man have grown further apart than ever. The old-time darkies who used to raise our children are gone. Likewise the all-wise white man who helped his niggers out of their troubles is fast disappearing. In their places have come men of both races who hate and distrust each other.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 4, 1940

Senator Byrnes Our Witness

From Mr. Taft's inauguaration in 1909 to the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt in 1933 there was no political "race question" to harass and alarm the South.

How did it get back into politics?

Who re-introduced it?

Why did Senator E. D. Smith "walk out" of the Democratic convention in Philadelphia in 1936?

Was not the action of the South Carolina delegation in Philadelphia resentful of the introduction of negroes into prominence in the convention?

Did not the South Carolinians ratify the action of Smith in 1938 by a majority of 34,000 despite the attempt of President Roosevelt to dictate his defeat?

Did not Mr. Byrnes, on the floor of the senate, when by engaging in a filibuster against the "anti-lynching bill" he was protecting his state (President Roosevelt who could have killed the bill with a word not speaking the word) say, "Negroes have come into control of the Democratic party"?

Did not Senator Byrnes actively support Mr. Smith for reelection? Was it not said in the public press that his stand on the race question was one cause that he was rejected by the president as a possible candidate for vice president?

Who brought back the "negro question" into politics? No man will say that The News and Courier did. The national Democratic, or Roosevelt party, did.

Senator Byrnes is our witness. No voice in South Carolina disputes his testimony. The News and Courier rests its case.

Tuscaloosa Ala. News
April23, 1940

Dumb And Intolerant

WE saw by the Birmingham papers the other day that Mitchell, the negro congressman from Chicago, was to address the students of Howard College this week.

Mitchell is an Alabama darkey who made good in the big city. He was to speak on tolerance, or something like that, but at the last minute, his address has been called off. Major Harwell G. Davis, president of Howard, says that due to unforeseen circumstances the negro will not speak.

Mitchell forthwith issues a caustic statement taking the Howard College authorities to task, stating that "notwithstanding the fact the invitation to speak came from practically every organization on the campus, reinforced by his (Major Davis') own special request of the faculty adviser, some dissatisfaction has arisen which I cannot understand at this late hour."

"From what I gleaned from the conversation over long-distance with the president," said Mitchell, "it is race prejudice that has brought about the change . . . It appears from what has just happened that there isn't as much tolerance among the white people connected with Howard College in Birmingham as I had calculated."

We hope that the authorities of Howard College feel properly chastened. Until our Southern people, and especially our Southern colleges, have been cut to the pattern of Congressman Mitchell and his cohorts, we will remain a benighted people. When is the South going to learn that it cannot keep to its own way of living? When is the South going to learn that when our Northern brethren, including Congressman Mitchell, pop the whip, we are supposed to jump? We are not only an intolerant people, as Congressman Mitchell tells the world; we are an intolerably dumb people.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
April 25, 1940

Deplorable

It is of the very nature of the sentiment that opposed the making of an address at Howard College by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro member of Congress, that it cannot be put into terms of reason, or even rationally explained, without great difficulty, if at all. For such sentiment is not really reasoned, even though some who hold it may sincerely feel that it is.

What harm could the address have caused? Surely it could only have presented one more civilized, intelligent point of view to the students. College students should and do study all kinds of viewpoints. Indeed, it would be a poor college and a vicious censorship that would seek to deprive advanced students of responsible, intelligent ideas, no matter whence they come.

It seems quite incredible that race relations would have been damaged in any way merely by the appearance of the congressman at Howard or by anything he was likely to say. His subject was to have been "racial tolerance." He probably would have sought honestly and earnestly to serve that cause and it is reasonable to believe that he would have done so.

It is the opposition to the address, carried to the extent of bringing about its cancellation, that has rendered a distinct disservice to the cause of race relations.

Negroes have addressed white audiences many times before in Alabama to mutual advantage and without any unfortunate consequences whatever. Not long ago a vast audience, including many hundreds of white persons, greatly enjoyed a concert by Marion Anderson at the Municipal Auditorium and paid a remarkable tribute to her and her art.

In our view, objection to the Mitchell address simply cannot be soundly supported in reason.

* * *

Maj. Harwell Davis, president of Howard College, declares that racial prejudice did not enter into the cancellation. Objection was made to the speech, it is said, on the ground that it might result in an impression of political partisanship at Howard. The congressman is a supporter of the national administration and Maj. Davis formerly held office under it. In view of this objection, Maj. Davis said he felt it was better to cancel the engagement.

Maj. Davis' original approval of the address shows his own personal feeling in the matter and his opinion that, under the circumstances that subsequently developed, it was best to call off the event, can be respected. But, frankly, it seems to us that much more harm has been done by the cancellation of the address than was at all likely if the program had been carried through as scheduled.

* * *

It is true, unfortunately, that there was some objection to the address.

It is true that many, like Congressman Mitchell himself, will attribute the cancellation to prejudice.

It is certainly true, however, that the great majority of the people of the South and of this community in particular oppose profoundly any prohibition against serious, civilized communication, face-to-face, between the races, and will greatly regret this deplorable incident.

Gadsden Ala., Times
April 25, 1940

Defenders Of The South

IN REFERRING to the recent field day which the crackpots and radicals held in Chattanooga, "Alabama," the news magazine, records with regret that "in dealing with this unhappy situation all too few of our leading dailies, in and out of Alabama, have stood up and courageously defended the South against these ominous influences which seek to 'make us over' according to strange patterns fashioned elsewhere. We hearing growing complaint of this condition, and in many quarters the question is being raised as to whether some newspapers pussyfoot in fear of the arbitrary axe of F. C. C. over their radio stations, while others pursue a policy dictated from headquarters a thousand miles away."

Alabama adds, however, that it is "pleased to see newspapers like The Tuscaloosa News, Charleston News and Courier, Chattanooga News-Free Press, Selma Times-Journal, Decatur Daily and others we could mention vigorously speaking out against the schemers, and also exposing and condemning Southern deserters of the common cause."

"From every direction," says the news magazine, "the very foundations of the South are being bored into and bombarded. Industry is having molasses poured into its hair, business is feeling the stings and bites of taxes, regulation and regimentation. And this, in large degree, is being condoned, if not aided and abetted, by the clam-like silence of much of the South's urban press.

"Now comes to Joe Gelders' 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare' a horde of self-styled uplifters to demand discard of our poll tax laws and our white primaries. Comes 'Professor' Nixon to tell us that the object of the wage-law is to annihilate small marginal industries (of which the South is principally composed), and that it would be better for the nation as a whole if the textile mills of Mississippi were all closed and the whole state put on relief. Then, too, there is the leftist clamor for the anti-lynch bill, aimed at the South, which has virtually ended lynchings while multiple gangster lynchings continue in other areas. There is Madam Perkins to teach us the advantages of shoes; there is the No. 1 problem discovery; the Gainesville speech to lift us out of feudalism, and literally dozens of other uplift nostrums * * *.

"The press of the South owes its supporters a high duty. It is time for the big papers to help stop the pestering of the South by crackpots who feed off the people and bite the feeding hand. This is still a representative government, and the states have a right to determine local policies and handle their own local affairs. One reconstruction was enough. We won't stand for another."

The urban press of the South is supine; its leadership is the most weak-kneed in the history of the country. It is not so much that the urban press refuses to defend the South against these professional reformers, but that it won't even take a stand on either side. We far prefer the newspapers which string along with the radicals to those which string along with nothing. We lose patience when certain of our urban newspapers consistently refuse to speak out against those who would change our political, economic and social system, and at the same time refuse to reassert their basic belief in such as the white supremacy fundamental of the Democratic party in Alabama. It is getting to the point where they are not fish, or fowl, or flesh, or anything else upon which you can put your finger.

ONE BY ONE THEY GO

Courier 5-11-40

With the death last week of former Senator Furnifold McLendel Simmons of North Carolina, who misrepresented that State in Washington for 30 years, another of the vicious enemies of Negro freedom goes to whatever reward awaits such people.

Senator Simmons' claim to ill-fame is that he led the forces that overthrew the Populist regime in the North State during the 1890's, sponsored the constitutional amendment excluding Negroes from the polls, and led the oligarchic Democratic party in North Carolina for three decades.

One key to Simmons' rabid Negrophobism was the fact that he was beaten for office only once, and that time by a colored man.

The colored man was George White, a Republican, who defeated Simmons for a Congressional seat in a district predominantly Negro.

That defeat always stuck in Simmons' craw.

He organized the notorious Red Shirts, the Ku Klux Klan and Nazi party of the period, and by tactics of fear, intimidation and murder drove the Negroes from the polls and put a Democratic Legislature in Raleigh.

A demagogue of the deepest dye, he belonged to that too-numerous group of Dixie politicians who faithfully served the mill-mine-plantation-banker aristocracy by using terror, Negrophobism and disfranchisement to maintain a happy hunting ground of low wages, ignorance, disease and barbarism.

Simmons was of the old school that scoffed at the Declaration of Independence and used the Federal Constitution and its Amendments as a convenient door mat.

There are very few of these old-timers left and they will happily soon be gone.

The New South wants none of them and will be a better place without them.

NEGRO'S STRUGGLE IS A PART OF WORLD STRUGGLE, SAYS EINSTEIN

Courier 5-11-40

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9—Revealing his deep concern over the struggle of the Negro people of America for full citizenship rights, Albert Einstein, the world famous scientist, regards this struggle as a part of the world-wide struggle now being waged by minority groups to preserve their own cultural heritage and to keep alive the remnants of democracy.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 20, 1940

Negro Leaders Check Holding Of Protest Meeting At Church

Understood That Group Was To Have Discussed O'Dea Henderson Slaying

Refusal of Negro church leaders to permit a group of their race to use church buildings yesterday afternoon prevented a protest meeting of Fairfiel dand Birmingham Negroes called to discuss the shooting of O'Dee Henderson 10 days ago by a Fairfield police officer.

Mayor C. N. Gilley said the Negro church leaders declined to permit the crowd to use the church building although the meeting had been set and the use of the building authorized before the slaying occurred.

It could not be learned definitely but competent authorities said the church building had been promised, but prior to the meeting handbills had been circulated in Fairfield saying the meeting would be in the form of a protest meeting.

Mayor Gilley said the responsible Negroes of Fairfield cooperated to the utmost to insure peaceful relations between whites and Negroes in the district.

At the same time, the Grand Jury in the Bessemer cut-off began routine sessions at which the slaying and reported whippings of prisoners in the Fairfield jail will be investigated.

Henderson was shot to death at the jail nearly two weeks ago. Mayor Gilley recommended that Thomas Nelson, the officer now under $1,500 bond on mauslaughter charges for the slaying of Henderson, and two other Fairfield officers be dismissed for their part in the beating and slaying of Henderson. His recommendation was voted down, 5 to 4, by the Fairfield City Council.

Farley Praises Progress Made Against Odds

Admits Aid Given by Voters in Electing Roosevelt

Afro-American 5-11-40

DETROIT — Postmaster General James A. Farley, in an address here Sunday, praised colored people for proceeding "more than half way in every movement designed to promote the advancement of their race," but added that "too frequently they have been pushed to the outer rim of our economy."

Mr. Farley, who was the speaker on Federal Employees Day at the Seventy-five Years of Negro Progress Exposition, admitted that the colored voter had given "indispensable aid" in electing President Roosevelt.

"It was with this important help," he declared, "that the nation put into the White House a new leader of liberalism."

Must Protect All People

"There can be no true democracy," Mr. Farley asserted, "unless all the people are considered and protected alike by the government. A house divided against itself cannot stand. For all Americans, there can be no blackout of the rights of any American."

State Senator Charles C. Diggs was master of ceremonies and was assisted by the local Postmaster General Roscoe B. Huston.

Postal Workers Honored

United States Senator Prentiss Brown presented trophies to Richard Campbell and Adolphus Wells, outstanding postal employees connected with Roosevelt Park Station. Mr. Campbell was honored for his efficiency in sorting, having a perfect record for ten of the fifteen years he has been in the office.

Mr. Wells was given an award for handling eighty letters a minute which breaks a ten-year record of the service.

Carver Absent

Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee scientist, who is too ill to attend the exposition, is represented by a replica of his laboratory at the institute, where he performed his miracles by producing hundreds of products from the peanut and sweet potato.

In the Hall of Fame, statues, pictures and busts of world-famous persons in music, art, literature and industry are on exhibit. There are also many old and valued manuscripts and personal belongings of Paul Laurence Dunbar, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and others.

In the center aisle of Convention Hall, near the west entrance, is an 18-ft. plinth, surmounted by a hand holding a torch. On each of its four sides are mammoth statues of Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and John Brown.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
July 15, 1940

DR. ARTHUR RAPER TO BE SPEAKER AT COLLEGE FINALS

DR. ARTHUR RAPER, of Atlanta, research director of the Inter-racial commission, will deliver the address to the members of the summer session graduating class at Asheville college at noon Friday. There are 83 candidates for degrees in this class.

Dr. Raper, formerly on the faculty of the University of North Carolina, is a leading authority on race problems and the author of a number of books on the subject. He is an expert on lynching.

Howard Kester of Black Mountain, an authority on the tenant farmer will speak at a session of the summer school at the college at noon tomorrow. His subject will be "The Grapes of Wrath."

Time 9-9-40 N.Y.

In St. Louis, an honor guest of the Negro Elks Convention, stone-faced **Joe Louis**, announced on behalf of himself and his light-skinned wife, Marva Trotter Barrow: "We're expecting a baby 'bout December. Maybe he'll be a fighter—if he's a he."

Miami, Fla. Herald
September 16, 1940

ALIEN LISTING IN THIRD WEEK

Three Stations In Miami Remain Open For Registration

With nearly 4,000 aliens already recorded, officials today will begin the third week of registering Miami's estimated 10,000 to 15,000 aliens, at the federal building and at the two sub stations in the Miami negro section and in Coconut Grove.

A. V. Phillips, in charge of the registration here, said that the highest number registered in one day was 432, the lowest 94 and the average 245, and that it takes approximately 15 to 20 minutes for any applicant to complete the registration process.

All aliens, irrespective of age, are required to register. Children under 14 years of age, however, may be registered by parent or guardian. All over 14 must appear in person at the registration offices.

Aliens are all foreign-born persons who are not naturalized. Persons who have obtained only their first papers also must register.

Must Return Form Sheet

The first step in registration is procurement at the registration offices of a specimen form which the applicant must fill out and return when he presents himself for registration.

The offices at room 327 Federal building and at 1734 N. W. Third court and 3504 Douglas road, Coconut Grove, are open daily, except Sunday, until 6 p. m. Persons in the vicinity of the Coconut Grove station, including the territory south to Princeton, are urged to register there this week as the station definitely will be closed Saturday because of the lack of response.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE TAKES WARPATH ON TRAIL OF ANTI-NEGRO MIDTOWN CIVIC LEAGUERS

Roars that the Midtown Civic League "has gone too far" in its anti-Negro attacks were loosed on the New York City Housing Authority, 122 East 42nd street, Manhattan, Wednesday, December 27 by a delegation of prominent persons and members of the crusading Brooklyn Federation for Better Housing.

As cohorts charged "smears" by the white group which has been likened to the Ku Klux Klan and Silver Shirts, on the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negroes, the Federation members demanded that the project coming to that area be named "Bedford-Stuyvesant Housing Project," which naming will "prevent the "Midtown Civic League from segregating the group by applying a street boundary name to the coming giant building."

Showing a united front, the delegation, composed of, among others, the Rev. Canon Theophilus J Alcantara and Albert L. Clarke co-chairmen; Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel; W. Leon Chapman, second vice president; and Mrs. Bernice Douglas, recording secretary, pressed for the name to remain as is because, as Clarke, also Federation research director, pointed out:

Age

1-6-40

1. It follows the NYCHA's policy of giving projects "simple and clear names," such as the Williamsburg project in Williamsburg. Also the Harlem, the Queensborough and the Red Hook buildings.

2. The project will be in the middle of the area that the opposing Midtown Civic League, in its pamphlet published in 1937, outlined as "Lafayette avenue to Eastern parkway and Franklin avenue to Howard avenue," from which section the "League has been trying to drive out colored people and in which the League has from the beginning fought the sanctioning of a public housing project."

New York

3. NYCHA press releases from Washington have carried, definitely, the name "Bedford-Stuyvesant Housing Project."

4. The city records record the area similarly.

5. The attempted change "is only another effort by this bigoted white group to sabotage the Federation's work and decry future juvenile delinquency as "crime-waves in that Negro section, Rochester-Buffalo."

On the warpath was, also, Rev. Canon Alcantara, who charged that the Brooklyn Eagle "is aiding and abetting the Midtown Civic League, of which Sumner A. Sirtl is head and is helping send wild stories, crime waves in the Negro area, when in reality it is a simple case of the usual juvenile delinquency, the cause of which our Mr. Clarke will soon reveal in a thorough-going survey."

Suggests Two New Names

The research director suggested two arbitrary names which he described as appropriate for the section, but said that, due to the attack by the League upon the publication of the names, they could not be divulged at this time.

Exposing moves to effect segregation in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Clarke spoke to a reporter of The New York Age about the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council dinner and conference, in May, at Concord Baptist Church, to which he and other well-known Negro and white citizens were invited.

"After the conference I was quietly taken aside by a certain prominent white person," related the research director, "and was asked to curtail my fight for the project in the particular area, and to submit another area on the North side of Fulton street. He said that, 'The housing officials may be willing to tear down better homes than those submitted by the Federation to the New York City Housing Authority.' Explaining his view further he said, 'I have information that there is a plan to veer all the colored people over to the North side of Fulton street and to continue the construction of those homes, now on Eastern Parkway, over to Herkimer street.'

"I told him that his story was baseless since the housing officials would be, for one thing, defeated by the Federation facts. (They later were. Ed. note.) This 'gentleman' then insinuated, 'Yes, you may have the facts, Mr. Clarke but there may be powers stronger than your organization to influence the housing officials to do otherwise.'

"I informed him that I knew just what powers he was referring to: that Midtown Civic League. However, I assured this person that the Federation Negroes were backing the fight for the project. He here patted me on the back and said, in a fatherly sort of way, I should not be so stubborn, and I should compromise with the Housing Authority. I laughed at him, pointing out that, 'Seventy-five percent of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section is in the hands of the colored people, and that the area is theirs by right, and so will the propect be.'"

Was Friendly To Midtowners

"He continued, though, to talk in such a manner that, when we had ended our tete-a-tete, he had, and has, convinced me that he is a strong friend of that Midtown Civic League."

Clarke accented the recent submission of an irregular application for the coming Negro housing project, and its summary withdrawal, as a "probable working of the opposing forces." He termed this as "slummandering," which he explained is a word used by the housing authorities of those who fight public housing and slum clearance.

Clarke, research director, sarcastically added that, "If this project is found to be located anywhere in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, then the Federation will take up verbal arms with the admirable aid of the Midtown Civic League and of the Brooklyn Eagle, and clamor for a correct- And the Federation will then battle for public housing and slum clearance in that new, corrected section."

"WHITE SUPREMACY," AND THEN WHAT?

We believe that if the Democrats of the southern states, particularly of Alabama, are in agreement upon any one principle it is the thing called "white supremacy." Apparently our Negro neighbors and co-workers are reconciled to the fait accompli, for one rarely hears any protests from them about the arrangement.

Advertiser

1-10-40

Thirty years ago James K. Vardaman of Mississippi and Tom Watson of Georgia, among others, were deeply concerned about the place of the white man in southern civilization. Historically when every other device of eloquence failed in the south the political orator has known that he could reach into his sleeve and pull out a card containing the words and music of that old-timer, "Run, Nigger, Run—Th' Patrol Will Ketch You!" This rarely failed to fetch the goggle-eyed rabble.

Montgomery

Ala.

But it seems strange that in 1940, which is a year far up in front in the machine age that with all its beneficent gifts to man, its challenge to human genius, regardless of color or class, to suggest a formula for the solution of common problems, its challenge to human brains to find a counter-agent for the technological displacement of men and women who ask only that they be permitted to work for a living and give their families just a taste of pleasant juices.

We had hoped that "white supremacy" as a political issue was dead and buried so that the rest of us with any talent for thinking rationally and constructively and with a sense of social responsibility about common human problems might at last devote our talents, energies and our influence unreservedly to the respectable cause of achieving a higher, richer, sweeter standard of living for all God's chillun.

But what we hope for and what we receive, we long since learned are not always one and the same. Monday night at the Jackson Day Dinner in Montgomery Congressman Sam Hobbs of the Fourth District, one of the ablest and one of the most aggressive members of the lower house of congress was the principal speaker. We were glad that Sam had been invited to make The Speech, for we are soft on Sam. We think he has "plenty on the ball." We know he is clean, we know he is decent. But we must tell him that we were disappointed in one salient note that he sounded in his oration. He hollered "Nigger!" when there wasn't a woodpile in a thousand miles of his audience. He pleaded for "white supremacy" at an hour when civilized men everywhere should be more deeply concerned with salvaging the jewels of our western civilization, and defending our common firesides against the Hun and the Slav.

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Because most of them live in the south most of them are politically helpless. If they were not politically helpless they would not be jeered by political orators, they would not be subject to humiliation. Couldn't Sam have left this out of his speech?

We have our "white supremacy" now. But what else have we? Have we enough to go on in the bad years? Have we enough to pass around equitably? Have we solved the problem of employment for whites and blacks? Have we provided an honest living for men and women of all colors and classes? Have we solved the problems of our agriculture and our processing industries? Have we solved the problem of wage levels? Have we solved the problem of giving all our children, white and black, a fair chance to acquire an education? What have we done to put flowers on the lawns of our humbler folk and paint on their wretched houses? What have we done to improve their eating habits? What have we done to give them a sense of citizenship? What have we done to strike down the diseases of infection and malnutrition? What are we doing to prepare all of our people for the ways and responsibilities of democracy?

Here in the south two races are fighting side by side to raise the common standard of living. For a thousand years hence these two races will live here in our south. Why must one be forever flattered and the other jeered and despised by our leaders? We are just asking because we do not pretend to know.

We are sorry that Sam Hobbs gave any thought to "white supremacy," about which there is so little uncertainty, and devoted his talents so sparingly to the great human problem of survival in a troubled world.

Education Head Flays Prejudice

Oklahoma City Okla.
2-3-40
Black Dispatch

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—In a recent address, remarkable for its frankness, for its treatment of modern philosophy and delivered here before the American Farm Bureau Federation, J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, declared: "There are serious and even baffling problems before us which call for a high social intelligence if we are to maintain the Republic."

As if anticipating the action of the Lower House at the present session of the 76th Congress in passing the anti-lynch bill, Commissioner Studebaker bared his views on racial attitudes and intolerance. He said:

"In these United States we face the problem of organizing our economic life so that all of the people are productively employed all the time. Here we are confronted with the complex issue of making good use of our land, of conserving both human and natural resources, and of saving the farm enterprise from being choked with surpluses. Right here is a challenge to our traditional principles of tolerance and equality. Race prejudice and religious bigotry are in our midst and call for relentless resistance through the use of all enlightening processes. City slums and rural substandard housing, child labor, inequality of educational opportunities, mob violence and lynching—these and many other evils threaten democracy here in America. The solid and constant attack on these human problems is the very essence of national defense and the best assurance of dependable national unity.

"Yet we may go too far in retreating from these issues and postponing programs of social and economic improvement in order to concentrate on national military defense. Let us be clear about this matter. What are we proposing to defend? Who is going to be called upon to man the defenses? Unless we find answers to some of these prolonged depression problems, millions of our people—unemployed, burdened with debts, fearful of the morrow—will have little incentive to give themselves to the work of military defense."

Think Ostracism By Other Whites Cause Of Suicide

Race Problem

Pittsburgh Courier 4-4-40

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 4. (ANP)—The one white man in this area who had championed the cause of the Negro in the recent fight against Ku Klux Klan terrorism beginning last summer and in so doing became virtually ostracized by members of his own race took his own life Friday.

This man was Joseph Augustus Tolbert, 48, prominent Republican and U. S. Attorney for western district of this state, and nephew of the famous "Tieless Joe" Tolbert, nationally known in GOP politics. He was found dead in his garage around 7:15 a. m., with an old .38 calibre revolver by his side.

Members of his family said he spent a restless night and appeared worried. Instead of rising at his customary hour of 6 a. m., he got up at 7 o'clock, donned his trousers but left off his shirt and went to the garage. Shots were heard a few moments later and Tolbert was found dead.

It is believe here that the attitude of other whites toward him because of his pro-Negro activity caused the despondency resulting in suicide.

Racial strife began last summer when the N. A. A. C. P. launched a campaign to register Negro voters for the city elections. Immediately the Klan became active, raising the cry of "threats to white supremacy" and a wave of intimidation, beatings and general terror was launched.

Tolbert alone went to the defense of Negroes, representing them in court and fighting with all his legal skill in their behalf. He was the first to call the attention of state and federal authorities to Klan violations, resulting in a probe by both the governor and U. S. agencies.

Several times in recent months he was assaulted by white hoodlums who resented his championship of fair play for Negroes. But because he was a large man, standing over six feet and weighing more than 200 pounds, he was always able to protect himself.

Tolbert was recognized as a devout Christian and was never known to utter a word of profanity. For 15 years he was federal district attorney, being first appointed under Coolidge.

Let Freedom Ring

OCT 15 1940

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The election campaign through which our country is just passing is again showing us the values and the privileges of a Democracy. There is no country in the world in which the freedom of discussion—through the press, the public platform, or through personal discussion— is so free and open as in America.

It is this freedom which saves our country from the attacks of alien forces and influences. The promoters of Communism and Fascism must lack a sense of humor when they take advantage of their privileges to say pretty nearly what they please against our form of Government, in order to bring out a govenmental system which would deny them this privilege. Or else they are just plain stupid.

If they were to exercise the same freedom in the countries which they exalt as ideal—Russia, Germany, or Italy—they would find themselves facing a firing squad or they would be forced to occupy a cell in a concentration camp. They are fortunate, indeed, that we do not apply this custom to them, as the first step in bringing about the full program which they are advocating, for this seems to be the initial procedure in their idealistic Governmental Paradise.

Opposition to government is justifiable and, indeed, desirable, when there is sincere difference of opinion regarding public questions. Such expression of opinion is one of the glories of a Democracy. But one of the worst offenses of the advocates of Communism and Fascism is that they are working to deprive us of this right. While we have the right of free speech and the right to have any kind of government that the majority of our citizens may elect, no one has the right to use force in order to obtain it.

It doesn't matter whether this tyranny comes through a so-called proletariat government or one that is dominated by the aristocracy—it's all the same in its effect upon our freedom. It does not matter who may be our master if we are to be deprived of our rights and privileges.

And so let's continue to hammer out our differences as we have done for 150 years, agreeing on a common program through a give and take process, but doing it as free men and women.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Jackson, Miss., News
June 10, 1940

"SALUTE THAT FLAG!"

A. H. Harrison, Brooklyn, N. Y. negro, was sent South to distribute literature for "The Witnesses of Jehovah," a fanatical religious organization whose members imagine that they are God-ordained to save the world.

Harrison finally landed in Senatobia, and while distributing his tracts among the colored folks of that peaceful community, boasted that he would not salute the American flag under any circumstances. A few minutes later he was escorted to the sheriff's office by Constable Lester Samuels.

Federal authorities were consulted, and it was found that no criminal charge could be lodged against the darkey. It is not against the law for a citizen to say he wouldn't salute the flag under any circumstances, even though it ought to be.

Thereupon Harrison was given the bum's rush out of town and advised not to stop anywhere on this side of the Mississippi line. He admitted that he had been working in five counties in this state.

Senatobia citizens made one mistake. They should have compelled Harrison to stand and salute the flag until he was no longer able to lift his right arm in salute. Religious fanatics should be taught that the American flag is the symbol of the government that protects them and has nothing to do with the worship of God.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
June 14, 1940

NAZIS AND THE NEGRO.

It is indicative of the lack of understanding of American psychology that subversive elements in this country have been devoting their attention to attempts to alienate the loyalties of negro citizens from this government.

If there is one trait more fundamental in the negro than another it is that of loyalty and this trait was given the acid test during the Civil War when the vast majority of the negroes remained loyally at their tasks in the South although their masters were at the battlefront and it has been generally conceded that such unfortunate conditions as were participated in by a small proportion of the negroes after the Civil War were inspired by carpetbaggers rather than the negroes themselves.

During the Spanish War and the World War the loyalty of the negroes to their country was just as devoted as in the Civil War.

One other factor in addition to their natural instinct of loyalty makes the negro race a poor place to sow the tares of dissension—and that is its increasing education and understanding.

The negroes are able to evaluate Hitler for what he is. They are able to understand that America under Hitler or Hitler's lieutenants in this country would be the same thing as America under the worst elements of the 1920 Ku Klux Klan. They know that race hatred is a part and parcel of the Nazi philosophy and that under totalitarian forms of government the persecution and suppression of racial minorities is a fixed policy.

Life of the negro in a Hitlerized America would be the lot of a lost soul in Hades.

Economic Blitzkrieg

By RISDEN HALL CURRY
Johnson C. Smith University

Will The Negro Be "The Forgotten Man" In The Nation's Industrial Defense Program?

Journal and Guide
6-22-40
Norfolk, Va.

TODAY all attention is turned to the European crisis. But let us take time out from the foreign situation for the moment, to look at matters at home as they concern the Negro. A recent article on the subject of Negro labor indicates that he is being left out of those industries that are going to be stimulated by the funds now being appropriated by Congress for the development of America's defense. The article concludes, "again the Negro is the forgotten man."

Not only is the Negro the forgotten man in the various industries that will produce our implements of defense, but in a larger sense, he is the forgotten man in America's entire industrial picture. Such a program of exclusion in the economic and industrial set-up of the nation, denies him even the barest enjoyment of those benefits and privileges that in our constitution are guaranteed to all our citizens.

I once visited one of America's largest breweries, located in the heart of the Negro residential section of the nation's fifth city. The size, and greatness of its production, made the company one of the country's top flight industrial concerns. After I had walked around, and had seen many of the interesting sights, I stopped a guide, "how many Negroes do you have working here?" He answered, "well, we have about six that do a bit of cleaning about the place." I looked at him for a moment, and then I said, "that is wonderful," and walked away.

After giving matters of this kind a little thought, it appears strange that a group of people who make up well over a tenth of the total population, and who supply America with almost 20 per cent of her consumer market, can stand by and make such small effort to improve their economic position. It is surprising and discouraging to see us satisfied and content to support, without protest, a business that gives six of us jobs, gives six of us a chance to do a bit of cleaning.

Inasmuch as business is the backbone of society and upon the type and number of jobs we control depends where we shall live, what we shall eat and wear, and how well or poorly we can raise our children, it is of vital importance for us to do here and now, our most constructive thinking, and to back this thinking up with honest, hard patient work.

I feel that the time is now at hand when we as colored Americans should launch our own BLITZKRIEG against those forces of reaction, within and without, which are keeping us out of more active participation in the world of business, and fight as hard for this cause, as some of our noble ancestors fought for the liberation of their enslaved race.

Not only must we continue to build our retail establishments and small manufacturing concerns but equally important, we must also, since we are mostly wage-earners, fight for more jobs and more types of jobs in that larger white business world which gets so large a share of our buying power.

Business development will play a large part in the breaking down of prejudice and will thus give young black Americans, who for years have had their abilities buried in the darkness of their skins, a chance to develop themselves, and to help build a greater America. Let us get started at once on this BLITZKRIEG, against these economic and political and social handicaps, lest those who come after us, fall victims to the same evils.

Life is not easy for anyone, but what of it? We must have perseverance, and most of all confidence in ourselves, to believe that we are gifted for something and that thing whatever it may be, must be attained, regardless of cost.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
April 27, 1940

Administration Rapped by Negro

Washington, April 27. (AP)—Holding the administration's foreign policy to be "disastrous," John P. Davis, secretary of the national negro congress, asserted today that "the administration is taking sides in this imperialistic conflict" in Europe and "its actions menace our neutrality and our peace."

In his annual report to the 3,000 delegates to the congress meeting here, Davis also attacked the Dies committee investigating un-American activities and demanded passage of anti-lynching legislation and repeal of poll taxes in all states.

"YOU'RE A NIGGER LOVER"

Argus
8-23-40
St. Louis, Mo.

The above caption is quoted from remarks made by one Mrs. Nelson addressing Fred A. Bottger, Republican candidate for governor. The above was followed by a statement from the same Mrs. Nelson: "You sent a nigger down into our ward (meaning the 15th Ward) to speak for you. We don't want any niggers speaking for candidates in our Ward."

Mr. Bottger states that the lady who insulted him with these remarks was introduced to him by one Forrest C. Donnell, also a candidate for the Republican nomination on the Republican ticket and that the latter stood by and grinned as the woman heaped one epithet after another upon candidate Bottger.

Our comment here is, since when have the white Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward become so antagonistic toward the Negro that he does not dare to speak in the ward for a candidate for public office? Shame on Mrs. Nelson—shame on Mr. Donnell who stood by, evidently giving assent to such insulting remarks regarding the Negroes. The term "nigger lover" is old stuff. It has been outlawed in this section of the country years ago and has been held on to by only a small remnant of die-hard Bourbon political demagogues.

Of course it is said that all things are fair in love and war, but to say the least, if Mr. Forrest C. Donnell played the part in this incident which he is accused of playing by Mr. Fred A. Bottger, he would make a poor governor of the state. We thought that by the rules of the game. that in times like these. candidates for public office were looking for votes, not seeking to stir up race antagonism, as evidently this woman has sought to do in the behalf of Mr. Donnell's candidacy.

Just to what extent Mrs. Nelson represents the spirit of the Fifteenth Ward was not learned, but it is understood that she is the secretary of the ward organization which is supporting Mr. Donnell.

"So Proudly It Waves"

Age Herald
6-14-40
Birmingham Ala

I pledge allegiance to my flag
And to the Republic for which it stands,
One Nation, indivisible
With Liberty and Justice for all.

This is Flag Day. This June 14, 1940, however, is not just another day to display the flag of the United States of America before business houses and homes as one would set out a vase of flowers. It is a day to think of the flag of this country and of the things for which it *really* stands.

The Stars and Stripes! Do they mean merely the glory of victory in battle? Do they mean merely a surge of military patriotism that tingles and calls for action *against* an enemy? Do they mean merely an embarrassed salute by a citizen who feels the stares of others boring into his neck? Do these Stars and Stripes mean merely a banner under which to huddle in fear in times of peril? Is the American flag nothing more than a tonic to confused minds and heavy hearts which seek security in unity?

Our flag!

Patrick Henry shouting for liberty in a rustic building.

Thomas Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence.

Benjamin Franklin pulling the lever of a printing press.

Robert E. Lee sadly putting up his sword in Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln writing a letter to a widow whose son died at Gettysburg.

The soldiers of the South returning to rebuild a democracy from a wrecked empire.

William Jennings Bryan raising his golden voice in a political convention.

Theodore Roosevelt waving a big stick.

Booker T. Washington serving a race at Tuskegee.

These are some of the scenes that helped make the red and white stripes and the blue field and the 48 stars *mean* something.

* * *

The flag is a symbol of the George Washington who lived the life of a Virginia squire as much as it is the symbol of the George Washington at Valley Forge.

The flag is the symbol of Abraham Lincoln of the Illinois cabin country as much as it is a symbol of Lincoln the war president.

The flag is the symbol of Alvin York's Tennessee mountain home as much as it is the symbol of the American soldier who captured a company of the enemy single-handed in battle.

The flag is the symbol of a Franklin Roosevelt as a country gentleman's son at Hyde Park as much as it is the symbol of Franklin Roosevelt in the White House.

The flag is the symbol of the Edisons, the Burbanks, the Mark Twains and the Henry Fords as much as it is the symbol of the military heroes.

The flag is the symbol of an American family around a fireside, of white-columned mansions in Alabama and country stores in Vermont, of skyscrapers in New York and lonely lanes in Arkansas.

The flag is the symbol of the glory and the power of a mighty nation.

And the flag is the symbol of the nation's future that is to be found within the heart of every barefoot, freckled American boy

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Elberton, Ga., Star
July 9, 1940

RACE NO DETERRENT

The work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, one of the many organizations of the country whose services may or may not be of any great value, seems to have been free of any racial aspect at its recent Nashville session, unless it be as some one intimates, it was the empty galleries when Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. Racial prejudice is not confined to any one people, section or country. It exists. and while its ill effects may be lessened it will hardly ever be eradicated. As an instance the restaurant where Teddy Roosevelt entertained Booker Washington never regained its former patronage, and was given up.

The bringing of children from war-torn Europe to this country to be cared for by Americans is a fair indication that racial prejudice is not so evident especially when human suffering is involved. Probably millions in Europe have lost home and sustenance, and it is commendable that Americans are willing to take some of the children into their homes and care for them. The human heart is naturally sympathetic, and because of the high degree of culture and humanity reached by this country, it isn't strange that support is

given the wandering homeless creatures of stricken European countries both in caring for the children and in contributions to the Red Cross. It is no deterrent that in doing so we are in effect relieving Hitler's burden.

Our Times

OCT 1 3 1940

Chicago Bee
Chicago Ill

THE world is experiencing the most perilous times in the history of civilization. Widespread confusion exists the world over. No country knows exactly just what its future will be. This uncertainty is shared by each citizen of every country.

The war is spreading like wild fire. Every nation, whether belligerent or neutral, feels its great effect and is making plans for what might happen.

It is interesting to note that every device made for the happiness of mankind has now been converted into an instrument of war for the destruction of life and property. The radio, made for the entertainment of peoples by bringing programs across the ether waves, is now a great factor in communicating messages to military units as to the most vulnerable places to attack. The airplane, made to propel man through the air for business and pleasure, is the greatest device for destruction. It is more important as an offensive weapon than a defensive one.

The most important man today is not the one who can aid in the longevity of life; he is not the one who can cure the ills of the human race; he is not the one who can bring health and happiness to human beings but the one who can devise ways and means of killing the largest number of people in a given time or of destroying the largest amount of property.

So, in this day of uncertainty, values have changed. Emphasis on the value of human life is changed. We live for the perpetuation of the state. We are subservient to it. We live for it. We die for it.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL PRAISES RECORD OF NEW DEAL TOWARD NEGRO

Washington Lawyer Says Roosevelt Has Brought Country Out of Darkness Into Light of Improved Conditions

Call 3-1-40 Kansas City Mo.

TOPEKA, Kas. —(Special)—William L. Houston, prominent Washington, D. C., attorney and only Negro official in the United States department of justice, was the principal speaker Thursday afternoon, February 22, at the ninth annual banquet and Washington Day celebration of the Jeffersonian League of Kansas.

Mr. Houston was introduced by Paul Aiken, white, president of the Washington Day Club of Kansas.

A special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, Mr. Houston contrasted "the benefits and blessings received during the last seven years" with those of the years of Republican rule. "Out of the darkness of despair, in which we groped nine years ago," he declared, "we have come into the light of improved conditions."

He told his listeners that "this month the people of this land are taking stock, contrasting the present with the past and planning for the future."

Discussing the "distance traveled," he told those in his audience that they "had but to look about you to note the distance we have traveled during the last seven years and to see that we are far along the road to recovery."

Quotes Figures

Facts given by Mr. Houston to uphold his assertion included these: that "'wages and salaries have increased from forty billion dollars in 1932 to sixty-eight and one-half billions in 1939, plus 71 per cent;" that 'wages and salaries have increased from two billion four hundred million dollars in December, 1932, to three billion eight hundred and eighty-eight millions dollars in December, 1939, plus 62 per cent."

"You hear carping critics complain about the public debt," Mr. Houston stated, "but there is no justification for their criticism. We know that the public debt has been increased about twenty billion dollars, but the money has been profitably invested and the United States is richer by the assets secured."

"During the past year," according to Mr. Houston, "an average of 300,000 colored workers were employed on WPA projects and it is estimated that they received some $15,000,000 in monthly wages. More than a million colored people, including dependent members of these workers' families owed their livelihood directly to the WPA."

The recent record of the Democratic party and the Negro, the speaker pointed out as one in which unprecedented overtures of fairness and goodwill have been made to members of the Negro race. "In addition to that" the Washington Day speaker reminded his listeners, "remember that President and Mrs. Roosevelt have maintained a liberal and humanitarian attitude toward our people..."Franklin Roosevelt admits to his fold the black as well as the white. By his care for the man farthest down he has made it not only respectable but preferable for a Negro to be a Democrat."

Hear Other Speakers

Opening remarks at the Jefferson League banquet, held at the Metropolitan hall, 404 Kansas avenue, were made by Earl Cole, the outgoing president of the league.

A feature which drew much favorable comment from persons attending the affair was the fact that the Negro guest speaker was not made to wait until the end, but was presented to the audience early in the program.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring addressed the banquetgoers. His appearance marked the second time in the existence of the league that a member of the nation's cabinet has addressed such group at Topeka. James A. Farley, now post-master general, addressed the group in 1936 while an active cabinet member.

A telegram of greeting and congratulations to the Jeffersonian league from Postmaster Farley was read by Mrs. Galena French, Topeka, supervisor of the resident Negro girls NYA project.

Other prominent Democratic figures, all white, who made brief remarks or acknowledged introductions to the banquet included: Paul Aiken, Judge Walter A. Huxman, former governor of Kansas; Lynn R. Broderick, Democratic national committeeman for Kansas, C. M. Fitzwilliam, state chairman, Miss Anne Laughlin, state supervisor of NYA projects, and Mrs. Orrell Bauersfield, only woman co-chairman in Shawnee county.

Tribute to Mrs. Bethune

Miss Laughlin paid high tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the national office of the NYA. "She sits there and fights day and night," Miss Laughlin said of the indomitable Mrs. Bethune, "and you can well be proud of her; as for us it is an honor to help carry out her wishes."

State Senator Joseph S. McDonald of Kansas City, whose name is being mentioned as possible candidate for governor, addressed the banquet briefly and pointedly.

"The Republicans," McDonald told his Negro audience, "left you high, dry and handsome and starving to death. They can shake the bones of Abraham Lincoln if they want to, but Abraham Lincoln never thought that he would lead the Negroes from one slavery into a political slavery."

The building-up of McDonald for the gubernatorial race was begun in Wyandotte county by Francis E. Blake, commissioner of streets and parks. McDonald will not make a decision concerning his candidacy until after a survey has been made of the state. But he states that the opinion for his entering the race is "gaining momentum."

In charge of making arrangements for the Jeffersonian league's banquet were: William L. Harris, chairman; Roy Hogan and Isaiah Edwards.

The banquet was adjudged by many to have been the most outstanding of any given in recent years. For the occasion the hall was decorated in patriotic colors of red, blue and white, and flowers adorned the speakers' table.

pproximately 450 persons attended.

The Washington Day celebration was climaxed Thursday night by a dance at Metropolitan hall. "Red" Perkins and his original "Dixie Ramblers" of Omaha provided swing tunes for the occasion.

Throughout the day, headquarters for the Jeffersonian Leaguers was at Mack's tavern, Fourth street and Quincy. Delegations were from every district in the state as well as most of the counties.

BEN DAVIS, JR., MAKES FRONT PAGE COPY

Globe 3-15-40 Nashville Tenn.

IN the South generally it is an insult to "white supremacy" for a Negro's name to appear on the front paeg of a Southern white daily. Doctors Washington, Moton nor Duboise seldom made front page copy in the face of all their contributions to American greatness and statesmanship, because they recognized the rights of their people and fought for their maintenance. The Negro's place as a rule in white papers, is usually on the want ad page, or the sporting page in six point type. He is never news unless he figures in crime; and then he is often referred to, as a "burly brute or a "big black bandit," that the sheriff and his posse are pursuing. Not even Joe Louis, the world's heavy weight champion makes front page copy in Southern white papers. They always find space to carry the "mugs" of those, whom Joe Louis defeats but never have space to carry the picture of the World's Champion, because he is a Negro.

But Ben Davis, Jr., an Atlanta Negro lawyer, born in the South, made front page news copy, Atlanta Journal, March 5th, 1940, because he had the courage to speak his views on a question involving the Constitutional rights of his race. Not in praise of his courage but in derision of his manhood. Young Davis appeared before the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to testify in behalf of the passage of the Anti-lynch Bill introduced by Congressman Gavan and Senator Van Nuys in charge of the hearings on the passage or non-passage of the Bill to suppress mob law. Young Davis was born, reared and educated in the South, and knows whereof he speaks. He practiced law in Atlanta, his home, before he moved to New York, and was Senator Nuys' witness at the time of the hearing, and it was the duty of the Senator from Indiana to protect his witness instead of trying to discredit his testimony. Young Davis testified out of an abundance of his experience and knowledge of the law; and the Senator, who is pretending to use his best efforts to pass the Bill, did more to defeat his advertised purpose than anything young Davis said; yet, he tried to shift the responsibility to his witness.

Mr. Davis is a lawyer and holds graduate degrees from Morehouse College, Amherst College and Harvard University Law School. He knows the rights of his people under the Constitution of his country and nothing that Senator Van Nuys or anybody else may say can frighten him from what he believes to be his plain duty. We are living in a free country, free press, free speech, and the right of free assembly, and Negroes are going to exercise their Constitutional rights, in common with other citizens, and Van Nuys and nobody else can do anything about it. The Editor of the Union-Review does not agree with young Davis' political views, he is unalterably opposed to Communism in any form, but he will fight to death for young Davis, Communist, or anybody else to have the right to say what they want to and to express their opinions on all public questions. Senator Van Nuys lost his head and done more to defeat the cause he pretends to espouse, when he stood up in open meeting and ordered the testimony of young Davis stricken from the records. He arbitrarily assumed an authority that he is not entitled. The right to stricken matter from records does not lie in the power of a presiding officer, but in the power of the meeting he presides over, to say by its vote whether the testimony is un-parliamentary or not. It appears to the public that Senator Van Nuys was trying to defeat his own bill. Hitler, Mussolini nor Stalin could have performed an act more dictatorial than the Senator's outburst of indignation The Senator was not so indignant when John L. Lewis of the CIO, called our Vice President an old whisky drinking evil old man, but he showed in the Davis case, his race prejudice, and his support of the Anti-lynch Bill is a political by-play. He has furnished Southern opposition and argument they did not have before, and which may lead to the defeat of his own bill.

Senators are public servants, and they must learn sooner or later that they are the servants of the people and not their masters, and the people have a right to call them ''stooges,'' labor baiters or liars if they believe them to be such, and they cannot do anything about it, except to resign and go home where many of them ought to be. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making a great fight for the Constitutional rights of the Negro citizens of this country, and that he may enjoy life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness, in common with every other citzen. Ben Davis, Jr., was born in the South and educated in the best schools of his country; he prepared himself to defend the principles of right and justice set out in the Constitution, and to serve notice on all those, who sought to steal the rights of his people that he and those of his race believe in equal opportunities for white and black alike, would not stand for the invasion. With him it is not a question of money, but one of human liberty; he believes as his father does that a life not worth dying for is not worth living. With him it is liberty or death, and he knows of no greater cause than spending his life and energies to obtain what the Bill of Rights and the Federal Constitution guarantees to every American citizen. He knows no race or color. He knows nothing except equality of opportunity for all men.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
March 6, 1940

HATRED IS TAUGHT, SAYS MRS. BADER

Representative of Christian-Jew Conference Speaks to Kiwanis Auxiliary

The world is being taught to hate, and racial and religious prejudices are being fomented today as never before, said Mrs. Jesse Bader, of New York, at the luncheon meeting of Kiwanis auxiliary yesterday at Tomlinson's.

Hostesses were Mesdames Jesse Prince, R. E. Biggers and Avery Bryan. Mrs. C. C. Bower, president, was in charge. The speaker, who is chairman of the women's division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was introduced by Mrs. Lin D. Cartwright. Mrs. Cartwright also gave the invocation.

Mrs. Bader, whose subject was "The Present Crises in Human Relations," said that the brotherhood of man, as a spiritual and practical concept, is being attacked today; that a crisis in human relations is being propagated by false ideologies and that the problem of racial and religious prejudice will have to be solved by good will.

Differences Not Prejudices Here

"In America we can have differences that are not prejudices. It is a blessing that we can have these differences. They are one of the glories of our country. Democracy has the answer for false ideologies," Mrs. Bader declared. "How can we make it work? Well, it cannot be made to work where there is great concentration of wealth in too few hands and it cannot be made to work with too great a submerged class of people," Mrs. Bader affirmed. She wonders what will happen when the 40 per cent. will have to be supported by the 60 per cent. Without owning land, or having some vital interest in their country, she fears that a large number of people can be persuaded to trade their votes for what they think is security. "Six million women did not vote in the last election," she said. "Democracy is for all the people. I have faith, however, in the women, and believe that, when they become sufficiently aroused, they will take a vital interest in public affairs.

"How can we meet these crises?" Mrs. Bader asked. "By being informed, interested; by co-operating, sacrificing, refusing to hate; we can stand up and be counted on the side of human decency; we can work for justice, economic and social; we can be loyal to beliefs; we can resist propaganda; we can work for democracy and understand that it can be no greater than the people who practice it," she concluded.

Two free milk bottles were reported by Mrs. Ernest W. Holmes, chairman, to have been stolen. One was taken from the circulation department of The Times and the other from the drug store at the corner of Willow street and McCallie avenue. Despite this, Mrs. Holmes collected $33.65 for this and part of last month, she stated.

Mrs. Katherine Hartman reported a total of 111 children given 3,190 pints of sweet milk, 580 large cans of evaporated milk and 101 quarts of buttermilk. Forty-one of the 111 children received 1,753 pints of sweet milk at their homes. Others, who live nearer, received theirs at the centers. Mrs. Hartman made 126 calls at homes. Children treated at the clinics numbered 340.

M. L. Hartman, Mrs. Hartman's husband, who is ill at Erlanger hospital, was remembered by the auxiliary. Mrs. Holmes received the club gift Mrs. G. H. Trefry, of Norfolk, Va., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bower, was a guest at the meeting.

Asheville. N. C.. Times
October 4, 1940

NEGRO BRANCH OF COMMITTEE IS ORGANIZED

Meeting Held In Office Of Committee To Defend America Starts Unit.

An organization meeting of negro leaders of the city was held at the headquarters of the Committee to Defend America, Arcade building, this morning for the purpose of launching a negro committee here.

Rev. J. W. Hairston was named chairman; Rev. E. W. Dixon, vice-chairman; E. W. Pearson, secretary; and W. C. Allen, treasurer. The first general meeting looking to the completion of the negro Committee to Defend America here, will be held at the Y. M. I. building next Tuesday night.

It was announced that Adelia Ruffin, secretary of the negro Y. W. C. A., will meet tomorrow morning at the Committee to Defend America headquarters in the Arcade building for the purpose of starting organization of negro women here in the committee work to cooperate with the men's body.

Leading negro men who met with the officials of the Committee to Defend America this morning are:

Dr. L. O. Miller, Rev. R. L. Jones, Rev. E. B King, Rev. E. W. Dixon. Rev. J. H Cole, Fred Woodford, W. F. Raynor, W. C. Allen, W. R. Saxon, C. A. Hayes, Rev. W. C. Brown, T. H. Leonard, J. D. Bell, E. W. Pearson and the Rev. Hairston.

A number of those present spoke briefly, pledging the support of the negro population here to the ideas and ideals of the committee in its work to aid Britain in the defense of America by sending every legal assistance possible. It was the concensus of the negro ministers present that the "negro churches of the land will do everything in their power to stay the hands of Hitler . . . and congregations are ready to both pray and fight."

A leader in the negro race who is here to conduct a revival at the Hill Street Baptist church—Rev. David Buyabuye Mdodana, of Africa—attended the meeting today. There were a number of enthusiastic talks.

Gordon Robertson is chairman of the Committee to Defend America, which sponsored the negro gathering this morning.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Only Free Blacks in the World

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Arrogant Djukas, of Dutch Guiana, Ready to Fight Axis or U.S.A. to Keep Freedom Won in 1761

OCT 12 1940

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK

Japan's grab of Indo-China has the United States frantic for the safety of Guam and the Philippines. But official Washington's present worry is nothing compared to what is expected when the Axis powers get around to the French and Dutch colonies in the Western Hemisphere, as many expect them to —despite the Monroe Doctrine.

And when, as, and if they do, the powder keg many experts predict will be the first to explode is the Guianas — British, French and Dutch. And since Dutch Guiana is the richest and most accessible of the three, it is almost certain to get the torch first.

But what few people realize is this: whatever power controls the seacoast of this northeasterly knob of South America, which is three times as big as Holland and has 150,000 inhabitants, must come to terms with the only free black men in the Americas — or in the whole world, for that matter.

Blacks Control Interior

Only about 10,000 whites, second and third generation Dutchmen, live in Dutch Guiana, and most of them are packed into and around Paramaribo, the principal city, located on the Surinam River.

All of the interior belongs to the Djukas, a fierce, proud and independent tribe of black men who have never yielded one iota of their freedom to the white man. And more than merely remaining independent, they actually make the white man pay tribute.

OCT 12 1940

Must Pay for Peace

Dutch colonials have been paying 20,000 guilders each year since 1761 as "peace money" to the chief of the Djukas, in accordance with a treaty dictated by these blackmen, and signed by their chief and the Queen of Holland.

It is a fascinating but little-discussed chapter in history. It goes away back and is linked with our early American history. The Dutch once owned the island of Manhattan, but didn't think it was worth much, so traded it to England for a portion of England's rich and fabulous British Guiana.

Dutch Buy Ashantis

Holland named the part she received Dutch Guiana, and hastily dispatched several shiploads of men and women to colonize it. These colonists could not get docile Congo slaves immediately, so they bought a cheap shipload of Ashantis, and put them to work growing coffee, cocoa and rice.

Now, no white man had ever succeeded in making a slave of an Ashanti—and the Dutch were no exception.

No sooner had they taken the chains off the Ashantis, than the black men began to fight, set fire to everything in sight and flee to the forests.

More slaves were brought over from Africa. But down the Surinam River at night came the Ashantis to free the new slaves. They burned plantations, killed the Dutchmen and when Dutch soldiers chased them into the jungles, turned and killed them too.

Gain Independence

Finally, in desperation, the governor of the colonists made a treaty with the Ashantis. He gave them the interior, independence forever, with no restrictions and no white man's law—provided they made no more attacks upon the coastal plantations.

The Ashanti chief agreed to this, but demanded a yearly sum of money as his price of peace. He got it and signed the treaty. And his people have since been known as Djukas, the interior as Djukalandi.

Today, these descendants of the Ashantis are as proud and independent as ever. In Brazil you hear much about them. Following is the report of a white man who paid them a recent visit:

No "White Man's Slave"

"In Paramaribo you stand rooted to the hot sidewalk, for coming toward you are black men, clad in brightly colored loincloths and togas. Their faces are painted or marked with tribal scars. Their hairdress is amazing.

"If you have visited the West Indian islands you will expect them, like the descendants of other slaves, to give you the sidewalk, and take the street. But not these Djukas. They will give you only half the sidewalk; the other half they'll insist on, and stalk past you magnificently, if primitively, aloof.

"Get out your camera and call one of them. He'll look at you, then turn on his heel and walk away. He is not a white man's slave. If you want to take a picture of him, you'll have to pay him for the privilege of doing so.

OCT 12 1940

Whites Not Wanted

Other travelers will tell you that the chief of the Djukas does not want white men to penetrate the inner precincts of his domain unless on missions that meet with his approval.

And no Djukas will paddle a white man past the missionary's outpost, which is the village nearest the Dutch plantations, unless the chief's special passport paddle has been given the white man.

"I have lived in Djukas villages," says one, "but there never was a day that I wasn't put in my place — I was only a white man. I was there as their guest. If I did anything they didn't like, out I would go.

Dujkas Still Arrogant

"Once their brave ancestors freed themselves from the white man's chains and made the white man cry for peace. Of all the black men in the world they alone have fought for and won independence. Arrogantly they will tell you that no Djuka will ever be a white man's slave again.

For centuries, however, the Djukas and Dutch Guiana have existed in comparative obscurity. But the downfall of France and Holland has thrown the spotlight upon both with a white-hot glare.

Near Devil's Island

For one thing, Dutch Guiana is separatd by only a narrow river from French Guiana, known around the world for its famous, or infamous, penal colony of Devil's Island.

The collapse of the French government left 15,000 hardened convicts without a controlling force, since many keepers have already fled in terror, and the convicts, also minus food, are almost certain to move into Dutch Guiana.

Ready to Fight

The Dutchmen are reported quaking in their boots, and praying for the United States to occupy the Guianas, but the Djukas have retreated to the interior, prepared to fight the convicts, the Dutch or the United States. No white man will kick them around.

On the other hand, if the Axis powers conquer Britain, the general belief in most South American countries is that an immediate grab will be made for colonies in the West Indies. And in the case of Dutch Guiana there will be a three-way fight.

The United States will fight Germany at the first sign of occupation, and the Djukas will be fighting both.

Blacks Control Wealth

For it is the black men who control the real wealth of Dutch Guiana. The coffee, cocoa and rice made many Hollanders rich over the last two centuries, but these colonists were never able to touch the real gold mine — which is in the forests.

One of the richest mahogany treasures in the world is held by the Djukas. From time to time, they sell a few sticks of it to white men, but no great quantities. And most of what they themselves use is in the form of household implements, carved by hand. And aside from mahogany, there are a half dozen other rare woods in abundance.

This wealth is no secret to American business men, who were denied concessions by the Dutch government for years. But now the way seems to be open, and any day now the freest black men in the world may be fighting desperately to make good their boast that no Djuka "will ever be a white man's slave again."

Case Reveals Negro Paid $300 Interest After Borrowing $25

New York Age
New York, N.Y.

The story of how a Negro dockworker allegedly paid $290.50 in interest on a loan of $25 obtained from a white fellow-employee was told in Brooklyn-Queens Night Court on Friday night.

The loan was said to have been made by Ceasar Tayo, 36, 483 Warren street, who was held by Magistrate James A. Blanchfield in $1,000 bail for hearing in Bay Ridge Court Wednesday. Tayo was charged with violating Section 340 of the Banking Law, which pertains to usury.

OCT 26 1940

The Negro who made the complaint was Andrew Rogers, 995 Dean street, motorman for the New York Dock Company, 334 Furman street. Rogers told the court that on April 15 when both he and Tayo were employed at a sugar mill in Yonkers, he had borrowed $25 from the latter and that while they were still working there he made two payments, one of $10 and the other of $7.

Later, he recounted, after both were hired by the dock company, he made 15 payments to Tayo on the loan, totalling $273.50. Rogers said that the payments were made under threats of death.

'Black Eagle' Says He'll Duel Goering in Air

'We'll See Who Is a Baboon,' He Declares Defiantly.

SEP 17 1940

Oct 5 1940

Sep 17 1940

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—(UP)—Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, who is to Harlem what Prince Mike Romanoff is to Hollywood and Broadway, announced today that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has accepted his challenge to a duel 10,000 feet over the English channel.

The "Black Eagle," every inch the equal of Goering in the cut of a uniform, proclaimed the Nazi air force commander's acceptance of his challenge as a splendid opportunity for him to "show that lousy nothing-divided-bynothing."

Affair Called "Absurd."

Shortly afterward the German embassy at Washington denounced the whole affair as "absurd," but Colonel Julian went right on with plans to buy himself a Messerschmitt or so and keep his date with death. The last date with death the colonel kept he sailed for Finland 13 days after peace had been signed. Before that he was off to Ethiopia, where he miffed Haile Selassie by cracking up Ethiopia's airplane spang on the palace grounds and Haile Selassie told him to get on out of there.

"No government will be involved," he explained about the air duel. "I fight and die for my race, to avenge an insult. We will see who is a baboon."

What rankled the eagle's proud breast originally was word which reached him that Adolf Hitler, in Mein Kampf, had written that "all Negroes are half apes and baboons and half wits."

Cables Goering.

He forthwith cabled Goering his challenge to an "aerial duel to avenge this cowardly insult." It cost him a neat $13.64.

"On Saturday morning," he continued, "I was out with my dogs when a telephone call from Washington came. My wife answered and a man told her: 'This is the military attache of the German embassy. Tell that black swine his challenge has been accepted and to be on the spot as promised.'

"Never fear, I will be there."

The date is for October 12.

And now, one last word from the eagle:

"I have but one life to give. I give it gladly. My wife said to me: 'Darling, I will be pleased to sacrifice you to such a cause'."

FREEDOM VERSUS LIBERTY

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 26 1940

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

DANVILLE, Ill.—(SNS)—

These are times when we speak much about freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly. But, if this freedom is to be retained there must be a certain restraint of our liberties. We speak of freedom and liberty as though they were similar. Actually, freedom is personal and private, affecting ourselves. Liberty affects our public and social relationships. Furthermore, in our treatises upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind, until the dotrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

Daily World

In the Sacred Word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man. When the strong oppress the weak, we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The Bible declares that the law of force has been violated. This method of approach places responsibility where it belongs—upon the person who is guilty.

Atlanta, Ga.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The doing of man's full duty toward his fellowmen will carry the world farther along than the mere granting of men's rights. The average man demands justice, and he is right. But God demands more than justice—His Imperative is Love. For "love is the fulfilling of the law." And "love" in this sense does not mean mere sentimentality. The Bible definition means "a desire for another's good." This emphasis points out that there can be no question about human rights. It is taken for granted. It is God-ordained. This fact was recognized by the framers of the Constitution. It was incorporated in the Bill of Rights—consisting of the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

The people had all their rights and liberties before they made the Constitution, and neither the States nor the United States can take these rights from them. The Bill of Rights was created to safeguard the people from the power of the State. It was insisted upon by those sturdy founding fathers who had fought for and loved their freedom. And yet, having admitted these fundamental facts regarding our natural rights, we can't get away from the duties and responsibilities involved in our relationship to others.

SEP 26 1940

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

To retain our personal freedom, we restrict our own liberties. To retain free speech, we will guard against unbridled tongues. To retain the right of assembly, we will not use force in order to tear down the government which grants it to us. To retain a free press, we will use caution in the publication of false rumors or untrue statements. To retain freedom of religion, we will accord to all other groups the same rights that we claim for ourselves. For unless we are willing to consider the rights and privileges of others, we will ultimately lose our own rights.

DEMOCRACY AT THE CROSS-ROADS

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

SEP 28 1940

Few of our leaders up to this moment have given comforting evidence of clear understanding of the issues facing America and the rest of the world today. Whether this results from apathy, indifference or plain stupidity we are not prepared to say.

What we are saying is that, by and large, our leaders have been either conspicuously inarticulate or suspiciously silent. That they are unaware of the titanic struggle now going on with increasing tempo and magnitude, is inconceivable. Yet, the black masses are looking to black men in positions of leadership for analysis and interpretation of the dangers that threaten to change the course of civilization; they are looking to them for guidance and a plan of action even if it be a tentative one.

This is not the hour for academic speculation or pious meditation. This is the hour for solemn deliberations and aggressive action. The naked truth is, if signs abroad and at home are accepted as an index, the Negro is on the verge of losing what few gains made in 75 years of a protracted, bitter struggle for human rights and democratic principles. The continuance of these rights and principles is necessarily contingent upon preservation of the form of national government that makes them possible. Democracy is not only threatened, democracy is actually engaged in a death struggle with Hitlerism. And, the outcome is by no means reassuring. What's more, democracy is cracking under the strain of relentless assaults. Each day, each event brings us a step nearer to the brink of the precipice to Fascism.

What are we going to do about it? What do our leaders propose? Shall we, in consort with progressive forces, fight to retain those rights which are vouchsafed by fundamental law, thereby revitalize our drooping democracy? Or shall we anesthetize ourselves with a false notion of escape?

One of the clearest statements yet made on the question of democracy and its defense, came from Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university. Speaking to the communicants of the church of the Rockefellers on Riverside Drive, New York, he said:

"Huge armament programs and the organization of men into armies to destroy those people whom we associate with evil, will never result in the preservation of democracy, either at home or abroad." This is crystal clear. What fog, then, we say, prevents other leaders of the Race from seeing the real issue?

Only real democracy, unobstructed, unimpaired by prejudice, peonage, poll-tax and lynching can withstand the pounding of destructive forces. We repeat here what we have been saying all along that there can be no effective defense of democracy without the unity and loyalty of the people. Regiment the people all you may under whatever banner and slogan, you cannot conscript loyalty without giving full measure of democratic satisfaction and security to the masses.

When Dr. Johnson exclaimed: "Can we stay in the vanguard of those nations who seek liberty while we betray it among our own people?" he was striking at the very matrix of the issue. If more of our leaders would have the intelligence and courage to ask a similar question, perhaps we would get an answer. It is incontestable that we need more men of Mordecai Johnson's character and ability to lead us out of the moral, political fog. The hour is now; we must face the issue of democracy with proper resolve and adequate leadership. Tomorrow is too late. Those who can't lead should follow or chloroform themselves.

Dr. Max Yergan to Chair Foreign-Born Conference

OCT 19 1940

Pittsburgh Pa

Dr. Max Yergan, Vice Chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and President of the National Negro Congress, will serve as chairman of the New York City Conference for Protection of Foreign Born, which is to be held at the Hotel Edison on Saturday afternoon, October 19.

Holds Up Jew As Negro Example

OCT 24 1940

Phil. Tribune

Phil. Pa.

To the Editor:

The Negro could greatly profit by emulating the Jewish people, who have well-proven themselves keen students of human nature. They have conquered the commercial and industrial fields by studying those wants and needs. Through his business sagacity he has become the world's greatest salesman. All of this has made him a greater employer than an employee and has served to minimize prejudice against him and has brought him the respect of the world as nothing else could have done.

No people can ever gain respect as long as they remain hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Not only are the Jewish people shrewd in the commercial sense but in every endeavor where there is monetary gain. Why? Simply because they learned centuries ago that money is power.

ELIJAH SPEAR

Case Reveals Negro Paid $300 Interest After Borrowing $25

New York Age

New York N.Y.

OCT 26 1940

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RADE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Negro Problems To Be NYA Forum Topic

Daily World. Atlanta Ga

SEP 27 1940

"Negro Problems" is to be the general subject of the series of forums to be held this fall at Atlanta University under the auspices of the Department of Sociology, Morehouse College, in cooperation with the Statewide Public Forum Project for Negroes which is supervised by the division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration for Georgia. During the period October 2-December 18, a forum will be held each Wednesday evening in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library.

Daily World

Atlanta Ga

The following persons have been invited to appear before the forum group: Dr. Robert C' Weaver. administrative assistant, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr' William Dean Atlanta University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Atlanta University; Dr. B. E. Mays, president. Morehouse College; A. T. Walden, attorney, Atlanta; Dr. Ira DeA Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. H. M. Bond, president Fort Valley College: Forreste... Washington. director, Atlanta ...versity School of Social Work ... Dr. C. D. Hubert. director ...hool of Religion, Morehouse ...llege.

TO DISCUSS DEFENSE

These speakers are scheduled to discuss such vital topics as "The Negro and the National Defense Program;" "The Negro as a Factor in the 1940 Presidential Election"; "Negro Service Organizations"; "The Negro Faces Unemployment and Underemployment;" "The Religious Life and Needs of Negro Students"; and "The Effects of the Innovation of Low Cost Housing in Atlanta."

According to Bernard Robinson acting professor of Sociology, Morehouse College, the various subjects which have been selected for the lecture discussion series are designed to acquaint Negro students and citizens of Atlanta with some of the major problems which confront them. The aim, further is to introduce methods through which these problems might be eliminated.

Anti-Semitic Candidate Sentenced to 75 Days

Constitution

Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Joseph E. McWilliams, who was defeated two weeks ago in a bid for a Republican congressional nomination today was sentenced to 75 days in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct conviction based o nan aiti-Semitic street speech.

Seven days he spent in the psychiatric ward at Bellevue hospital were deducted from the sentence.

OCT 2 1940

It was his second conviction following anti-Jewish oratory. The first brought him a $50 fine on July 6.

THIS AFRICAN, IS AN AFRICAN

SEP 19 1940

Topeka

Bystander

Des Moines

Iowa

Oklahoma City, Okla., (ANP)—When is an African an African?

This question has nothing to do with Gertrude Stein and her pigeon-on-the-grass-alas-alas. It really came up Thursday during alien registration by federal officials when a Negro appeared.

"I wasn't born in Oklahoma", he said.

"Yes," replied the official, adding he could tell that by the Alabama accent. Then he explained patiently and in detail, that being of African descent didn't mean that a person was an alien. There are more than 12,000,000 people of African descent who are American citiens, he said. So the would-be registrant started out. At the door, he paused. "I was born in Monrovia, Liberia, Africa". "Oh-h-h," said the redenning official in a small voice. "Name, please".

'Arise, Middle Class!'

OCT 15 1940

B'ham News

B'ham Ala

There comes to hand a little publication called *The Blue Pencil*, in which we find a message that is well worth passing along. Entitled "Arise, Middle Class!" and written under a pseudonym, it follows:

In this corner is my bit to help save the country. We are sunk as a nation, our liberties are lost, unless the middle class—you, me—is aroused to an interest in politics and government. This is the way out of chaos and there is no other that will give us what we want. Middle class, arise!

You dopey liberty-lovers, sitting comfortably at home, drowsing in the fondly foolish confidence that everything will work out; "it always does"—but this time it won't. Where is the Americanism of which we boast before the world? Are we genuine or just windy fakes, weak, gullible, begging once more to be enslaved? Let us come out of our century of hibernating indifference to our country's welfare. Middle class, arise!

What's going on in your town, your state, your nation? Do you know injustice when you see it? What is your congressman doing? Do you know his name? Have you written him your opinions? I'm trying to influence not your convictions but your interest, your responsibility.

Do you ever write to the papers—or do you just grumble and groan for your poor wife's benefit? Have you the courage to say something to someone who may talk back? Make opportunity. Speak out of your turn (as I am here). Say something. Write something. Raise a little hell. Middle class, arise!—or we and our world are lost!

This is a warning and an appeal which the great mass of the population sometimes identified, rather loosely, as the "middle class" would do well to take to heart.

It is not, let us note, a warning against any particular danger. It is simply a warning that unless people take a more active interest in public affairs our liberties may become seriously threatened. What is meant, principally, we take it, is that popular lethargy toward political and other public affairs will lead to stagnation for democracy; that political indifference may result in public carelessness concerning the fundamental things which give our democratic government its character.

Let us note, too, that the appeal which this writer makes is not related to any particular point of view or set of principles. He says he does not wish to influence anyone's viewpoint; what he wants to do is to arouse the interest and the sense of responsibility of the great middle class.

There is a need for arousing the public's interest more generally in public affairs. Too many people are content to go along taking things pretty much as they come, not bothering to inform themselves very closely about many important public matters, and neglecting to participate actively and positively in our democracy by forming intelligent opinions and voicing them at suitable times.

It is interesting to inquire why this appeal is directed to the so-called "middle class." Is it because the writer feels that the "middle class" should "run things," so to speak? Certainly not. In our democracy all people, of whatever economic or social station, are entitled to a voice in public affairs. Why, then, does the "Paul Revere" of *The Blue Pencil* specify the middle class in his appeal?

Undoubtedly, it is partly because the great middle class, on the whole, is probably more lethargic than other segments of the population with regard to political affairs, and certainly has less representation of its point of view and its interests in legislative halls, both national and state. And, of course, one of the chief reasons for appealing to the middle class is that this is the largest group in our population, comprising more than half the American people.

OCT 15 1940

The so-called "upper class" is comparatively small. The so-called "lower class" is much larger, but nevertheless a minority. Broadly speaking, the "lower class" may be defined, as it has been frequently described in recent years, as the "one-third of our population ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed." That is a large group. But the "middle class" is far larger than one-third of the population; it is nearer two-thirds.

B'ham News

It would not be fair or accurate, of course, to say that the members of the middle class are "the people." But it is accurate to say that they are most of the people.

Moreover, on the whole, the middle class owns most of the homes and other property in the United States, has the greater part of the national income by far, drives most of the automobiles, listens over most of the radios, reads most of the newspapers, talks over most of the telephones, consumes the most food, uses the most gas, water and electricity, sees the most moving picture shows, baseball and football and other games and amusements, wears the greater part of the nation's output of clothing, and—this last is very important—pays most of the nation's tax bill!

B'ham Ala

All this does not, of course, entitle the middle class to a larger voice in things, except to the extent that it is most numerous of all groups. What the middle class is entitled to and should have, and could get easily enough, is a *proportionate* voice in affairs. Man for man, it should have as much representation and recognition in legislative halls and in all government agencies as any other group.

The middle class does not have proportionate recognition because, for one thing, it is not so well organized as the upper and lower groups for political purposes. That is to say, the "pressure groups" in American politics exert their influence mainly in behalf of the upper or the lower classes, or special groups within those classes. The middle class largely comprises the unorganized consumers—and the unorganized taxpayers.

We do not suggest organization of middle class into pressure groups. All

McComb, Miss. Journal
September 17, 1940

HERE'S A NEGRO SLANT ON MATTER OF COURT JUSTICE TO RACE

It is a recognized fact to every true Southerner that the negro has a place in the South. This is the country best suited to his temperament and the country where the negro race is given the best treatment.

But, as a part of the South's economic structure, the negro must necessarily be treated as a race, and in that capacity he can gain the South's respect.

As a part of this recognition of the negro race, the white man has considered his share in Southern society and has carried a part of the negro's economic and civil burdens.

Because of this, the negro must be governed by our regular courts and abide by their decisions, just as the white man also must be so governed. The laws are set up for all persons under the jurisdictions of the various courts.

In Alabama, Houston county negroes have criticized the leniency of juries toward members of the black race, particularly in murder cases.

Through petitions to courts, circulated by the Workers' Benevolent association, about 50 of the Houston county negroes said: "The only way to prevent crime among our people is to inflict punishment so severe that it will deter others who are inclined to take the law into their own hands. The white citizens are the only ones who can give us relief, and we plead with you to do so."

Therein are sentiments and principles that have stood for years and will continue to stand in the South.

Only through recognition of the feeling expressed by the Houston county negroes can the Couth continue in its government that has meant for our section of the country both economic and social stability.

We can survive and grow sans anti-lynching laws and other such Yankee interventions that grow out of a misunderstanding of the South. And, the statement from the Houston county negroes bears out the principles whereby this can be carried out.

Says Black Race's Honor Is At Stake

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 12 1940

By REV. MACEO TURNER

With the most devastating war recorded in history raging on three continents of the earth which has the minds of the war prophets puzzled as to the outcome and who will emerge the victor, there lies behind this great scene of action 400,000,000 black people of the world, whose security and future have been left to fate. Only Ethiopia, the last black sovereign nation in spirit and in certain parts of the country where the invaders of the Italian forces have not been able to surpress, is left struggling to defend the honor of the entire black race.

Africa is the home of the black race. The Africans are the parents of all black peoples regardless where they may be otherwise. Also Africa is the second largest continent of the world as well as one of the richest. That's why white nations are fighting over it. And it is the opinion of this writer that it is the moral duty of every African descendant to obligate himself or herself to the task of saving the honor of the black race.

OCT 12 1940

Just as De Gaulle has organized the free Frenchmen movement in order to save France from total disgrace, there is an organization of whose head quarter is in New York City known as the "Ethiopian World Federation" founded by the late Dr. Malakue E. Bayen personal physician of Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Ethiopia and representative of his country's government in America, which is engaged in the great, noble work of administering aid to the Ethiopian refugees.

It is only a matter of time before America will be called upon to defend American democracy just as every other citizen which is right. AAnd if England wins the war, Ethiopia will win, because Ethiopia is England's ally and Haile Selassie will be restored to his country. But on the other hand, what if Hitler and Mussolini win? What would be, the portion of black people? What have these dictators promised that favors the people of the black race? I am with England and America one hundred per cent in order that Ethiopia might be spared. It is through cooperation with these powers only that Ethiopia can be saved. And the saving of Ethiopia is the saving of the honor of the black race. So today the black race's honor is at stake, and let's save it by cooperating with America and Great Britain, and the Ethiopian World Federation, Inc.

OCT 12 1940

2667-8th Avenue, New York City N. Y. The Ethiopian World Federation is devoted to the cause of caring for the Ethiopian refugee just as organizations among white Americans are caring for refugees of Europe and especially England's refugees.

God save Ethiopia and the black race!

High Point, N. C. Enterpris
September 13, 1940

A FAIR CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO IS SOUGHT

Dr. Charles Stelzle in an article printed in the Union Herald Raleigh, pleads for a fair chance for the Negro race.

The writer says, "The percentage of Negroes of the total population in the United States today about equals the percentage of the foreign-born. The progress by both groups is a credit to them, but by far the greater honor should go to the Negro race, because of the tremendous handicaps which have been placed upon Negroes from every standpoint." He points out that foreigners came to this country as a matter of choice, are given every encouragement and barred only from the Presidency; that Negroes, on the other hand, were originally brought to this country against their will, subjected to slavery and deprived of nearly every privilege granted to the white man; that Negroes have been segregated in sections of cities conducive to vice and then cursed for their moral weakness; that in times of depression the Negro has been the first man to lose hs job.

Dr. Stelzle concludes his article with this challenge:

"Isn't it about time that we gave him a fair chance? Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this question. And don't let's forget that 'you can't keep a man in the gutter without getting into the gutter with him.' The future of the Negro lies as much with the white race as it does with the Negro race. Labor, in particular, must face this question. If the standard for Negroes is kept at a low level, the progress of white workers will be proportionately halted. As a matter of self-defense—if for no other consideration — we must be loyal to the high principle which Organized Labor has set for itself, namely, never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

The status of the Negro has considerably improved during the last two decades. He is developing race pride and his progress depends upon his own self-respect and willingness to work honestly and thoroughly. Booker T. Washington preached this doctrine.

WANT TO SHIP NATIVES HERE

OCT 26 1940

Plan Proposed Before Was Dropped After Strong Protest

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Over-population has risen to plague white Bermuda again. This time the solution is being sought in the relaxation of U. S. immigration restrictions in a barter deal to come out of the trading of Bermuda aerial and naval bases for 50 over-age American destroyers to England.

The plan to relieve population pressure in the islands by shipping the surplus to the U. S. is the brainchild of N. H. P. Vesey, member of the House of Assembly, who, in urging a motion on the question said: "With a population in excess of 30,000, the problem of the overpopulation of these islands is a serious one, and it is hoped arrangements can be concluded to allow native-born Bermudians the privilege of entering the United States at any time."

The problem of overpopulation of Negro element in Bermuda became a burning issue in 1936, during the administration of Governor Sir Reginald J. T. Hildyard, when the government established public clinics where Negro women, accused of excessive fecundity, would be rendered sterile by government physicians.

At that time, Sir Reginald was visiting in the United States and a delegation including Dr. P. M. H. Savory, A. M. Wendell Malliet, Dr. T. E. Hanson, Dr. A. Carlyle Miller, Dr. C. A. Petioni and others protested against the action of the Bermuda Government and threatened to fight the issues to the King's Privy Council in London. The plan was dropped.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

NEGRO MINORITY BECOMES PART OF MAJORITY IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

As the danger of a Hitleric invasion threatens the Americas and both continents, north and south, gird to protect the whole western hemisphere, the position of the Negro minority in the U.S.A. will undergo a surprising and startling change.

The Call

Up to now, the Negro has considered himself and has been considered an ineffectual minority of 13,000,000 in a "white" country of some 120,000,000 Anglo-Saxons.

But when the United States is seen as only a small part of the western hemisphere, as is its new position in the total defense program, the Negro minority in the U.S.A. becomes a part of the colored majority population in the hemisphere.

Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes are moving out of their minority position which they have occupied for years and are joining the other brown, yellow and red peoples who in the western hemisphere outnumber whites 10 to one.

9-6-40

This position is substantiated by figures gathered by Robert F. Foerster, professor of economics at Princeton university, for a report made to and published by the U. S. department of labor in 1925.

These figures, recalled this week by Attorney Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., show that of the 90 or more million people who live in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America, only a minor fraction are of the race elements usually regarded as white. The United States, Argentina and Uruguay have the largest "white" populations.

Because of the importance and interest in this population question as it concerns the vital national defense program, The Call prints excerpts from Professor Foerster's report to the secretary of labor on "The Racial Problems Involved in Immigration from Latin America and the West Indies to the United States."

Quoting Professor Foerster:

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"In that part of continental America lying south of the United States or in islands adjacent thereto live some 90,000,000 people.... Two thirds or more of them either belong to what are commonly described as the colored races or they represent crosses between colored and white stocks."

"What follows in this report will make it clear, however, that the designation of 'white', at least where natives of the southerly countries are in question, is made to apply to many mixed stocks in which one of the two elements present is not white."

MEXICO: "It is doubtful whether the people of exclusively white origin are more than 1. per cent of all the people."

GUATEMALA: "......two thirds of the population was officially assumed to be Indian."

SALVADOR: "(Indians) are a far smaller fraction of the population than are those of Guatemala. On the other hand, the people of mixed breed are relatively far more numerous.

HONDURAS: "There is a small number of white persons (The population is) mostly Indian and mestizo elements.

NICARAGUA: "The white inhabitants.....were stated to number....about one-sixth of all, but it is doubtful whether nearly so many were of unmixed blood. The mixed stock was more than two-thirds of the whole. Negroes were nearly 10 per cent......"

COSTA RICA: "......the Indian element in the ladino population is less than it is in the other States of Central America. The population is therefore whiter."

PANAMA: "Such details as are available for several Provinces indicate the presence of a large Negro element, a large Indian element a white element smaller than either of these, and a mixed element larger than all of the other elements togther. An appreciable oriental factor was present.

CANAL ZONE: "Whites were about one-third of all."

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PERU: "Not over 10 per cent is native white - more likely less than 10 per cent."

BOLIVIA: "......it is almost certain that the really unmixed white stock is appreciably below 10 per cent."

CHILE: "Of that part of the population of today calling itself white, and not represented by recent immigrant strains, probably the greater portion contains an intermixture of Indians' blood."

ARGENTINA: "To a degree unapproached in any other country so far examined in this study, the Argentine population is white population......In the northwestern provinces there are still important communities of Indians......In some parts of Argentine Negroes were introduced. Their numbers, however, were never large and their effect on the country's race stock, though still in evidence has not been great."

URUGUAY: "With (the Charrua Indians) some mixture took place, so that today Indian features can be discerned in the population...At one time Negroes came in considerable numbers and along the northern border of Urugay many are still to be found; but they make up no large part of the inhabitants of the country.

"Immigration has been important.....Part of it is overflow from Argentina and Brazil and included many natives from those countries, but another part, though smaller, comes from Europe...."

PARAGUAY: "An attentuated strain of white blood may be spread widely in Paraguay, but essentially the country is Indian

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WEST INDIES: "A substanitial majority of the people of the West Indies today are African Negroes of pure blood though born in the new world."

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JAMAICA: "Less than 2 per cent......are white."

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"Of those who comprise the ninety of more million people living in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America only a minor fraction are of the race elements usually regarded as white. If Argentina and Uruguay are removed from the picture an overwhelmingly large proportion of those who remain are found to belong to races classed as colored. ...

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		138,447,811
Peurto Rico	1,723,534	
Virgin Islands	22,012	
Canal Zone	39,467	
	1,785,013	
Total persons outside U. S.		1,785,013
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The Call
Kansas City

Washington (D. C.)
Post

Protecting Our Liberties

Solicitor General Biddle has rendered a public service by again calling attention to the fact that civil liberties are constantly being undermined by self-appointed groups acting in the name of democracy.

In his address before the American Bar Association meeting in Philadelphia this week, Mr. Biddle vigorously inveighed against the employment of totalitarian methods in the fight against totalitarianism. It is imperative, he pointed out, to defend ourselves against the destructive doctrines of naziism, fascism and communism. But, he added, "we must not adopt as instruments of defense the very weapons with which we are challenged."

The Solicitor General noted a disturbing rise of vigilantism, resulting in the setting up of little dictators within our own country. He properly denounced the inclination of certain city councils to pass repressive ordinances curtailing the rights of free speech, freedom of the press and of assemblage; of police, prosecutors and judges forgetting the Bill of Rights to crack down on persons holding unpopular views. And he pointed to the dangers of antialien hysteria resulting in the harassment of many loyal and innocent inhabitants.

In attempting to keep the balance between curtailment of spies, saboteurs and Fifth Columnists and preservation of our civil liberties, the Department of Justice has rendered yeoman service. But, as Mr. Biddle points out, the defense of the Bill of Rights cannot be left to the Federal Government alone. It should be the function of all constituted authorities, State, local and Federal. Mr. Biddle appealed particularly to lawyers to hold their place in this front line of defense against totalitarianism.

Some time ago the American Bar Association created a committee on the Bill of Rights which has done excellent work, not least in inspiring the creation of similar bodies in local, county and State bar associations. And, at the present meeting, the A. B. A.'s house of delegates reindorsed the principle of preserving "constitutional methods and procedures." At the same time it ruled out use of constitutional rights as a "screen to hide efforts to undermine our system."

The problem is admittedly complex. It demands firmness on one hand and avoidance of hysteria on the other. Above all, individuals must not arrogate to themselves the right to take action against other individuals deemed to be subversive and dangerous. There is no place for the vigilante in a nation devoted to democracy and seeking with might and main to preserve it.

We Al[illegible]xes

SEP [illegible]40

The Birmingham News

Birmingham Alabama

The inescapability [illegible] is seen again in this report made by the Federal Monopoly Committee of a study conducted for the committee by the Department of Commerce. The study showed that 26 per cent of all taxes imposed by federal, state and local governments were actually paid in 1939 by persons whose incomes were less than $1,000 a year.

There are other facts, however, to be considered with these. The National Resources Committee in 1937 made a study of family and individual incomes in 1935-36. According to that report, 46 per cent of all families and single individuals with income had an income of less than $1,000 a year. If these reports are comparable, it would seem that 26 per cent of the taxes is paid by the 46 per cent of the persons in the low-income groups.

There is another fact to be considered, however. The aggregate income of the 46 per cent with incomes of less than $1,000 was only 18 per cent of the nation's total income. Again if the reports are comparable, it appears that out of 18 per cent of the income there is taken 26 per cent of the taxes.

It does not seem, therefore, that the poor are escaping their share of the taxes. The fact is, they are paying more than their share in "hidden" taxes. If the base of the income tax were broadened and some of the "hidden" taxes were removed, there might be a reduction in the relative proportion of all taxes paid by those with low incomes. At any rate, they would know what they were paying and their feeling of responsibility for government would be increased.

This study of the Department of Commerce was announced by Chairman O'Mahoney, of the Federal Monopoly Committee, who no doubt expects to use the findings in furtherance of the investigation of monopolies and any possible evasion on their part of a proper share of the tax burden.

THE CHRISTIAN FRONT

Defender
9-28-40
Chicago, Ill

Every event which gives greater freedom to terror organizations in this country is of the utmost significance to Negro America. Such an event is the acquittal of the so-called "Christian Front" in New York state and the refusal of Attorney General Robert Jackson to investigate the case.

The Christian Front is certainly not Christian, but it is a front for fascism. Its program was and is, openly anti-Semitic and its race theories are identical with those of Hitler.

The Christian Fronters were caught stealing government property. It boasted of a plan to bomb Maine and terrorize all who oppose its tenets. We who are Negro Americans, have watched the Ku Klux Klan carry out a similar program against us for more than half a century. The presence of the Silver Shirts, Black Legion, Knights of Camilias and now these "fronters" is proof that the ideas of terror are contagious and when unopposed by the government, will inevitably spread.

The Christian Front is not only anti-Jewish. In declaring for an Anti-Semitic program, it declares for an Anti-American program. In promoting Hitler's "race theories," it promotes a Klan program.

We cannot hide our heads in the sand and allow these gangs of terrorists to grow under one or another pretext throughout the country. Even now, we see efforts being made by the Generals Moseley and others to coordinate the activities of all these things.

As Americans who will be the first and most numerous victims of fascism, if it comes to our country, we must be most alert. Jewish business did not escape the murderous riots of Hitlerism. Negro business will not escape here. A Roman Holiday, an open season with no limits on the numbers killed will be declared for Negroes. What we are now witnessing in the murder of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Brownsville, Tenn., will be nation-wide in scope.

The Christian Front is an avowed terror gang. Negroes should protest the violence to justice and democracy which its acquittal represents. Let us not think that such events do not concern us or that if we overlook them, we thereby protect ourselves. The contrary is true.

Today as never before, we as an integral part of America, must regard every social act as having a direct bearing upon our lives.

Protest against this miscarriage of justice to Robert Jackson, attorney general.

Dillon, S C., Herald
September 19, 1940

Political Nonsense

THE statement that negroes are in control of the democratic party is misleading.

It cannot be supported by facts and figures, and should be taken with a grain of common sense.

If the negroes were in control of the party nearly all the public offices would be filled by negroes, when as a matter of fact, very few negroes, outside of the civil service, are holding public offices.

From 1865 until 1876 negroes were used by carpetbaggers to control South Carolina, but these negroes were not democrats. They were the tools of a vicious element whose sole purpose was to rape the state.

Students of political history know what happened to South Carolina. No such condition, even remotely, exists in the United States. If it did a war between the races would be inevitable.

The negroes do not want control of either party, and neither do they want control of the government.

The broadcasting of such nonsense is unfair to the negroes.

Memphis (Tenn.)
Commercial Appeal

TEACHERS BANNED

SEP 15 1940

University of Illinois Announces Its New Policy

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 14.—(INS)—No alien in the future will be appointed to the faculty, or will be otherwise employed at the University of Illinois, President Arthur Cutts Willard announced Saturday.

Only in cases where the candidate for a position already has taken formal steps to become a citizen will an exception be made, Mr. Willard said. The ruling which was adopted by the Board of Trustees, will not apply to temporary appointments of distinguished scholars, scientists and lecturers, or to visiting professors who are on the campus for limited periods.

SEP 15 1940

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Gang Storms Center to Avenge Racial Abuse

PHILADELPHIA.

Efforts to avenge the beating of several pals by a band of white youths was said to have prompted a large group of teen-aged boys, seven of whom were arrested, to storm the Athletic Recreation Center, Twenty-sixth and Master Streets, Thursday night. Afro-american

According to police, a number of the boys had gone swimming in the center's public pool, which has long been reputed prejudice ridden, Thursday afternoon. The white swimmers were said to have baited an argument and a fight followed.

Sought Revenge

That night, according to police, the colored boys returned with friends, ranging in age from 15 to 20, and allegedly armed with bottles, bats, and other home-made weapons marched on the center but found only a few old men whom they did not molest.

Police said however, that they wreaked havoc along the street by breaking bottles, and shattered the plate-glass window of a tap-room at Twenty-sixth and Seybert Streets. Aug. 31, 1940

Face Charges

Sent to Juvenile Court were Junior Thomas, 17, of 1933 Ringold Street; George Warther, 16, of 2516 Harlan Street; Earl Hughes, 17, of 2415 Jefferson Street.

Held under $800 bail for a further hearing by Magistrate Dogole were Thomas Warther, 18, of 2516 Harlan Street; John Owen, 18, of 1808 N. Twenty-third Street; Gus Johnson, 19, of 2434 Ingersoll Street. Alfred Wilmore, 15, of 2514 Nicholas Street was sent to the House of Correction.

Residents in the vicinity of the center have, for many years, charged that the city-run pool is not available to colored children because white youths persistently "gang" them when any attempt is made to use the facilities. Recently civic organizations launched a campaign to have adequate protection afforded

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DUTY AND OPPORTUNITY

OF WHITE PEOPLE

Savannah Ga.

Savannah Journal
Sept. 1, 1940

9-1-40

Though the Negro in Georgia has not been allowed to participate actively in public affairs, his presence is indelibly imprinted upon all the state's public institutions and policies. Georgia's present-day administration of public education and old-age assistance still eflects the determination of the dominant white group to keep the minority Negro group dependent and defenseless. But such matters as sportsmanship in athletics, representative government in statecraft, justice in courts, and brotherhood in religion are measured largely by the treatment afforded minority groups. And it becomes the duty ulation to afford opportunities of and opportunity of the white population growth to the colored population, not for the sake of the Negro only but for the advancement of the white goup and of Georgia as well.

Why Guinea Negroes?

Macon Telegraph

Macon, Ga.

IN THE neighborhood of Andersonville and Americus tradition explains how the "Guinea Negroes" of that section became known as such. The Huguenin family came up from the coast and brought some "Gulla Negroes" to settle a plantation in what is now Sumter county. The other Negroes thereabout tried to talk of the Huguenin Negroes, thought the first part of the name was Hugh, tried to make something out of the "guenin," and finally reduced it to "Mr. Gennin's" Negroes, and in course of time they were calling "Mr. Ginnin" Mr. Ginney or Mr. Guinea. So the Guinea Negroes of that section are really the Huguenin Negroes.

DEMOCRATIC INEQUALITIES

By SHIRLEY BYRD

The paramount question of today is the preservation of Democracy. The very word Democracy has been abused without mercy, and equality is a colossal sham. "God Bless America" is heard on the lips of every patriotic American and if this is the general idea of a Democracy the song is rightly sung for we need His blessings.

The Negro is expected to help defend this land of the free and home of the brave, yet, he is denied the right of military preparedness. In the event of actual fighting, Negroes will be slain by the thousands and the defense of our so-called Democracy will be greatly impaired because of inefficiency. Every precaution is taken that the Negro does not get ample training, still we live in a Democratic age.

As it refers to the means and conviences of transportation which is ours to endure, walking is by far preferable. On the bus the whites are given seat covers and reclining chairs while the Negro is herded into the back on one long seat to protect the motor. Still we pay the same fare. The Negro is allowed in the sleeping cars just long enough to prepare the berths and in the dining car long enough to carry the hash.

In the average town of 4,000 in population the Negro is pushed to the lower side of the tracks with little or no light, wagon roads for streets, sewers of an incongruous type and most times taxed far greater than the man who lives above the tracks and enjoys the comforts that the Negro is denied.

The white man who turns the color of a flag used in bull fighting when said "yes" to by a Negro is often heard to mention Democracy. The use of the word by that class would nettle the disposition of Job.

The Negro has sustained allegiance through crucial years of restriction. Never has a Negro assassinated a president of turned Benedict Arnold. The rhetorical ability of the Communist has not swayed the Negro from the hope of a true Democracy.

It is up to us to properly adjust a Democracy and preserve it, or acquiesce with extinction.

First. We should use every available means to secure our suffrage.

Second. We should better acquaint our people with the use, importance, power and effectiveness of the ballot.

Third. We should make a thorough study of political science, rights, constitutional and otherwise.

Fourth. We should register to our governmental officials our utter resentment of the gross inequalities as practiced today.

Fifth. We should do more common sense voting.

THE PROFITS OF PREJUDICE

In the United States it is perilous for any politician to show prejudice against any racial or religious group, except the Negro group. Courier 8-17-40

No man in public life who attacked Jews, Catholics, Protestants, or any other group could hope to attain high office, but men who have publicly revealed their animus toward Negroes are often boosted to lofty place. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prominent among this type is Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina, who has just been appointed Controller General of the United States for a term of 15 years.

As a U. S. Representative and Chairman of the Committee on Accounts in charge of the House restaurant, Warren barred Negroes from that eating place in January, 1934.

In a 20-minute speech on March 5, 1934, he defended his denial of the privilege of patronage of the restaurant to colored people, resorting to the usual prejudiced and bigoted statements. Three weeks later he repeated his castigations and libels at a committee hearing.

Had he said the same thing about any other group in the U. S., he would never have been appointed to such an important position.

Negro groups vigorously protested against his appointment, but their protests were ignored.

The more powerful Negroes become politically in this country, the less chance will such men have to cash in on color prejudice.

The Battle Of Britain And What It Means To Negroes In America

SEP 14 1940

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The Battle for Britain is in full swing. Thousands of airplanes on both sides are locked in a death struggle for the supremacy of the air. The much advertised blitzkrieg of Der Fuehrer is striking with all of its power.

But this is more than a battle of sinister steel birds of prey. It's a battle of ideas, of philosophies, of ways of life.

What does this Battle for Britain mean to America? What does it mean to the Negro? Does it matter whether Britain lose and Germany triumph?

This question can best be answered by a question, namely, does it matter if Britain, the last stronghold of democracy and liberty fall under the fury and fire, death and destruction of Nazism or not? The question carries its own answer to a civilized and free people.

The answer is, it is a matter of life and death to democracy and freedom as we know it. If Britain lose, democracy and liberty lose. If Nazism win, a new slavery and barbarism, terrorism and darkness will triumph.

If Hitler win, the black tides of reaction, tyranny and despotism, the cult of force, mass murder and espionage will not only sweep away the last vestige of humanity in Europe, but will threaten our American system of democracy and liberty.

Under Hitler, no man is free. He is the victim of fear. Men of independent convictions and liberalism are hunted, haunted and harrassed, only finally to end up in some notorious concentration camp where cruel and inhuman efforts are made to break their spirit and will. Under Hitler, freedom of conscience, the right to worship God according to one's convictions, is wiped out and the pagan religion of the primitive Germanic tribes is forced upon you.

Under Hitler, there is only one political party. It is Hitler's party, the National Socialist Party. Beside this party, there is none other. The mere expression of a difference of political opinion with the opinion of Hitler and his National Socialist Party, means persecution, imprisonment and perhaps, death.

It is of the essence of dictatorship that the word o fthe dictator is law. It is supposed to be omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. He can do no wrong. He is to be regarded and accepted as the paragon of all wisdom, truth and right

And he employs force and murder to compel obedience and worship of his person and word.

But this is not so in Britain. In Britain, men and women are relatively free. They are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They are free to express their opinion on economic, political and social problems. They are free to vote for the political party of their choice.

Would Re-enslave Negroes

How will Nazism affect the Negro? Hitler's own statement on the Negro in Mein Kampf is sufficient answer. What does he say? He alludes to the Negro as "half ape". In other words, Negroes, in the judgment of the German Dictator are not even all human. If they are not regarded as human, it is logical to assume that they are not entitled to the treatment of human beings. Hence, under the Austrian Corporal, Negroes would be re-enslaved and put upon the status of chattel property. Nazism advocates the dangerous doctrine of Nordic superiority.

What of Britain and the Negro? Now, we have no illusions about the attitude Great Britain has maintained toward the Negroes in particular and the darker races in general. They have been deceived, betrayed and oppressed by Britain. No one can question this fact. Great Britain has employed the technique of divide and rule.

But under British rule, Negroes are, at least, regarded as human beings. In the British colonies, Negroes are making some progress. It may be slow, but it is sure. While no one denies the fact that they don't get their rights, they are more and more securing the right to fight for their rights.

SEP 14 1940

In England, Negroes are admitted to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Could a Negro go to any kind of school in Germany? We should say not. But even assuming that Negroes did not possess any rights in the British empire, it would still be to the interest of the Negro people to support the cause of Great Britain, because she is fighting for the preservation of the democratic system under which alone Negroes can hope for the ultimate status of free men. England represents, with the passing Czechoslovakia and France, the only center of democracy left in Europe. If England should fall, it will constitute a definite threat to our democratic order here.

This is why Negroes should help Great Britain win, and strive for the downfall of Hitler and Nazism. It is enlightened self interest. Negroes don't want Britain to win merely because they love her, but they love themselves; because they love the democratic way of life and the status of human beings.

It is for these reasons, that it is to the interest of America and the Negro people that all aid, short of America going to war, should be given to Great Britain, airplanes, destroyers and even battle ships, should be given to England now to help her win the war. And if Great Britain is given munitions, planes and destroyers, she will win.

If Britain win, it will be the greatest blow which can be dealt dictatorships, Fascists, Nazis and Communists.

HELP BRITAIN WIN!
HELP KILL NAZISM!
HELP SAVE DEMOCRACY!
HELP DEFEND AMERICA!
BUT KEEP AMERICA OUT OF THIS WAR!

New York
N.Y.
New York
N.Y.
New York
N.Y.
New York
N.Y.

Macon Ga - Wesleyan
Christian Advocate
Aug. 16, 1940

Our Responsibility to the Negro Race

The Southeastern Jurisdictional conference, meeting in Asheville in May of this year, adopted unanimously certain policies and objectives. Among other things, the conference declared, "The Southeastern Jurisdictional has peculiar opportunity and compelling responsibility in its relation to the Negro race . . . We are impelled as a church to work without ceasing for the improvement of the educational, economic, and religious life of the Negro population and for increasing interracial understanding and cooperation."

"To achieve this goal we recommend among many good methods, the following:

1. Observance of interracial Sunday in ways which will not only increase financial support of the institutions for Negroes but also develop understanding and Christian fellowship.
2. Co-operation between pastors' associations.
3. The sharing of private libraries with pastors and leaders in Negro churches.
4. Co-operation in making possible for Negro leaders and workers attendance upon pastors' schools and other leadership schools for Negroes.
5. Co-operation in conducting Bible schools for Negro children.
6. Co-operation in investigating and in improving educational opportunities, housing and sanitary conditions, recreational facilities for Negroes in the local communities, and an equitable distribution of tax-funds for education."

We cannot be true to Jesus Christ until we face our obligation to the Negro people. We must help them to get better educational advantages. We must help them rise out of their poverty. We must help them receive the proper moral and religious training.

It is a fine thing for a Jurisdictional conference to pass laudable resolutions. but the laudable resolutions will be worthless unless the local churches all over the South honestly face their Christian responsibility to the Negroes in our midst.

The first great thing we need is the willingness to be fair and just to the black man. A change of heart in most men is absolutely necessary. When our hearts are right, we shall find ways of helping our Negro people.

The Jurisdictional conference in Asheville said, "Race prejudice is the denial of the Gospel of Christ." To be true to our Lord we must strive to give the abundant life to all our brethren.—NAT G. LONG.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 3, 1940

"DEAD ALBATROSS."

To the Editor: The Negro is in our midst to stay; his ancestors were without their consent brought first to New England by scheming Yankees, hoping to profit thereby, and when New England proved too cold, slave traders sold him to Southern planters for cotton culture. He is my friend and I am genuinely interested in his welfare.

But he has been through the years "the Dead Albatross" around the neck of the South. This is said in no disparagement of the Negro as an individual. He is in many ways far superior to the lower class, common white. The Negro is ambitious and is trying to forge ahead: the common Southern white has little pride or ambition, thinking only of his Saturday night pint of cheap corn and multiplying and replenishing the earth with his numerous ill-starred progeny. Look at criminal records for proof of this.

I can best illustrate my theme by example: A prosperous German colony brought to Ridgeway by Colonel Hawkins, president of the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, shortly after the War Between the States, has far outstripped the sons and grandsons of the slave-owning planters. These Germans with their women do not rely on Negro labor; they are proud to do their own work. They have prospered under such a system and rank among the best and most prosperous people in Warren County.

Now in contrast, the descendants of the slave-owning grandees depend upon the Negro both for manual and household work. They are, therefore, in most cases lazy and poor. The Germans have better farms, more money and conveniences and are generally far more prosperous than these played out descendants of the old aristocracy. The Negro is "the Dead Albatross" about his neck.

JOHN B. [illegible]MER.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Greensboro, N. C. Advocate
June 6, 1940

The Best Negro Leaders

AN outstanding negro whom we know and esteem highly for his fine character and sane leadership among his own people casually remarked, "The best leaders among the negroes are in the South." Knowing this man's good sense and genuine sincerity, this remark set us to thinking about the significance of it all.

Why should this declaration not be pre-eminently true? The sensible negroes endowed for leadership, being to the manner born in the South, come into an inheritance that can be gained nowhere else in this Republic. They know first hand the black man and the white man from childhood all the way along through the years, and they are able to discriminate between the low and the mean in both races. The best elements in both races in the South esteem and have a genuine love for each other and are willing to co-operate for human betterment. Instead of theorizing about reforms and dealing in the abstract about man both are ready to face the facts and deal in the concrete with all the difficult race adjustments. This is most essential for the real leaders. As we heard Dr. Albion Small of Chicago University once say on class as he was discussing the problems of Reconstruction in the South: "I thought then all we had to do was to go down there, give orders and settle the question; but I have learned since that the people on the ground must work out their own problems."

The real leaders among the negroes who can direct their own people and also secure the respect and aid of the leaders among the white must come up out of the life lived among both races. Fortunately, we have an ever increasing number of such men and women all over the South who are able to direct the destiny of Negro America. They win the love and respect of the white and remain in close touch with their own people.

Booker T. Washington became a Moses to his people and an outstanding guide for all men because he was ever loyal to the negro, North and South, and also fair in his dealings with the white man in both sections. The attention of royalty did not turn his head and the money of the rich did not lead to fawning. His life being well rooted in the South where he had learned at first hand the devilish white man and the low down and lazy negro enabled him to know the loyalty of the southern gentleman and the nobility of the southern negro of these southern parallels where the negro has to work out his destiny among his people of both races. For every industrious and self-respecting negro shares in the love and respect of all decent and sensible white men and women. In the midst of such people real leaders among the negroes do come to maturity. This was made manifest as leaders from all sections came together at Atlantic City, striving to do the best they could for the welfare of humanity. Fortunately, any fool Yankee or fool Southerner who was present in the General Conference kept silent.

Monroe, Ga., News
September 24, 1940

Morrow's Philosophy

In our issue of last week, in making mention of the fact Steve Morrow, one of Walton county's most industrious colored men, had presentde us a most delightful sample of his 1940 syrup, made under his own supervision, we incidentally mentioned the fact that, although some distance away from Monroe—the town in which he has spent thousands of dollars—he is close enough by to see some of the needs of his people in Monroe and throughout the country. So, he remarked to the editor: "Mr. Caldwell, it strikes me that the officers of Monroe should provide a rest room for us negroes, who do our trading in Monroe. We like to trade there, and to those people I have paid out lots of money. It looks like they might do this much for us. I go to Monroe and some times take my wife. We cannot enter those places where the signs read 'White People Only,' and believe it or not, there is no place us negroes can visit."

JUST WHO ARE THE BEST WHITE FOLKS?

By WALTER R. CHIVERS
Professor of Sociology
Morehouse College

Daily World
6/30/40
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR MANY YEARS the writer has been roaming around the south's highways and byways interviewing Negroes in every walk of life trying to discover the basic causes of Negro-white problems. One discovery which has been consistent in its recurrence throughout the years is that in each community Negro leaders tend to depend upon "the best white folks" for comfort and advice in crises involving white-Negro problems.

If the phrase "the best white folks" can be defined and understood in terms of the traditions and current conditions in the particular localities, this discovery may be most vital. Herein may lie the most hopeful approach to the understanding and solution of some of the most vital of the Negro's problems—health, sanitation, education, politics, and unemployment.

THOSE WITH MONEY

The "best white folks" as described to the writer have in general been the financially and socially entrenched "aristocrats" on the one hand and the christian idealists who see these problems in the light of christian ethics on the other. They are good friends to have. It is always well for underprivileged minority groups to have as close contacts with the matured culture as possible.

However, as far as the writer has been able to discern the "best white folks" referred to above rarely, if ever, are friends of "action;" that is, they don't bother to actively assist Negroes toward the solution of aggravating problems. Generally they are "not in position" to do anything about conditions.

The puzzling thing is that the local Negro leaders seem to be satisfied with this type of friendship. They seem to feel that they have adequately discharged their duties to the non-vocal Negro majority when they have poured out their souls to the "best white folks" and received the customary comfort, benediction and maybe a small money token contribution for the "cause."

AN EXAMPLE

The writer remembers with tragic-amusement several situations which illustrate this Negro concept of "the best white folks," for instance, some years ago when prepazations were being made for a Community Fund Drive in a certain locality the leaders of the Negro division were invited to tell "their story" to the general Fund Committee Meeting in a hotel where it was generally understood that Negroes could not be admitted.

This group was so elated over having been the "Negro firsts" to be admitted to the hotel and having been permitted to speak here to their "white friends" that after several attempts on different nights to report back to the Negro committee on the business of Fund raising they had not progressed beyond reiterating the great honor bestowed upon them and telling of the courteous treatment they had received. Only "the best white folks' could do that.

Last winter the writer lead a forum in an urban community where an auditorium had been added to the Negro high school with federal funds matched by contributions from Negroes. After the auditorium was finished there was need for furniture, especially seats. The Negro Committee was told by the Board of Education that there was no money available for such expenditures. However, "the best white folks" in the community sympathized with them and agreed to make contributions to a fund for this purpose raised by Negroes. The Negro leaders were "tickled pink" and set about high pressuring their poverty-stricken constituency to raise the necessary $1,000 for seats.

CAN'T DO ANYTHING

In several communities visited the displacement of Negroes from their traditional jobs was reaching alarming proportions. The writer asked what was being done. Well, the "best white folks" had been consulted and they regretted the situation but could do nothing tangible because of "politics." The Negro leaders apparently felt that "that was that."

These "best white folks" may offer a brand of friendship fully satisfying to certain types of local Negro leaders—they evidently do judging from interviews with these leaders. It seems as though their lack of action would render their friendship inadequate, and only partially satisfying because it lacks the action necessary to Negroes in their present state of need.

A legitimate question at this point is "where are the needed types of best white folks to be found?" Since the greatest needs of Negroes in any locality are within the gift of the city fathers and county commissioners, "the white friends" of Negroes must be found among these officials. There must be some potential friends among these people in every community. They must be discovered and converted with the hope that their conversion will become contagious.

FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS

There is no intention here of giving the impression that Negroes do not need to help themselves. They must participate fully in politics. However, the fight for the right of suffrage is going to be long and hard to obtain. There are fundamental needs that must be gained before that time. In addition the ultimate attainment of the right of suffrage will be aided if friends are found among the local politicians in the City Hall and County Courthouse. There is the danger, however, of the partial solution of many problems, if the suffrage fight becomes so all-absorbing as to stop action along all other lines of possible accomplishment of needs.

One of the prime essentials for leadership of an underprivileged minority racial group is the possession of skin thick enough to be immune from the pain of insults and the breadth to sacrifice personal pride, if needs be, for the sake of the non-vocal Negro majority. It will take leaders like this to set themselves to the task of finding the "best white folks" in the council chambers and selling them the case of Negroes. Much of the disadvantaged position of Negroes is due to the indifference of those in power and race centeredness. Much of it is due also to mis-leadership on the part of self-appointed Negro leaders seeeking personal gain.

The challenge here is for Negro leaders to leave the confines of their "Auburn Avenue," "Beale Street," et cetera for a stroll through the municipal buildings looking for influence—there is certainly humanity in these high places—these folk must be approachable. Negroes need friends with power and in power. Leaders, if you would lead, go forth and find "the best white folks."

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 25, 1940

Here's A Job For Negro Leaders

(From Lynchburg, Va. News)

Just widespread among Negroes the theory is and just what, or who gave it birth The News has no means of knowing, but it should be taken note of and, if possible, scotched as thoroughly as possible at the earliest possible moment.

The theory, or belief, is that "when Hitler comes to the United States" the lot of the American Negro will be improved greatly, even, perhaps, to the point of making him the ruler in a land in which, though given great opprtunities, he has been a member of a minority race that has not always been treated with absolute justice. Hitler, it is being whispered around, is a friend of the Negro.

The idea that Hitler is the friend of any minority race, or that he would come to conquer merely to shed sweetness and light to any non-German, or to any German not of the Nazi cult, is, of course, fantastic. That he would have special consideration for "non-Aryans" of a non-German race is too fantastic to delude any but the most ignorant. Unfortunately, there are those ignorant enough to believe it, and some of them are to be found among the Negroes of the country.

The News confesses that it doesn't know how to go about disillusionment of Negroes who have been made the victims of propagandists in this way, but it does believe that there are Negro leaders who do know. It does believe there are Negro leaders who could counteract this vicious propaganda spread by enemies of the United States and of the Negro race they would use for the destruction of the United States. In the interest of their own race who would suffer more, perhaps, than others by the nazification of the United States and in the interest of the country for which they are willing and eager to work and to fight, they should bend their energies and use their knowledge of their people to stamp it out.

Chatsworth, Ga. Herald
September 19, 1940

AMERIC PROBLEM.

A few weeks ago at a church meeting in Murray county, the preacher remarked that a person who would commit a certain crime was "as low as the blackest negro." This is characteristic of the American white people toward the negro.

When we hear of cruel persecutions endured by the Jews of Germany, we shudder; yet, the Jew's lot is as good as the American negro's. The Jew is persecuted only at times when Germany is led by one man or a group of aristocrats. In America where all men are born "free and equal," the negro has rarely been thought of as anything higher than a domestic animal—useful at times, yet not pleasant to associate with. Lynchings, although declining, are still carried on in the South.

We say that the negro has no culture; yet, we must admit that one of last year's best novels was written by a negro; we must admit that one of America's greatest singers is a negress, Marian Anderson (She was not permitted to sing at the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall because of racial prejudice.) We say that the negro is lazy, although one of the South's greatest and most hardworking scientists is a negro. We say that the negro has no initiative; yet, we read in magazines about a successful southern bank being nursed through the depression by a negro woman.

It is true that the condition of the negro is improving. More negroes than ever before are being educated. Still, much remains to be done for the negro before we can consider our "racial" problems solved.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

AMERICAN democracy is DEATHLY ILL, but refuses the treatment that would restore it to health and happiness.

It is SUFFERING from a complication of diseases to which able physicians have called its attention for many years, WITHOUT AVAIL.

Very early in life it was told WHAT TO DO in order to achieve a ripe and HAPPY OLD AGE, but it REJECTED all advice.

It thought it could DO AS IT PLEASED and ignore all rules of conduct.

Courier
6-15-40
Pittsburgh, Pa.

It thought it could prosper by SAYING one thing and DOING another.

It thought it could PREACH democracy and DENY democracy with NO bad results.

It thought it could HAVE freedom by DENYING freedom.

It thought it could maintain NATIONAL UNITY while fostering DISUNITY through racial segregation and discrimination.

It thought it could encourage wholehearted PATRIOTISM by permitting white aliens MORE PRIVILEGES than black natives.

It adopted a policy of DIVIDE AND RULE, and the inevitable result was division.

In pursuit of profits and false pride, it encouraged RACIALISM and sectionalism at the expense of NATIONALISM.

It sought in theory to have ONE people while in practice it fought AGAINST this theory.

It talked about the BRIGHT FUTURE, but lived in the GLOOMY PAST.

Like MANY sick people, American democracy persists in placing itself in the care of a QUACK.

The quack in this instance is STUPID TRADITION.

Stupid Tradition is a WITCH DOCTOR who always looks BACKWARD instead of FORWARD.

This quack does not study the NATURE of the ailment which has brought democracy to its sick bed, because that is NOT the way of quacks.

Instead it burns incense before the Declaration of Independence and urges the patient to wear a copy of the Constitution next to its chest.

It reminds its patient to repeat the word "Democracy" three times before each meal and to increase the number of policemen on the beat.

It suggests a long and hazardous trip to Europe to curse a disease incurred AT HOME.

It insists that, after all, the BEST cure to a complicated disease is to continue the same foolish practices that brought it on.

And it has won over the patient to such an extent that he will NOT accept treatment from a TRAINED PHYSICIAN, and waves away in horror the ONLY medicine that can CURE him.

Democracy, American or otherwise, can only be kept alive by the PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY; and it can no more survive WITHOUT practicing democracy than a fish can survive without WATER.

When democracies die the CAUSE of death is invariably the DENIAL OF DEMOCRACY.

Those who are SKILLED in the treatment of sick democracy know that the only SAFE AND SURE REMEDY is the elixir of Liberty-Equality-Fraternity.

That means giving ALL citizens of the democracy the SAME RIGHTS, the SAME PRIVILEGES and the SAME OPPORTUNITIES, and protecting them in the exercise of those rights, privileges and opportunities.

American democracy made the MISTAKE of sawing Justice in half: one part white and the other part black, with the result that Justice DIED and now democracy MAY FOLLOW.

The skilled physician COULD help democracy in its hour of need, but the patient REFUSES treatment.

It won't be long now!

ASSAILS RACIAL IN TALK AT AMHERST

Race Problem

Frankfurter Tells Alumni It Is 'the Most Lowering of All Forms of Barbarism'

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

6/16/40
New York

AMHERST, Mass., June 15—Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court emphasized to 1,000 alumni of Amherst College today the need of preserving what he termed "our way of life," which he defined as a road, not a destination."

Justice Frankfurter, who spoke at the alumni luncheon, went on to say that such simple statements must be repeated again and again in these times. This way of life must not only be said but must be practiced in daily life in order that the slow, painful progress of human society must not be lost. "Our way of life," the speaker continued, embraced the right of liberty and was based on the belief in the fundamental dignity of man, which was denied in the theory of racialism.

The expression, "our way of life," according to the justice, was best summarized in two historic phrases, one from the Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and the other from Lincoln's Gettysburg address, "government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

"Racialism, which stresses the superiority of one class of people or even one individual," he asserted, "is in direct opposition with our way of life and is the most lowering of all forms of barbarism."

"There are dire days ahead," concluded Justice Frankfurter, "and the way will be even more thorny for the present undergraduates. The future of our country will depend on the groups of educated patriots dedicated to our way of life. We must not become too great forces of sophistication, must not become forces of persecution. It depends upon the educated citizens of our country whether or not the fathers of our nation who made a rough continent into a great unified nation and free society will continue to walk among us as living forces."

A resolution was adopted by the Society of the Alumni this morning to the effect that America should arm itself for defense and should give all possible aid to the Allies short of sending an expeditionary force. Another resolution expressed the desire of the alumni for compulsory military training to be established in the United States.

Taking part in the Senior Night exercises this evening, the alumni massed under a lighted canopy of trees to sing Amherst songs as the seniors marched in, garbed in cap and gown. Gathering in a circle, the graduating class participated in the senior loving-cup service.

POWELL TELLS RACE TO UNITE TO ACHIEVE

Hits Negroes' Lack of Self Respect

By DEAN H. M. SMITH

In characteristic manner, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York City lashed into barriers facing the Negro race in its fight for economic and industrial advancement and told a capacity crowd gathered in DuSable high school Monday night that only by a united and concerted effort can the Negro race find its place in "tomorrow's world."

The Reverend Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, one of New York's largest churches, was principal speaker at a mass meeting at which the Negro Labor Relations league launched its third annual job campaign. He spoke on the subject "The Negroes' Place in Tomorrow's World."

Negro Problem the World's

"The problem of the Negro is the problem of the world," the Reverend Powell stated. "Whenever a black man is crushed today, a white man is crushed tomorrow. One black man hangs from a tree in Mississppi," he continued, "and somethng dies in every city in America. That something is democracy and justice."

Lashing out at the lack of united and concerted effort, and self-respect within the race, he urged his hearers to "stick together" to achieve. "The hope of Black America is not found in the so-called 'big Negroes'," he stated. "Rather, it is in all of us."

Leaders of many of our organizations, he asserted, are hired and paid by white men and "white folks' money." He characterized this as the "fatal flaw in the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League, the Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A. "These leaders," he charged, will never turn on the people who pay them, no matter what Negroes say and do."

Prexy Defends Liberal Prof. at No. Carolina U.

Afro-American
5-25-40
Baltimore

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Dr. Frank Graham, white president of the University of North Carolina, said last week that there was no need for a Dies Committee investigation of the university for un-American influence.

He explained why he had declined to dismiss Dr. E. E. Ericson, white professor of literature, who is said to have eaten supper with James Ford, Communist leader and former candidate for vice President of the U. S. on the Communist ticket.

Were Classmates

Dr. Graham said that the episode was not an intentional flouting of Southern customs, but that the two men were former classmates at a Northern University.

The proposed Dies probe was recently suggesed by a local, white citizen and Dr. Graham was asked to express his position in the issue.

HUNGRY NEGROES SEEN AS AN EASY PREY FOR '5TH COLUMN'

Race Prob

Bee
6-2[illegible]-40
Chicago Ill

Negroes, ill-fed and ill-clothed, desperate because of lack of work, may easily become the nucleus of "fifth column" maneuverings in Chicago, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley said this week in a plea for more jobs for qualified workers.

Forming 50 per cent of the city's unemployed Negroes, innately patriotic and loyal under ordinary circumstances, are nontheless susceptible to un-American propaganda when the conditions under which they live foster such a change, Oxley declared.

Labor's Aid Urged

Speaking for the Metropolitan Chicago Conference on Employment Problems of the Negro, Oxley implored labor and industrial leaders to consider this problem with immediate action in mind. The meeting, first of its kind, took place at the Morrison hotel.

"We are not sponsoring the lazy shiftless Negro, nor is this a fault-finding conference," Oxley said. "But through army examinations we have found that race has nothing to do with a man's intelligence. The Negro, exposed to like training with the white man equals him in ability, and what we want are specific means of obtaining jobs for Negroes who are qualified and broad training programs to which the Negro people may be exposed."

A broader occupational field for Negroes who have the capabilities to fill positions of higher standing is one of the prime requisites today, Oxley declared.

"The Best Negro Leaders"

Star of Zion
6/13/40
Charlotte N.C.

Under this caption the North Carolina Christian Advocate of June 6, discusses Negro leadership and takes for its text a statement by an outstanding Negro" who said: "The best leaders among the Negroes are in the South."

Continuing, the editor says: "Why should this declaration not be preeminently true? The sensible Negroes endowed for leadership, being to the manner born in the South, come into an inheritance that can be gained nowhere else in this Republic. Thep know first hand the black man and the white man from childhood all the way through the years, and they are able to discriminate bteween the low and the mean in both races."

And, "The real leaders among the Negroes who can direct their own people and also secure the respect and aid of the leaders among the white race must come up out of the life lived among both races." And there is much more in this happy vein, with which for the most part we find ourselves in complete agreement.

There is much more involved here, however, than the mere easily-arrived-at conclusion "that the best leaders among the Negroes are in the South." Leaders, like gold, are "where you find" them. The North Carolina Christian Advocate might with profit remind itself that almost every Negro leader in the country, whether he now lives in New Orleans or New York, was born in the South. But leadership that "is to the manner born" knows full well the absolute necessity of broad training. Every Negro who has adequate training for leadership has had to go into the North to get professional or advanced education. He there learns about "life lived among both races" under different conditions than those which he knew in the South. And while most of them return to the South to labor with and for their people, to whom like Booker T. Washington they are "ever loyal," many never return. They remain in the North, where they carry on with what to them seems an advantage. Moreover, those who do return and become the lauded "best leaders among the Negroes" in the South could never have become the leaders they are had they not had the training and contact of the North.

Just before we read this editorial in the North Carolina Christian Advocate we had written an editorial on education in North Carolina. No more thrilling chapter in American history can be found than the progress of education for Negroes in this section of the South. But almost every Negro educator and teacher has gone to some university in the North and like his white brother received a cross section of American democracy in action. He has thus become much better fitted for his task in the South.

Star of Zion
6/13/40
Charlotte N.C.

And so, in the final analysis, it is begging the question to say "The best leaders among the Negroes are in the South." Of course, true leadership must always be closely identified with the people. But let it be understood that it took almost a hundred years for the time when "leaders from all sections of the country came together at Atlantic City, striving to do the best they could for the welfare of humanity." If the present splendid progress can continue for another hundred years, perhaps we shall see great universities in the South manned by Negroes and supported as they should be by public funds, where indigenous leadership may be fully trained for the task which must be performed.

Meanwhile, let us remember that the Negro people like the nation, cannot be truly great by magnifying sectional differences. Whoever contributes most to "the welfare of humanity," whether he lives in Charleston or Chicago, is the best leader. And, by way of a postscript, we with all humility could wish that the North Carolina Christian Advocate might capitalize the word "Negro."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 10, 1940

Should Not Be Used

With displeasure and disappointment The News and Courier observes that Joseph Tolbert, one time and long time conspicuous in the small Republican party affairs of South Carolina, in a newspaper interview repeatedly employs the term "nigger". That is a word not in use among the white people generally of the South, certainly not among those who are without contempt for the negroes, who wish them to have fair and generous treatment under the laws of the land. How could this man Tolbert ever have hoped to build a negro political party out of material that he calls "niggers"? That the national Republican party at last discovered the hopelessness of the Tolbert ways is not surprising—and it should have discovered them fifty years ago. The hope of the negroes of South Carolina is from self-respecting white people who respect the feeling of all other people, whether they be humble or exalted, regardless of their complexion. Separation of the two races is necessary, but that implies neither injustice nor unkindness.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
October 16, 1940

Negroes In The North

(From The Decatur Daily).

Northern newspapers frequently comment on the plight of the negro in the South. In spite of the knowledge that the economic situation of the average negro in Dixie is not what the thinking white people would like for it to be, The Daily wonders if the negroes in the northern cities are not in worse shape than the negroes in the South.

The New York newspaper PM recently published an article on the Chicago "Black Ghetto" in which the assertion was made "the trouble they've seen hasn't ended" for the negro in Chicago.

According to PM extraordinary high rents are required for the pitifully inadequate one and two room "apartments" in the section and goes on to say: "almost three fourths of Chicago's negroes have yearly incomes under $1,000; the negro infant mortality rate is twice as high as the city's, it's death rate from tuberculosis four times as high; a study of 100 cases of negro girl delinquent acts were performed not in bawdy houses but in one and two-room apartments."

The negro, like other low-income groups, has a tough time making both end meet in the South, but those tall tales of quick success in northern cities is more mythical than factual.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

ARE WE AN EQUAL OR AN INFERIOR RACE?

THE question, whether the Negro is an equal race, or an inferior people, is a question of fundamental importance, and one of such vital and deep significance, the Negro should give it much study and investigation, with the one intention of discovering himself and his capabilities. In truth, he knows less about himself and his ability to do things like other people do them, than anybody else. From the evidence discovered up to this time, it has not been, and cannot be scientifically proven, that the Nordic or the Negro race, are superior, or inferior, one to the other. But in spite of no definite evidence to prove our inferiority, the white man has stamped the brand of race inferiority, upon our brow, and we have done but a few of the things, fundamentally necessary to lift the ban.

It served the white man's purpose to find out demerits, and parade them to the world, as evidence of racial inferiority, and to obscure our merits, to keep the world from finding out, the Creator, created all men free and equal, as Thomas Jefferson declared in the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

Thomas Jefferson wrote into the Declaration of Independence: "We (the American people), hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these, are Life, Liberty and the pursuits of Happiness." This proposition is so true, it can neither be proven, or disapproved; any more than we can prove that two and two are four. You can state it and there it ends.

God created all men equal and started them from the same starting point, and gave man the job of staying equal one with the other in human achievement. The strength of a race, nation or people is spiritual, not in their economic, political and money power. Man power is not always strength. We are thinking about that spiritual power, that makes man love his home and country, to the end that he will lay down his life for their peace and happiness; that loves his country because he knows, when he defends his country's flag, he defends his home and fireside, and his neighbor's home and fireside; the virtue and purity of his womanhood.

Spirit is unconquerable. If you take a man's money and all other tangible assets he has, if you leave him his spiritual life that God gave him, he will come back again. It is spirit that holds races, nations and people together, in purpose and accord on the battlefield until they win the battle and conquer their enemies. Negroes are lacking in this spiritual pride, and love for one another. You cannot grow strong and powerful in world power unless you first grow powerful in the soul, in spirit. Love one for another and that pride that makes the man dig himself up, discover what's in him; and fight until he dies before he will give up that liberty and freedom of soul that God gave him. Nashville Globe and Independent

Races nor men do not maintain their creative status of equality unless they achieve equally along some line of human endeavor. Life is a struggle from the bottom to the top, and the man at the bottom is not in the class of the fellow at the top at the end of the journey. And it is not because he was not created equal with the fellow at the top, but because he did not discover the same spirit in himself, the fellow at the top discovered in himself, and used it to leave the man at the bottom using whatever he found in himself. Sept. 6, 1940

Negroes see many things in other people to admire, and imitate that they do not see in themselves, they follow these ideals without once trying to discover the same ideals and spiritual strength in themselves. God created them with the same moral spiritual and mental equipment, but the Negro has been so busy trying to be a white man instead of being a black man, he has not taken time to find in himself, what he praises and admires in the white man. Hence, he concludes that the Negro is inferior to the white man, and accepts the inferior complex the white man has marked him with, and now he believes it as strongly as the white man does. God created all men free and equal and left us all there; we lost our status of equality, trying to be the other fellow, while the other fellow kept on being himself, so neither the white man nor the good Lord are responsible for our fate. We must take full responsibility and start the struggle over again to appreciate ourselves as the other fellow does himself.

Birmingham, Ala News
September 9, 1940

NEGROES AS CITIZENS

To the Editor The News:

The papers lately have been full of bright little stories telling of Negroes who have gone to their postoffices and attempted to register as "aliens." Amusing as these stories are, underneath they should carry with them a sobering thought, since they show that many of our Negro neighbors do indeed feel that they are aliens in our democracy and not co-sharers in a great experiment to see if democracy can be made to work.

Beyond their humor, there is an implication that we should all consider. Should it not be a matter of concern that we in our way of life have succeeded so poorly in persuading our colored friends that they are one with us in the attempt to produce a working democracy? Should we not examine our conscience to see what part of this failure is ours—in what way we may have contributed in making this great group of our citizens feel that they are aliens. These little stories have made good reading in umns, but to me they are also worthy ttention in the editorial columns as well.

The great contribution of our Negro citizen o democracy is his impressive humility, which I wish were more contagious. If we could catch a little of this humility I should feel easier in my own mind about the enduring qualities of American democracy, for the presence of the Negro among us and how we treat him is one of its basic tests. How we pass this test may be of great importance in the long run.

Jemison, Ala. T. W. LOGAN.

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umbia, Tenn. Daily Herald
October 10, 1940

ROTARY HAS TALK ON NEGRO PROBLEM

Col. W. O. Batts Chief Speaker at Noon Meeting, Community Chest and Draft Reported.

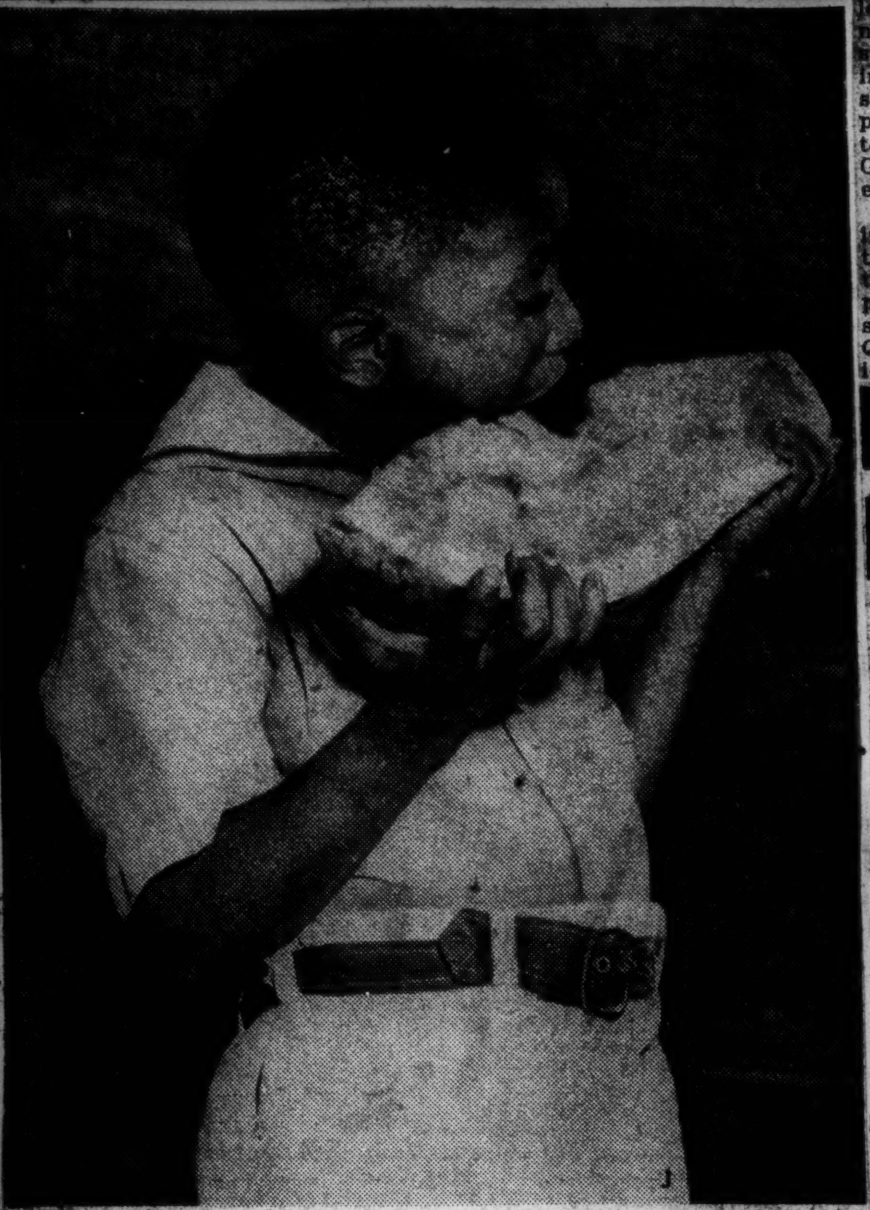
Col. W. O. Batts, of the Columbia Military Academy, and member of the Kiwanis Club, was the speaker at the Rotary Club meeting today. Herndon Wolfe was program chairman and introduced the speaker.

Colonel Batts took for his subject "The Negro Question." He said it was largely a question for the South, and called upon the men present to join in trying to solve the problem.

(Colonel Batts has agreed to give The Herald a full report of his talk which will be published this week.)

President Felix Williams presided over the meeting and called upon Robert W. Williamson, chairman of the Community Chest drive, to make a talk on the subject of the Community Chest. In about five minutes Mr. Williamson outlined the plan and explained what the Community Chest is. After the meeting Mr. Williamson met with his executive committee to further perfect the organization.

R. D. Greenlaw, county instructor for the October 16 selective service registration, was asked to say a few words about the registration and the situation in Maury county. He reported that everything was now in readiness for the registration.



EATING HIS PRIZE AND LIKING IT

Oscar Bullock in action at watermelon carnival of Children's Aid Society

DIETETICS DEPOSES WATERMELON KING

Children's Aid Society Bans Photographs of Ear-to-Ear Artists as Unscientific

Times New York, N.Y.

AUG 2 1940

That pickaninny eating a slice of watermelon larger than his own head, whose portrait is familiar to newspaper readers, is no longer persona grata with the Children's Aid Society.

This transpired yesterday at the society's annual watermelon carnival at its West Side playground, 419 West Thirty-eighth Street. The reason, it turned out, was the balanced meal. Photographers who wanted to take such a pose, showing the "winner of the watermelon-eating contest," were told that it would not have the society's approval if published, and would be attributed to strictly sub rosa activities on the part of the pickaninny.

Watermelon guzzling is equally conducive to gastric disturbances as to photographic effects, it was pointed out. The society's goal is the properly balanced meal for every child under its care—and it cares for about 1,000 a day at its six playgrounds in the city, many of them children who require extra nourishment.

The decision was a mild blow to several small Negro boys who had had a chance of being named king of the carnival on masticatory ability alone, for they had no costumes. In the end there was no king crowned. A little girl, Virginia Collins, 6 years old and blond, was named Queen in solitary state on the basis of her hula costume of crêpe paper and her prettily braided hair.

Other winners were Rose Andux, 10, dark, Mexican beauty in a ballet dress of brilliant hues; Antoinette Tinelli, 5, one of the most sprightly figures at the gathering, in a dress made of Sunday "funny sheets;" Catherine Hoey, 9, who presented the crown, made of watermelon rind, to Virginia, and Gloria De Cesare, 3, a tiny Southern belle.

Several hundred children indulged in watermelon relay, blindfold and three-legged races, with each contestant carrying a watermelon. The prizes were slices of watermelon; small, neat slices—the sort that the Queen cold handle in ladylike fashion without wetting her braids.

Dr. Gordon Says Blitzkrieg Needed

Savannah Journal

8-4-40 Savannah, Ga.

At Log Cabin Meeting Of State Central Planning Commission

On account of the fact that our Editor Doctor A. H. Gordon, is Chairman of the Committee on Publicity of the State Central Planning Comittee which the Chairman, President B. F. Hubert, has called to meet in emergency session at the famous Log Cabin Community in Hancock County this week end, The Journal is in position to give its readers a preview of the recommendation Doctor Gordon will make to the Executive Committee in answer to the question under discussion, namely: "What Do the Negroes of Georgia and the South Need Most at This Time."

According to the manuscript which the interviewer has seen the noted educator, editor and author will say to the committee that the remarkable success of the propaganda and other publicity which Hitler has used in recent months is why the Negroes of Georgia and the South, indeed of the entire nation should immediately plan a blitzkrieg of publicity and propagenda to the end that the people may know the facts showing the actual conditions and circumstances under which Negroes are laboring in Georgia. He calls attention to the fact little or no further research is necessary to produce the facts sufficient for the novel blitzkrieg recommended. Reference is made to the twenty or more pamphlets published during the last two years by the Citizens' Fact Finding Movement in Georgia an organization which has done a unique piece of publicity on its own account.

If the facts which have been assembled by the Citizens' Fact Finding movement are presented to the white and colored people of the State with sufficient skill and force they will have great influence in creating a public opinion which will result in a determination to remove the discrimination and various other injustices which thrive in the darkness.

Doctor Gordon further states that the other publicity agencies of the State and Nation such as the Southern Interracial Commission and the National Association for formation which the Commission the Advancement of Colored People publish from time to time incould redistribute among the people of the State and of the South.

It is suggested that Negro newspapers and progressive white papers will gladly cooperate in any movement designed to give the colored people an opportunity to develop.

The publicity should show the contributions the Negroes are making toward the development of Georgia and in adding to the States' wealth. For example in connection with the teachers, facts are little known about the country and small town teachers who make such great sacrifices. Little is known about difficulties which Negroes meet in these localities when they try to vote. All this information should be given publicity in the Blitzkrieg against ignorance and prejudice, twin evils which curse Georgia and the South today.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 14, 1940

Some Negroes Think It Is for Voting

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 13.—(A.P.)—Florida negroes in some instances have confused draft registration Oct. 16 with political registration, H. P. Baya state director of selective service, said today in asking the Florida Bar association to help explain the registration law.

"Publicity of every kind relating to explanations for registrants is desired from every source," Baya said in a telegram to J. Velma Keen, state bar president, at Tallahassee.

"This is particularly desired as to the negro people who have in some instances confused registration day as relating to political registration."

Sees Little Difference In Who Dominates

OCT 24 1940

Phila Tribune

Phila, Pa.

To the Editor:

Kindly accord me space to comment on the letter of William Pickens published recently. He writes in reference to the third term. "It would not lessen the threat of dictatorship, but it would take the domination of Congress out of the hands of that section which is least likely to concede us our rights and put that domination back in the hands of those less opposed to our rights."

It seems to make a very little difference who dominates. Every person is aware of the existing antagonism between different groups in some states. Not only restrictions of personal relations but legislation, will corroborate this statement. No wild-eyed self-seeking politician can correct the situation. A braver, more dignified type of manhood and womanhood might induce the chance.

R. T. COVINGTON

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Election Over, Colored Americans Must Unite On Fundamental Issues

NOV 7 1940

Philadelphia Tribune
Phila. Pa.

NOW THAT THE ELECTION IS OVER, colored Americans of all political parties must face certain fundamental issues.

During the heat of a political campaign it is difficult to discuss basic problems calmly and dispassionately. Deep rooted passions and the ardent desire of individuals to secure victory for their respective parties make it impossible for clear thinking and logical reasoning to gain ascendancy over emotionalism.

Regardless of party affiliation, every thinking colored American understands that colored citizens do not receive a square deal.

They know that during a political campaign they are wooed with an alleged undying devotion. They realize that neither party gives them absolute justice. Some think that their best interests are served by supporting the Republican Party. Others believe that their best interests are served by allegiance to the Democratic Party. All know that they must support either one or the other major parties or else waste their ballots.

Despite these divergent opinions, there are points of agreement upon which all colored citizens can unite, upon which they MUST unite if they hope to attain their rightful place, irrespective of the political party to which they belong.

Here are some of the basic issues upon which leaders of every shade of public opinion can join hands. Here are fundamental principles upon which the entire structure of colored American progress rests — in fact, the very keystone of democracy:

(1) UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, the unhampered privilege of all citizens, colored and white, in the North and in the South, to vote in all elections, federal, state and municipal. It is a crying disgrace that millions of citizens are disfranchised by a flagrant and open flouting of the United States Constitution. No partisan consideration should prevent all colored citizens from working for the ballot for their disfranchised brothers in the South.

(2) JUSTICE BEFORE THE COURTS. Equal justice before the law is a cardinal principle for which all colored citizens must fight. Regardless of party affiliation, every colored American should battle courageously for equality before the law on all and every front.

(3) THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK. If colored Americans are not to be economic slaves, they must have an opportunity to work for a decent wage. Love of party should not prevent colored Americans from working incessantly for this basic human right. Relief, regardless of how bountiful, can not take the place of work. What intelligent man or woman can quarrel with this position unless they are totally blinded by partisanship?

(4) ABOLITION OF SEGREGATION IN CIVIL SERVICE. All of us know that colored Americans are not given an equal chance in Civil Service. This is not a political argument for or against any party. It is the unvarnished truth. All colored Americans, regardless of party, can and must work for equality in the Civil Service.

(5) EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY This includes both the right to get an education and the right to teach in all public educational institutions. That there has been and continues to be the rankest kind of discrimination in public schools, particularly in the South, Democrats and Republicans know. They can unite on a program of this kind.

Now that Franklin D. Roosevelt has been re-elected, those colored citizens who fought against him and those colored citizens who worked for him must unite and work for the foregoing objectives as well as for others.

And if we start working calmly but courageously for them now, no one can say that it is done for political purposes.

As Americans who believe in democracy, let us fight for those principles which will mean greater progress for colored Americans and a greater America for all people of all races, creeds and colors.

NOW I THINK

An Open Letter To Negro Leaders

By REV. J. RAYMOND HENDERSON
(Pastor, Bethesda Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y.)

NOV 7 1940

Philadelphia
Tribune
Phila. Pa.

This is the Negro's hour. It amazes me that the leadership of the race seems bent upon letting it slip by without recognition. The world is being shaken to its very foundations. When the shaking is over it will be a quite different world for everybody but the Negro, that is unless he wakes.

Totalitarianism has democracy on the run. Right here on the western hemisphere we have a government dangerously near dictatorship. Francisco Campos, brilliant Brazilian leader, has just written a book in which he calls parliamentary institutions "garbage," and claims that "democracy is now serving interests opposed to democratic ideals." This affirmation is incontroverible and democracies like England and America can not argue it down, they can only live it down.

INDIA'S EXAMPLE

Why does not the American Negro take a cue from India? England, hard pressed by Germany, bids for India's support with one hand while holding them in subjection with the other. But India through its great Gandhi answers "Give us complete independence and we shall give our lives to help you live." It is not difficult to see the illogic of sacrifice to the end of continued exploitation.

A new world order is promised the Jew. Arthur Greenwood of the British War cabinet, assures the Jew in the U. S. that the wrongs perpetrated against the Jews will be righted and they will live in a world order founded upon the ideals of "justice". We want to see this happen for only God knows what the Jew has suffered.

PLIGHT OF MINORITIES

But what of the American Negro? What hope is there that his wrongs shall be righted, wrongs emanating from over 5,000 lynchings, labor exploitation, discrimination, restrictions too numerous to mention? Unless he, himself, bestirs himself he will be in a lower position when the shaking is over than now. Just as small pebbles tend to the bottom, minorities tend downward in most shaking processes.

Negro leadership should awaken: Those who are out in front should lead. Negro masses should demand that they lead or depose them. A great national conference of Negro leadership should be called. The NAACP should take the initiative. It is already doing a fine job, but it is too small an organization and not representative of the power of the race. Negroes have kept it so by non-support.

PROPOSES CONFERENCE

Who should be invited to this great conference? College and school presidents, who are supposed to be helping fit youth for living should be there. Men like Mordecai Johnson, and John W. Davis should certainly be there. Business should be there, C. C. Spaulding should not be absent. Labor should be represented by A. Philip Randolph, the medical profession, the press, the pulpit or the church should be there. The church. Negro churchmen are largely a joke. Of course, they are not in a class by themselves. Last Spring I wrote an open appeal to the leaders of the church under the caption "Before the Trek Begins", urging them in their conventions to consider strong resolutions and action in behalf of the "Domestic Workers." They were too pre-occupied with their program of preaching, addresses, long prayers, gospel singers, elections of bishops and presidents, to consider a little matter like the lowly domestics, whose meager earnings support so many of them.

NOV 7 1940

BAR COMMUNISTS

Who else should be there? All of the Negro leaders who have been given fat jobs in Washington as Advisers on Negro affairs, etc. ought to be there. Here is an "affair" where we can use their considerate judgment. In fact, the conference should represent the truest cross-section of Negro life ever assembled. One group should not be represented. They are the Communists. They queer things wherever they show up.

What are some few of the demands Negro leadership should place before this nation? It should demand:

1. Abolition of the Democratic white primary.
2. Abolition of poll tax.
3. Abolition of dual system of education in the South and everywhere existing.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and teachers' pay.
5. Abolition of Jim Crow segregation laws.
6. Full participation of Negro in all armed forces of America.
7. Inclusion of the Negro in labor unions.
8. Inclusion of Negroes on all jobs financed by state or federal government.
9. Inclusion of Domestic workers in wage hour law, and social security benefits.

JUSTIFIABLE DEMANDS

These are just a few of our justifiable demands. These and others could be properly drawn and stated and this entire committee together with Negroes from all over the U. S. could descend upon congress by pre-arrangement and present our case. If no one has guts enough to state the case once it is drawn up and oh, how we wish Mitchell would lift up his voice for his people, I will be glad to state, and in a manner that shall shake the conscience and thinking of this oppressive land. If this government does not grant the Negro a larger measure of freedom how does it know that in time of crises he may not constitute the most dangerous fifth column in history? Negro leadership awake! Crucial days for humanity are just ahead. "You've nothing to lose but your fetters."

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:-

Writes Of Harlem

NOV 3 1940

Daily World

YOUR COLUMNIST knew Harlem during its "red plush" days back in the never-to-be forgotten 1920's The Negro world was hypnotized by its gaiety, glamour and free flow of money. If you recall it was then that Casper Holstein was an apparent Croesus whose fame was whispered in awe and admiration. Those seeking held for "worthy" causes sought his favor and funds. Negro chorus girls were so numerous on Broadway until the ranks of domestic servants were endanger of depletion. Night clubs were numerous and prosperous—it was ultra - fashionable t doniet.eet able to dine late attired according to the largest prescriptions of the Emily Posts.

CHIVERS

Those of us who were so "nosey" as to dare draw the tinsel aside and take a peep beneath the surface were hailed as pessimists and alarmists. But some of us were do daring. What the writer saw then lead him to predict the present sad picture The things that were happening behind the scenes made the present inevitable.

Atlanta, Ga.

ALL ON PARADE

So soon after the World War prosperity had begun and the Harlem parade had attracted the country. Negro families were resorting to house rent parties in order to secure funds with which to maintain the new "Harlem Show"—a show it was for it seems that everybody was on parade. "House rent parties" started off a bit on the innocent side. They supplement the dwindling family incomes. However, the going "got good" and they became big, serious businesses. The various sources of revenue added to these parties were bootleg liquor and "rooms for rent."

NOV 3 1940

The number racket and dream book sales became mammoth enterprises. Entire families played heavily each day dreaming of the eventual big hit that would permit of new sensations to be put in the parade Erstwhile families of irreproachable public deportment began to rent rooms, with increased prices for additional keys and no questions asked.

Even beneath all of this was the fact that New York's labor market has never been particularly friendly; toward Negro men. Now that the war emergency had passed they were displaced rapidly. The more fortunate women members of families had been doing work so heavy until they were fast becoming industrial casualties. The avenues of legitimate employment were closing. So the resort was also naturely to illegitimate avenues of income. Most people feel that they must not only keep living but that they must keep up the highest standard of living ever attained at any single period in life.

ORANGE SQUEEZED DRY

The rackets upon which they depended for the maintenance of such standards allowed them hardly more than a chance of 1000 to 1 of ever getting the needed funds. While waiting for the "lucky strike" these folk had to live and had to have ever increasing sums of money to keep "playing." An orange only has so much juice and the possibilities of extracting juice from the orange are limited in numbers. So after the various rackets had squeezed and squeezed the "orange" or should I say "lemon" their customers were forced farther and father away from the "straight and narrow path" in search of more funds to finance their dreams of the Great Day that was bound to come.

About the only time in life that the average persons ever face life's realities are when they are still in the transition period from youth to maturity or maybe when living in a state of abject poverty. It is a custom with strong sanctions to reinforce it, that helps people to want to dodge life's realities. Thousands of the inhabitants of Harlem are here because they are dodging the realities of life "back home" and following the myth of a bag of gold at the end of the rainbow.

HARLEM'S GREAT DAY

It would be interesting, if this space were not limited to describe some of these sanctions and maybe someday the effort will be made. For the present, though, a few of them will be mentioned—the pastor who identified extravagent strictness for service with the "good life"—social codes that judge human quality by its outdoor display—a public press that gives its most prominent grace to those who pose the most noticeable "front"—an educational system that symbolizes worthwhile living through palatial building and athletic extravaganzas.

Harlem has reached its Great Day, but it is different from the one that pictured itself in the crystal ball into which they gazed in the 1920's. Tens of thousands of Harlemites have reached the end of the rainbow but the bag of gold was not there.

Yes, this column knows that the rainbow is circular and has no end. It is also convinced that illusions of grandeur have no end.

Small Town Stuff

NOV 2 1940

Kansas City should make up its mind. Either it wants to be a convention city or it does not. If it does, a desire which is indicated by the bids it makes for national gatherings, then it should take steps to be the perfect host when its invitations are accepted.

That this city does not do. A conspicuous example of its failure to do what it should was its handling of the recent National Christian Mission which brought to us notables in religion, among them a noted Negro. Nothing strange about that. The presence of all races in a Christian gathering is to be expected if Christianity be Christianity. Yet that Negro, a part of the guest group, could not go along with his fellows in Kansas City.

NOV 8 1940

The Chamber of Commerce through its proper committee should come to a decision about entertaining national bodies that include Negroes. Then it should call in the hotel and restaurant managers and see that they conform to its program.

The Call

Some of Kansas City's provincialities are ridiculous. For instance the hotels which insist that persons of color who have business above the main floor must ride in freight elevators. Their guests ride with Negroes in stores and public buildings. Any contact within the hotel is no more intimate than elsewhere. That rule is silly.

Kansas City, Mo.

No man is in fault because of his color. It is his conduct, not his appearance that should fix his acceptability among men. Our Kansas City should be ashamed to invite people and then insult them. White persons from outside do not take their obligations of courtesy as lightly as does this city, and will not let it smile in their faces while spurning their companions, whose sole offense is that they are born black.

Prejudice is an illogical thing. It is a sheer waste of time to reason with it. But we cannot help pointing out that any Negro who is exceptional enough to be included in the bodies which this city would entertain, is proven to be superior stuff, one whom Kansas City would profit by knowing.

The world is changing but our city seems not to know how already far-seeing business men realize that former foreign markets are closed to them. American products, Kansas City processed, are needed in Europe but cannot get there. Our sales will go mostly to Central and South America, nations with many colored people in them. Consderate treatment leaned here in contacts with American Negroes will profit Kansas City in business as it will be from this time on.

RACE PROBLEM 1940
UNITED STATES-

PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

OCT 19 1940

In the forthcoming economic war for the control of the markets of Latin-American republics, the question is often asked, will the United States permit racial prejudice to jeopardize its present "good neighbor" policy?

In Mexico, as well as most of the countries of Central and South America there is an intense racial admixture of Indians, Negroes and whites. The new president of Cuba, Col. Fulgencio Batista would probably be classed as a Negro in this country. The Mexicans have had a Negro president, Vincente Guerrero, and many of the officials of other Latin-American countries are of mixed blood.

If we permit the attitude now prevalent in the South of "keeping all Negroes in their place" to prevail, the Axis powers will have little to fear from this country. This attitude of "keeping the Negro in his place" is not only exemplified by the "poor whites" of the South but also by the more enlightened populace.

New York Age

We have before us the script of a radio program, the third in a series of Negro Extension Service Programs dramatizing the "Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer." The announcer, a white man, insisted on referring to T. M. Campbell and other Negroes who appeared on the program by their first name. It is a common custom in the South to call all Negroes by their first names without the use of the prefixes of "Mr. and Mrs."

New York, N.Y.

If this policy is adopted with the Latin-Americans one can readily see how far the United States will get in promoting its "good neighbor" policy.

As the late James Weldon Johnson said the test of democracy in this country is in the treatment of the Negro. And so long as our federal government persists in treating a Negro as something less than a man, just so long will our "democracy" remain a laughing stock among the other nations of the world.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS DENY NEGRO IMMIGRATION BAR

New York Age

OCT 19 1940

A blow to race prejudice was struck last week by the Lawyers Guild of the Council for Pan American Democracy when it made public an official statement which it has received from the Mexican Government concerning alleged discrimination in the immigration laws of Mexico against American citizens of the Negro race.

Both the statement and the pronouncement came in reply to several complaints to the effect that certain consular representatives of Mexico in the United States were showing a discriminatory attitude toward American Negroes desiring to visit Mexico

In denying the existence of any discrimination against the Negro people in the immigration laws of Mexico, the Mexican government instructs its consular representatives in the United States that "whenever people of the said citizenship and race desire to enter our national territory as tourists, our consulates must grant them the necessary permits." Direct application to the Ministry of the Interior, the statement adds, is necessary only in those cases in which American citizens, whether Negro or Caucasian, desire to enter Mexico as immigrants.

The Lawyers Guild of the P. R. M. in its pronouncement similarly states that "there exists no clause in the immigration laws of Mexico which places limitation of entrance into Mexico on individuals of the Negro race. unless it be those for reasons other than race or color."

New York, N.Y.

In condemning the "inefficiency" of certain Mexican immigration officials who have discriminated against the Negro people. the pronouncement suggests that their attitude may be the result of pressure on the part of white U. S. tourists who, the Lawyers Guild of Mexico charges, are exporting jim-crow methods into Mexico.

This pronouncement brings to the fore the question of

EPISCOPALIANS PONDERING RACIAL PROBLEMS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Proposal Made to Experiment With Race Members In the Church, With One Negro Bishop As Head of Diocese.

OCT 19 1940

By ISABEL M. THOMPSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17—"The proposal to set up an experimental racial diocese consisting of four dioceses under a Negro bishop," is one of 13 important issues being discussed at the triennial Episcopal General Convention now in session.

With thousands, representing all races coming from various corners of the globe, the two-week convention lends color and pomp to the city. The opening Wednesday morning, Oct. 9, in Municipal auditorium, was a two-hour service, before a $5,000 altar, specially constructed for the event. In the House of Bishops is the only Negro prelate . . the Rt. Rev. E. Thomas Demby of Cleveland, O. A Haitian, Dean Georges E. Benedict of Port au Prince, sits in the House of Deputies.

Thursday night, October 17, the American Institute for Negroes sponsored a program, "Training a Great Race." One of the speakers for the Church League for Industrial Democracy is Mae Yergan.

For three days, Oct. 6, 7 and 8, the triennial Conference of Church Workers Among Colored People, had its meetings. St. Augustine's church and the Cynthia Cummings auxiliary were hosts to the affair. Father Bernard G. Whitlock is rector of the church; Mrs. John T. Thornton, president of the auxiliary.

OCT 19 1940

The Vespers on Sunday, Oct. 6, included as speakers: The Rev. H. J. O. Bowden, Atlanta; Bishop Robert Nelson Spencer of the West Missouri Diocese; the Rev. E. Sydnor Thomas, president of the conference and rector of St. Barnabas church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Featured vocalist was Mrs. Emma Collins Payne, contralto, who sang "Fear Ye Not, Oh Israel." The choir of St. Andrew's church provided the choral evensong. . . Delegates and friends were entertained at a reception and tea, after the vespers.

There were sessions at St. Mary's church, 13th and Holmes streets. Monday night, Dean Georges E. Benedict, of Port au Prince, spoke on "The Work of the Church In Haiti," there was a moving picture in connection with this talk.

Conference officers elected were: President, Rev. Clyde Perry, Birmingham; vice-president, Rev. H. Randolph Moore, Los Angeles; recording secretary, Rev. J. K. Satterwhite, La Grange. Georgia; treasurer, Eugene Simms, Cincinnati; necrologist, Rev. J. H. Edwards, New Haven, Conn.

For the Women's auxiliary President, Mrs. J. A. Franklin, Charleston, W. Va., vice-president, Mrs. R. H. Tabb, Philadelphia; recording secretary, Mrs. R. I. Johnson, New Bern, N. C., assistant secretary, Mrs. Annie Amos, Jamaica; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. V. Peebles, Lawrenceville, Va.; the treasurer, Mrs. Ashton Hamilton, Miller's Tavern, Va.; organist, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Philadelphia.

The conference closed Oct. 9. The general convention closes Oct. 23.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 8, 1940

Restating a Position

The statement below of the "rights" of negroes sent to The News and Courier by a colored man offers it opportunity to make its views plain again. The statement follows:

"First, the right to have Public Schools equal to those of other races. The negro feels that his taxes should afford it, since it is helping to keep open other institutions into which he is not allowed.

"Second, the right to Serve his Country in any capacity that other races are doing. If well-thinking Americans were to place negroes in position which 'Fifth Columnists' hold Mr. Edgar Hoover would not have to worry to the extent he now does. May I ask if your prejudice will allow you to lose all that you have in America because of the difference in the amount of pigment in man? I may say that as far as the South is concerned, negroes take pride in helping to safeguard it because his forefathers built it while other races were sleeping and enjoying life.

"Third, the right to have Recreational Centers for his children. The negro feels that difficulties experienced by negro youths could be eliminated, and The News and Courier would not have to publish editorials aiming to 'Protect the Lily Whites from These Black Savage Beasts', if more citizens were like Mrs. Roosevelt."

With the statement of the negroes' right to schools and recreation centers The News and Courier is in complete agreement, holding, however, that the colleges and common schools and recreation centers must not be racially "mixed."

The right of a negro to serve his country in any capacity The News and Courier does not question. That does not mean that he should be allowed to serve in congress, as state legislator, or in other office, unless he is elected to it, and no obligation rests on any man to vote for any other person for an office unless he shall choose so to do. The right to vote against a colored person is constitutional.

The right of negroes to form a party, hold primaries and exclude white persons from voting in them is beyond dispute. Any set of persons, masons, newspaper craftsmen, Methodists, teamsters, Episcopalians, have the right to organize exclusive political clubs (not secret), as persons have the right to organize exclusive "social" clubs.

White people, therefore, have the right to maintain a political party and exclude colored persons from voting in its primaries. It is expedient that they do.

Were negroes admitted to vote in white primaries great numbers of them would be corrupted by base white men. The problem of corruption of ignorant white persons by base white men is serious enough.

A separate white political party is expedient, necessary, in the South to prevent utter demoralization. Great cities of the North are finding out what a negro political problem is.

The News and Courier is for giving the negroes their dollar's worth in every way—but with inflexible insistence on racial separation. The News and Courier advocates the honest administration of election laws regardless of race.

The News and Courier upholds the right of Mrs. Roosevelt to dine with colored people. The exercise of the right necessarily implies the right of colored people to dine with her, and it is only fair to her to presume that she would not fail in reciprocal hospitality. Her husband would not be expected to deny his residence to his wife's guests.

However, The News and Courier believes that were Mrs. Roosevelt's notions generally accepted, North or South, and practiced by the white people, it would shortly result in the amalgamation of the races, and to that it is opposed. The lady may do as she pleases, but The News and Courier greatly hopes that the white American people will not follow her example. If they should, the United States would not be a country for us to live in.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News
October 7, 1940

Negroes In The North

(The Decatur Daily)

Northern newspapers frequently comment on the plight of the negro in the South. In spite of the knowledge that the economic situation of the average negro in Dixie is not what the thinking white people would like for it to be, The Daily wonders if the negroes in the northern cities are not in worse shape than the negroes in the South.

The New York newspaper PM recently published an article on the Chicago "Black Ghetto" in which the assertion was made "the trouble they've seen hasn't ended" for the negro in Chicago.

According to PM extraordinary high rents are requireed for the pitifully inadequate one and two room "apartments" in the section and goes on to say: "almost three fourths of Chicago's negroes have yearly incomes under $1,000; the negro infant mortality rate is twice as high as the city's, it's death rate from tuberculosis four times as high; a study of 100 cases of negro girl delinquent acts were performed not in bawdy houses but in one and two-room apartments."

The negro, like other low-income groups, has a tough time making both ends meet in the South, but those tall tales of quick success in northern cities is more mythical than factual.

Letters

OCT 28 1940

Macon

Race Question

Editor The Telegraph:

I have read with much interest your column in the Macon Tele- discussed the statement made by discussedthe statement made by Henry Wallace in Chicago to the effect that racial status neither makes nor breaks.

In your article you pointed out clearly that all Negroes are not of the same type. In other words there are individual differences within the Negro race just as there are within any race. Some are efficient, lazy, and dishonest. Yet, whites have a tendency to "lump" all Negroes together and place them all in the same class.

It is true also not only that some Negroes are far superior to other Negroes just as some whites are far superior to other whites, but also that some Negroes are far superior to some whites in intellect, intelligence and ability. Undoubtedly, it is true that the white group is superior to the Negro group—not because it has been proved that it is innately superior but by virtue of superior environment.

Telegraph

In fact, sociologists agree that there is no such thing as "race." There has been so much intermixture between all groups that "race" is a sociological term rather than a physiological term. Within the so-called white race in America are many with Negro blood coursing through their veins and among the so-called "Negro" group are many who are more Caucasian than Negroid.

But coming back to the original assertion of Wallace and to your conclusion that Mr. Wallace would have done better to stand by his guns—that race has nothing to do with achievement or the lack of it.

Macon, Ga.

I agree with you that race has nothing to do with achievement if you will limit it to certain fields or if you define achievement in a narrow sense. If you limit it to fine work in the skilled trades, or in fact to any motor skill, I agree in part. In games against major league stars, he has shown great ability. But greater achievements would be his because of the recognition if he were admitted to the Major Leagues.

Multiply this by thousands and you have a picture of the South where thousands of Negro boys on Negro teams can kick, run, block, and tackle with the best of the Caucasian, but lack of opportunity dims their achievement. The fact is that achievement to get its full value must be recognized and too often is it true that the accomplishments and abilities of the Negro are denied recognition.

I admit that achievements of a scientific nature cannot be denied. Eventually they must be recognized. But what of the achievements in the literary, political, military, business, athletic, and musical worlds.

I tell you, Mr. Anderson, racial status allows one to go only so far—then, he must stop. This stopping place for the Negro is far short of his capacity.

Macon. J. T. COLLIER

Racism In America

OCT 30 1940

It is good to read that President Roosevelt has promoted Col. Benjamin O. Davis to be a brigadier general, making him the first Negro brigadier in the history of the U. S. Army. But, unfortunately, this is hardly an accurate index of the temper of our America. This is just a heartening high-light in a world which more and more reverts to the teachings of Racism.

Daily World

An incident which occurred recently in a Southwestern city is in many respects more typical of the feeling prevalent in the minds of many Americans, including intellectuals and liberals. One of the co-administrators of the local Selective Service Board was discussing the work of the Board at a public meeting. He told of the special plans the local board had made for honoring the first man called, when suddenly one of the members of the board conceived an objection and voiced it. "That's all right", said he, "to honor the first man, but supposing he were a Negro?"

Atlanta, Ga.

The first reaction to such a statement is the usual, "well, you have to expect the question of race to be cried up", even though men register as Americans and will be accepted in the army as patriotic recruits. And certainly no bomb is going to ask the color of the man it plans to destroy.

But we raise the question, "What is behind the mind which asks: 'Supposing he were a Negro?' ", because this is not just a question about race. This is Racism, to use a phrase recently clarified by Dr. Ruth Benedict in a volume called Race: Science and Politics.

The gentleman who persuaded the board not to honor the first draftee by the question "Supposing he were a Negro?" was not simply saying that people differ in hundreds of ways including color of skin and hair texture. He was saying that people were better than other people. He was guilty of Racism, defined as the modern superstition, "the dogma that one group is condemned by nature to congenital inferiority and another group is destined to congenital superiority." If this distinction is understood, a good many decent Americans can accept the differences they see between people, but avoid unjustifiable assumption of necessary inferiority or superiority.

It is well to remember that no great distinctions which come to individuals in a group can offset the thinking along lines of Racism, which is being imported from Europe. Certainly today all of us must reaffirm our conviction that no individual should be treated as an inferior merely because of his membership in one human group rather than another. Here in America, we have clear evidence of the manner in which members of different racial and national groups have combined to create a common culture.

—From The Southwestern (El Paso, Texas) Torch.

RACE PROBLEM * 1940
UNITED STATES-

Jacksonville, Ala., News,
Oct. 10. 1940-

Attitude Of Colored Race Admirable

Saturday afternoon a group of colored CCC boys presented a program over Station WHMA following the World Series game. A group of negro spirituals were sung by the company Glee club, with introductions by one of their educational directors.

The attitude of the negroes was particularly laudable, in the opinion of this writer. As the master of ceremonies announced each number, he would preface it with appropriate phrases. For instance, he expressed appreciation for living in the United States where freedom is the privilege of all citizens, where there is sympathy and understanding between races and where there is a job for everybody. This was followed by the spiritual, "All God's Chillum Got Shoes."

Similar remarks were made before singing, "Ain't Gonna Study War No More" and other songs of this nature.

Loyalty and appreciation should be felt and expressed by all citizens of the United States, but it is particularly inspiring to hear people of other races express theirs, knowing that in no other country in the world do all races enjoy the privileges which are enjoyed here. Another reason why this attitude is laudable is that some nationalities are retaining their affiliation with foreign governments, while many native-born Americans have been taken into the ranks of Communists, Nazis, and Fascists. The Southern Negro, now as always, can be counted upon to declare his loyalty to the United States, and to line up with his white friends for a cause which concerns all of us.

CURB ON MINORITIES IN 23 STATES SEEN

New York Times

278 Leading Clergymen Sign Charge of Interference With Election Rights

New York

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

N.Y.

Also Ask Governors to Protect Supporters of Willkie, Drys, Reds and Socialists

OCT 20 1940

A joint statement deploring the "alarming number of instances of entirely illegal interference with the election rights of certain minority parties" as a threat to freedom of worship was released yesterday by 278 leading clergymen of 21 denominations throughout the country.

The signers disclosed that they had sent copies of the statement to President Roosevelt, Attorney General Robert F. Jackson, the Governors and Attorneys General of States in which interference with election rights was reported.

The joint statement, according to the announcement of those who signed it, went to the officers of the States of Ohio, Massachusetts, Utah, Louisiana, Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Arkansas, Florida, Colorado, Maine, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Vermont and West Virginia.

The Clergymen's Charge

The document cites interference with the election rights of the Democrats-for-Willkie movement, the Socialist Labor party, the Prohibition party, the Socialist party and the Communist party. The statement says:

"As churchmen we are particularly concerned with the right of free conscience and free worship which, after a long struggle and bitter persecutions, has been established as the crowning glory of our national life.

"The recent history of other nations has shown to all men that this precious right cannot exist alone, but is dependent upon the continued freedom to exercise all democratic rights. Wherever political rights have been infringed, infringement of the right of free conscience and worship has inevitably followed.

"We, therefore, ask our fellow-citizens of all faiths and shades of belief to unite with us in condemning these violations of the rights of political minorities, and in calling upon all those entrusted with the enforcement of the law to protect all citizens in the exercise of their political rights and to themselves abide by the clear constitutional and other legal guarantees of the same, to the end that our American democracy may remain inviolate and invincible and that justice and freedom may triumph in the world."

Support of the statement was enlisted by twenty-six prominent clergymen of ten denominations in fourteen States, who joined with Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman in giving prospective signatories "material on recent proven instances of illegal interference with the rights of minority parties," and urging:

"Unless a halt is called there is grave danger that a movement will get under way which seriously threatens civil rights and the American democratic principal of party government."

Signers of Original Letter

The clergymen signing the original letter were:

Dean A. D. Beittel, Guilford College, N. C., Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Boss Jr., Chicago, Methodist; the Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie, New York, Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. F. W. Burnham, Richmond, Va., Disciples of Christ; the Rev. Dr. E. Fay Campbell, New Haven, Conn., Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York, Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Albert Buckner Coe, Oak Park, Ill., Congregational; Dean E. N. Comfort, Norman, Okla., Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. William Alfred Eddy, Geneva, N. Y., Episcopal; the Very Rev. Elwood L. Haines, Louisville, Ky., Episcopal; Dr. Edward L. Israel, Baltimore, Md., Jewish; the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, Sewanee, Tenn., Protestant Episcopal.

Also the Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Brooklyn, Unitarian; Proffessor J. A. Leighton, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University; the Rev. Dr. Paul S. Leinbach, Philadelphia, Evangelical and Reformed; the Rev. Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, New York, Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Moses R. Lovell, Brooklyn, Congregational; the Right Rev. Walter Mitchell, Phoenix, Ariz., Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. A. T. Mollegen, Alexandria, Va., Protestant Episcopal; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Boston, Methodist Episcopal.

Also the Rev. Dr. Edwin McNeil Poteat, Cleveland, Baptist; the Rev. Dr. Henry Lee Robison Jr., Richmond, Va., Methodist; the Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, New York, Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, New York, Reformed Church in America; the Rev. Dr. Luke M. White, Montclair, N. J., Protestant Episcopal; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York City, Jewish.

Says United States Need Have No Fear Of Subversive Influences Among The Negroes

OCT 26 1940

"There can be little doubt that the Negro people are dissatisfied and resentful of the shabby and undemocratic treatment which is being accorded them by their country in the midst of its preparation to defend the American way of life," says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, in the current issue of that magazine.

New York Age

"Those who are concerned can, if they will, remove the causes of this dissatisfaction and insure the historic loyalty of the Negro by using their influence and efforts to see that the Negro is accorded equality of opportunity," Mr. Carter suggests. "Democracy is meaningless to men who are deprived of the chance to work because of their color, who are denied the training which would enable them to render their best services to their country because of their race, and who are subjected to indigni[illegible]s unworthy of belief even as they march to their death on the field of battle. Such was the experience of the Negro in the World War, and the Negro is determined that he shall not again undergo the humiliation, ostracism, and contempt which was his lot in the training camps to America and in France, without a struggle."

New York

The editorial points out that in all the history of the Negro in America there has never been a single instance of his disloyalty, and commends the efforts of men like Governor Lehman and Lieut. Governor Poletti of New York, and of Congressmen like Hamilton Fish of New York and Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri for justice to the Negro.

N.Y.

"We would suggest to those who are genuinely interested in the Negro and whose anxiety as to his role in the crisis is real that they immediately take steps to see that Negro youth is permitted to enter industry and to secure the training being freely offered to other Americans"; the editorial states, "that they use their influence to remove the color bar in the United States Army and Navy, that they see to it that Negro draftees are not sent to areas where they will be subjected to insult and humiliation and sometimes actual physical violence by the civilian population."

Charleston S C News & Courie
October 19, 1940

Friends remarking that H. E. Mercer, of 114 Shepard street, is recovering rapidly from a scalp wound suffered Sunday in an automobile accident—

Researcher for the Charleston museum finding an advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette, of Monday, May 30, 1743, reading: "To be shewn, at five shillings for each person. For the space of one week from the second Tuesday in June next, from the hours of 7 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 1 to 7 in the afternoon. At the house of Mr. Joel Pointsett, in Charlestown, a white negro girl, of negro parents. She is as white as any European, has a lovely blush in her countenance, grey eyes, continually trembling and hair frisled as the wool of a white lamb"—

Thirtieth wedding anniversary congratulations today for the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. I. E. Long, of 50 Hasell street—

Americanism-What Is It

WHAT is this Americanism which people of the United States are so desirous to perpetuate even to the extent of giving their lives that it may live forever? Is it what the books say it is or is it what the people do? Is it found in the codes, the decisions and the laws, that have been announced by Congress, the state legislatures and the courts throughout the land?

OCT 20 1940

Is it the enforcement of the 13th amendment of the Constitution providing that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction?

Is it the enforcement of the 14th amendment to the Constitution which states that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws"?

Is it the application of the principles set forth in the 15th amendment to the Constitution which gives to every citizen of the United States the right to vote and prevents any state from denying or abridging that right on "account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"?

Chicago Bee

Is it the enforcement of those laws which have been interpreted by the Supreme court concerning the civil rights of the citizens of this nation?

Or, is Americanism the right created by custom and practice of southern whites to mob, lynch, torture and terrorize Negroes without fear or punishment?

Is it the sytematic denial of the ballot to this country's largest minority? Is it found in the spirit that precipitated the passage of the poll tax laws that disfranchises fifty or more per cent of the voters in those states where such laws are enforced?

Is it the right given to law enforcing officers to make wholesale arrests upon innocent Negroes when a crime is allegedly committed against a white person by a member of the colored race?

Chicago, Ill.

Is it the perpetuation of the age-old practice of making Negro workers the last hired and the first fired? Is it the application of harsh economic pressure consistently applied to minorities that makes it possible to exact large amounts of money from them for rents and foods and make them the victim of vicious restrictive covenants that reduce them to a strait-jacket habitation? Is it found in the discriminatory practices that exist in labor unions which prevent Negroes from becoming members of those unions?

Again we ask, WHAT IS AMERICANISM?

A Misrepresentation of The Negro People's Interest

SEP 15 1940

A. Phillip Randolph did not speak for the interests of the Negro people the other day when he gave out a war-mongering interview whitewashing British imperialism.

"Negroes don't want Britain to win merely because they love her," Randolph told the war-inciting New York Post, "but because . . . they love the democratic way of life and the status of human beings." This is both an assault upon facts and a complete misrepresentation of the deep feeling of the Negro for freedom.

Sunday Worker

How could the Negro people "love" British imperialism while it enslaves millions of Negroes in South Africa, and brutally oppresses them in the West Indies! How could they "love" British and French imperialism when it was they, with the silent approval of Wall Street, who opened the gates of defenseless Ethiopia to Mussolini. This is the way British imperialism assures "the democratic way of life and the status of human beings" to Negroes.

New York

The Negro people are dead set against human degradation, whether it comes from Hitler, from Churchill, or from the lynch lords in the United States. While Randolph paid lip-service to the "democratic way of life," there was not one word of condemnation of the two major parties for their shameful knifing of the anti-lynching and the Geyer anti-poll tax bills.

N.Y.

Randolph has picked up the treacherous line of Social-Democracy and is seeking to tie them up to the Administration's war program. In doing this, he is aiding the worst enemies of his people, helping them to scrap the anti-lynching bill under the guise of "national defense."

SEP 15 1940

More and more the Negro people are exhibiting a healthy determination to discard both war parties, and to join with labor and progressives in independent action for Negro rights, peace and civil liberties. It is by resisting the war-mongering "defense" program that they will be "preserving the democratic way of life and the status of human beings."

"We, Too, Sing America"

This is our country. Ours because we were born here and owe it allegiance, and ours because we helped make it what it is. A new song sensation relates the history of the country dramatically, including a statement to whom it belongs. With rare good sense and absolute historical truthfulness Crispus Attucks is named as one of America's owners. The investment made by Negroes with rifles and Negroes with shovels in this nation belongs now to their people.

OCT 25 1940

This is our country in the sense that here is our hope. Men from a hundred lands come to the United States to better their condition. We who were born here have the same reason to make it our land of opportunity and must use the same methods.

The Call

We do not agree that a gambler shall kill "because he took my money." Life is not that cheap. But insistence on respect for property expressed in violence is far more logical than abandoning the feeling that the United States is their country because it mistreats them. Whoever loses citizenship here, and tries to declare allegiance to any other, will find what American citizenship means. We do not give thanks for the sunlight and air so long as we have them. Nevertheless they are a great boon. It is the same with American citizenship. Instead of rejecting it, the Negro should make it into a pattern that serves his needs.

Kansas City, Mo.

To bring about the change calls for effort. Out of resentment at injustice, Negroes sometimes say this is not their country and hold back from singing "America." Their attitude is most natural, but if they only resent, they sit when they should be up marching. Those who come here make effort to get what they want and so must we. Crispus Attucks gave his life, a down payment that makes us of the great American family, but down through the years we must do what any other owner does—we must be keeping up the property.

Brunswick, Ga., News
October 23, 1940

PULP PLANT HAS OPEN HOUSE TODAY FOR NEGROES HERE

A large percentage of Brunswick's negro population is being given an opportunity today to visit and see the operation of the plant of the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company.

Company officials arranged an open house for negro employes of the mill, their families and others, and an invitation was extended to negro children of high school age. Approximately 250 children will take advantage of the opportunity.

The hours of visitation were from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Throughout the morning many visited the plant and they will continue to do so during the afternoon. Negro employes of the mill acted as guides and escorted the visitors on inspection trips through the plant.

Before the hours are over, it is stated, approximately 1,500 are expected to visit the plant. Each will leave with a souvenir in the shape of a square of pulp.

A drink stand was erected, presided over by wives of a number of the negro employes, and all were served with soft drinks. It was a real big occasion many many colored residents of the city and they enjoyed and appreciated the opportunity of visiting the big plant.

Negro taxi drivers of the city cooperated, and transported the colored students to the plant for 10 cents for the round trip. The students were in charge of J. S. Wilminson, principal of the school.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Alliance Delegates--Negro and White--Fought Jim-Crow, Road Hardships to Reach Chicago

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—When the fifth national convention of the Workers Alliance of America ended over the weekend after a rousing three-day session, five-year-old Bernell Willis was found to be the youngest person with a delegates' badge.

Bernell, who came with her great-grandmother Mary Howard, Negro delegate from Philadelphia, bore the long trip so patiently that when she arrived at the convention hall, she was given a delegate's pin as a badge of merit.

"Bernell goes to all of our meetings and rallies at home," said Mrs. Howard proudly, "So, when I was named delegate to Chicago, I decided she deserved to come on the trip."

Not all of the trip was pleasant for Mrs. Howard and her great-grandchild. At Easton, Pa., w[illegible] they changed buses, they were told that the Chicago bus was "too crowded" to accommodate them.

Daily Worker N.Y.

HOTEL JIM-CROW

Facing a 16-hour wait, Mrs. Howard searched for a hotel room. Easton's hotels were filled, they said.

Sept. 3, 1940

The two travelers settled down in the bus station for the night. When attendants refused to close the doors to protect them from the cold night air, Mrs. Howard covered Bernell with her coat, patiently holding the sleeping child until morning.

"I'm proud of Bernell," said her great-grandmother. "She didn't make a single complaint all the way out here."

A week before Mrs. Howard and her tiny charge started west, six people in California started [illegible]

They carried their living quarters with them, in the form of a well-equipped house trailer. Robert F. Tucker, Lon R. Tucker, Betty Lee Tucker and 71-year-old John Pinney were delegates to the convention. With them were Julia Rogers and her niece, Angelina Castro, 15.

A Junior Alliance delegate to the Emergency Peace Mobilization, Angelina, in blue shirt, dungarees and cowboy boots was a striking figure at the convention.

According to Mrs. Tucker, it was no trouble at all to cook meals while the trailer was bowling along the highway. When everything was prepared, the cook signaled to the driver to stop.

2.200 MILE TRIP

Over the 2,200 miles through eight states the determined delegation from Santa Barbara made [illegible] way to Chicago. Asked if they faced any hardships on the road from weather, tire trouble or excessive weariness, members of the California caravan replied unanimously "No."

Convention delegates cosily housed in their hall, were undisturbed by showers which swept the city Wednesday. But some Chicagoans were disturbed by an incident attending the rain.

Next week these workers from all parts of the nation will return to their homes to continue their fight—so graphically carried on in the Workers Alliance convention and the EPM—for peace jobs and security.

Damage—Not Help

The Davenport Times in an editorial "The South Aroused" has aroused the Negroes in Davenport. It attempts to explain why President Roosevelt and his backers thre the south overboard and selected Mr. Wallace as his running mate.

Bystander

8-22-40

The editorial went on to say,

Iowa

"Looking at the nomination realistically they recognized that the author of the AAA had better chance of winning the west than their neighbor from the deep south. Were it not for the fact that primary political considerations compel them to stick to the Democratic party there would have been a wholesale desertion of the New Deal long ago by the most responsible elements of Dixie."

And that desertion would be due to just one thing: that some substantial effort has been made by President Roosevelt to raise the standard of living of the poor people in the south—black and white—by giving them better wages, better schools, more recreation and a chance to participate in the affairs of government by giving them a chance to vote without intemidation.

The editorial states further,

He uses the small "N" for Negro

"The complaint is general through large sections of the South that New Deal paternalism has just about ruined the Negro. The Negro whose wants are being supplied through one form of government relief or another just can't be bothered about Mr. Jones' cotton."

One would assume from this editorial that all Negroes in the south were cotton pickers, that all were on relief, that all of them were living on government subsidies. None of these things are true. On the other hand, Mr. Jones can get cotton pickers, if he wants to pay a decent wage for the work.

And finally, the editorial concludes by saying,

—"but it will not surprise alert political observers who have given ear to the plaint of the southern Democrat, that the vote next November from Dixie will compose a mandate to their senators and representatives to join with the Republicans in overthrowing the New Deal."

Here again the Times is all wet. The south is going democratic this fall. And here the Bystander warns Republicans that they have another guess coming to them if they expect any electorial votes from that section. No doubt the Times is for Willkie, so are we. But in its attempt to tell why the south is aroused, in the back ground it agrees with the position these people take.

The Bystander can simply say that such editorials as this one gets the Republicans no votes from the south but continually antagonizes the Negro voter in the north where it counts for the Democratic party. And the Bystander would like to know if the Times believes that the improvement in the life of the poor people in the south by Roosevelt is right or wrong?

It was a fine sight to behold and indicated very clearly that the people are interested in good politics vet.

Lifting the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

With more popularity than the educated Indians, in instances, the educated Negroes are making contributions to our commonwealth. Who can blame philanthropists Rosenwald and Ford for building schools for these human beings and white Northern churches for sending missionaries to teach them good citizenship, efficiency and sanitation, which helps everybody? Some have made world records in showing others how to get out of the slums and become self-reliant — a solid prop under ideal Democracy.

Constitutional rights are their wants and not social equality, for in a way, this breeds more wrongs. However, some of them and some of the whites occasionally drink crime-making intoxicants out of the same bottle, which school teachers of all races forbid.

God in Heaven! When will enough leaders rise up and lay the ax to the root of the tree and let a giving-away government know that the best way to help people is to give them health and teach them.

Kite. R. F. OWEN.

Truck Kills Twiggs Negro On Highway

SEP 1 1940

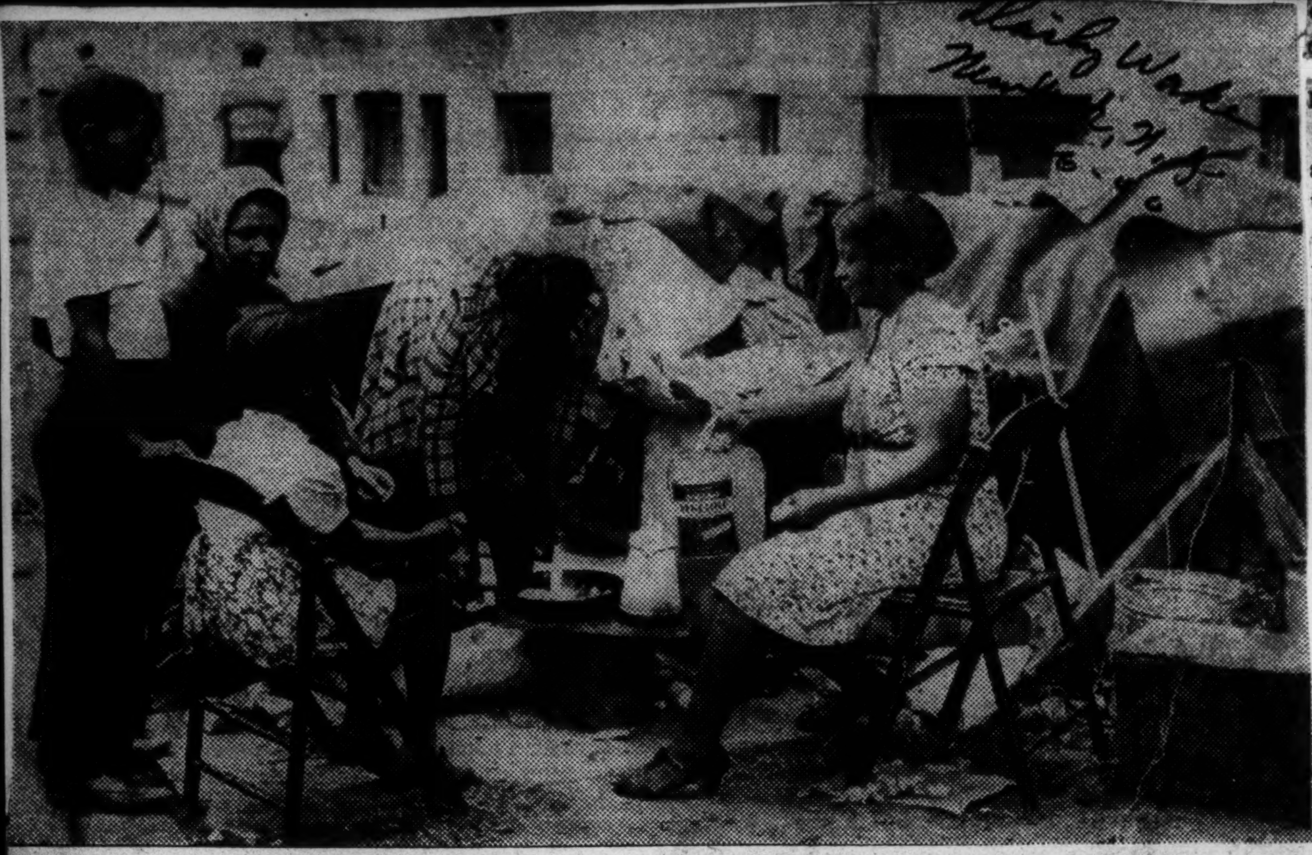
Blame for Mishap Is Placed on Mule

One Twiggs county Negro child died and another was in critical condition at the Macon hospital last night after being run over by a truck about 12 miles out of Macon on the Cochran short route about 1:30 p. m. yesterday.

State Highway Troopers Ed Weaver and B. R. Horner, who investigated, said Geneva Glover, 11, and Jimmy Glover, 6, were riding a mule and were thrown from the animal into the path of the truck when the mule began running away. Geneva died shortly afterward at the hospital.

Driver of the truck, listed as Murphy Davidson, 22, white man, suffered painful injuries when he swerved his machine off the highway in an attempt to avoid hitting the pair. The truck overturned and was heavily damaged.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.



When the Workers Alliance national convention opens in Chicago tomorrow delegates will see evidences of the Roosevelt war and hunger program such as the eviction scene above. Mary Thompson, Mrs. A. Brown and neighbors are shown in front of their former home at 138 E. 46th St., from which they have been evicted. Mrs. Thompson is a delegate to the convention.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
8 27 40

Alliance Parley Delegates Leave Today

Convention Will Fight for Increased Funds for Jobless

New York delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Workers Alliance, scheduled to open Wednesday in Chicago for a three-day session, leave at 6:30 this morning from Alliance headquarters, 7 W. 22nd St., by car.

Meeting at a time when every effort is being made by federal and state governments to slash down on the inadequate relief now available to the unemployed, the Chicago convention will be one of the most eventful gatherings in the five-year history of the Alliance.

In addition to laying plans for a more vigorous fight for the maintenance of present state and federal relief appropriations the convention will also consider ways and means of extending the fight to secure additional appropriations as a guarantee of insuring protection of the lives of the unemployed against chronic suffering which is spreading rapidly as the economy of the country becomes more and more geared up for war purposes.

RIGHT TO JOB

The right of every American citizen to a job and a decent standard of living will be one of the key points on which the convention will take action.

Prominent speakers long associated with work in the unemployed field, trade unionists, and other leading Americans who realize the serious plight of the unemployed, will address the convention.

The 300 delegates from all over the country will also have the chance of expressing themselves on the burning problem of keeping America at peace. From the closing session of the Workers Alliance convention, the delegates will attend the Chicago Peace Mobilization Rally which begins August 31.

New Republic
New York, N.Y.
Aug 26 1940

Sprains and Bruises

Among the tragedies of shattered cities, ruined nations and homeless people, the press has found space in recent months to notice a few obscure wartime calamities. Miss Geraldine Babcock had to cancel her début dinner-dance because of "war conditions and the illness of her elder sister." Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and Negro band-leader Coleman Hawkins lost their European villas to German bombs. Ambassador Bullitt suffered more than the others because his was a genuine white marble chateau. He also lost 150,000 American cigarettes consigned to him, which disappeared at the French border and which the German authorities have not yet been able to locate. The Democratic Party found itself forced to give up its campaign song, "Happy Days Are Here Again," because "so many unfortunate people are suffering the horrors of war." A Welsh air-raid warden was run over by a police car during a German bombing raid. The president of Finchley's reported a decrease in the popularity of walking sticks; he blames the war for a lack of male jauntiness. United States Minister to Eire fell down a twelve-foot well while inspecting his legation grounds for a suitable spot for an air-raid shelter. He suffered a sprained ankle and body bruises. In a time of impersonal suffering these minor catastrophes seem real and almost reassuring, like iron lamp posts in a London fog.

New Republic
New York, N.Y.
Aug 26 1940

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 26, 1940

Americanism in Negro School.

To The Observer:

In a recent publication called "National Defense" the editor begins with these words. "There is a wave of patriotism sweeping over the country. We feel it welling up inside ourselves and we are unashamed. We see it in the faces of our friends—hear it in their voices. We sense it in the mass at the movies and at the parades. It needs to be fortified, because we are entering an era which will call-to an unheard of degree-for making sacrifices, exerting energies, exercising wisdom, tolerance and patience and meeting entirely new types of problems." . . .

In keeping with this philosophy and movement throughout the country the Second Ward High school ever mindful of the great responsibility it has long assumed in creating and fostering such ideals in the plastic minds of the Negro youth of our community, is bending every effort daily to see that the significance of this wave is understood.

Mimeographed sheets with the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Bless America," and other patriotic songs on them have been given to each student. Every student is required to memorize the four stanzas of the Star Spangled Banner and urged to learn the words of all the others. At the end of the week each student will be given a test to find out the parts that have been most difficult for him to learn. Extra time will be spent with this student until he has mastered the entire National Anthem.

In order that the school as a whole might be uniform in its observance of the pledge to the flag and the proper salute to the flag a program on the Flag of The United States was given in the school auditorium by the American Democracy class. During the program the history of the National Anthem was given, the legend of the Betsy Ross told and the proper way to display the flag shown.

Every room has a United States flag on its wall. Some large, some small and some cheaper than others but just the same there. Some rooms have the coat of arms with the pledge to the flag printed under it. Each morning every student stands erect, faces the flag and pledges allegiance to it and the United States.

In the American Democracy, Citizenship and History classes the Constitution, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Declaration of Independence are read and reread carefully; believing that these documents are the symbols of America's spirit and ideals that will light our path in the present world crisis. In addition to the above methods of fortifying our patriotism and teaching loyalty to our country, the teachers knowing that the real objective of education is the provision of opportunities for continuous intellectual, physical, spiritual and social growth on the part of the individual to the end that he may function more capably and more happily as a member of a co-operative democratic society, strives to create through the various extra-curricula activities a chance to live and actually participate in co-operative efforts by, of and for the group.

W. H. MORELAND,
American Democracy, Instructor
Second Ward High School.
Charlotte.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Tenders Services Of Negro Women Of Nation To President F. D. Roosevelt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. LOIUS LUDLOW OF INDIANA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1940

MR. LUDLOW: Mr. Speaker, in a letter to President Roosevelt, which reflects the highest patriotism, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc., has tendered the services of the qualified Negro women of the United States for the period of the emergency. In her letter she reminds the President that in the ranks of Negro womanhood in America are to be found many women of ability and capacity for leadership. She offers her own services "without reservation" and says, speaking of the women of her race:

Use qualified Negro women among the active forces who are working toward the protection of our democratic stronghold.

Speaking for millions of Negro women she gives the assurance to the President that her race is eager and waiting to do its part.

Mrs. Bethune's letter to the President is as follows:

June 4, 1940

THE PRESIDENT
The White House,

My Dear Mr. President: At a time like this, when the basic principles of democracy are being challenged at home and abroad, when racial and religious hatreds are being engendered, it is vitally important that the Negro, as a minority group in this Nation, express anew his faith in your leadership and his unswerving adherence to a program of national defense adequate to insure the perpetuation of the principles of democracy. I approach you as one of a vast army of Negro women who recognize that we must face the dangers that confront us with a united patriotism.

We, as a race, have been fighting for a more equitable share of those opportunities which are fundamental to every American citizen who would enjoy the economic and family security which a true democracy guarantees. Now we come as group of loyal, self-sacrificing women who feel they have a right and a solemn duty to serve their Nation.

In the ranks of Negro womanhood in America are to be found ability and capacity for leadership, for administrative as well as routine tasks, for the types of service so necessary in a program of national defense. These are citizens whose past records at home and in war service abroad, whose unquestioned loyalty to their country and its ideals, and whose sincere and enthusiastic desire to serve you and the Nation indicate how deeply they are concerned that a more realistic American democracy, as visioned by those not blinded by racial prejudices, shall be maintained and perpetuated.

I offer my own services without reservation, and urge you, in the planning and work which lies ahead, to make such use of the services of qualified Negro women as will assure the thirteen and a half Negroes in America that they, too, have earned the right to be numbered among the active forces who are working toward the protection of our democratic stronghold.

Faithfully yours,
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
President.

Daily World
7-5-40
Atlanta, Ga.

Adolph Hitler Gets Degree From M'house

Adolph Hitler was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts Tuesday morning at the Morehouse College commencement exercise held in [illegible] Hall.

But it was cheers instead of jeers that pierced the ears of the young man as he walked upon the platform to receive the degree.

Morehouse's Adolph Hitler is very much unlike the German Adolf Hitler. This American Hitler is a very calm young man.

In fact, there is some more to his name. His full name is Adolph Hitler Parsons.

Daily World
6-5-40
Atlanta, Ga.

No "Fifth Columnists" Among The Race

Editor, Journal and Guide: In preparing for the national defense we are faced with the task of searching among every group except the Negroes, for members of the "Fifth Column." The Negro's loyalty has never been questioned.

His own blood and tears and that of his fathers before him, have mingled with the dust of every battlefield upon which this nation has fought, and yet, with but few exceptions, he is denied the opportunity in the Army and Navy to acquire the skill and training which will enable him to advance on merit.

But when war comes we can give him a gun and send him out to fight for the preservation of a Democracy which in time of peace knows him not. Although the Negro is loyal and courageous he is no fool. He knows that a nation which denies to any of its citizens their God-given rights can never be a true Democracy.

His hopes and his earthly ambitions are all centered here, and that is why he fights. He's not asked to make reply, nor even expected to reason why; it's his job to do or die.

—ELIJAH HODGES.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Journal and Guide
6-22-40
Norfolk, Va.

Negroes Flee Field Near Army Games, 'Nazis Had Come'

PELICAN, La. —(AP)— The defending Blue army, while at maneuvers in the Rambin-Evelyn section near here, frightened some Negro farmers so badly they left work in the fields and hid in nearby woods.

The Negroes later said they thought the Germans had reached America and were dropping bombs from airplanes.

[illegible]
5-[illegible]-40
Baton Rouge, La.

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olumbia, S. C. Record
June 6, 1940

"FIFTH COLUMNS" BORN

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 6.—(AP)— At least four negro children born in this section last week were named "Fifth Column."

Jackson, Miss., Daily Clarion Ledger
June 10, 1940

NEGROES OPPOSE 5TH COLUMNISTS

Leaders Here Call Members Of Race to Mass Meeting Wednesday Evening

(From Yesterday's Late Editions.)

A committee of twelve leading state negroes yesterday summoned delegated members of their race to a mass meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Central church on North Farish street "for the purpose of organizing against un-American activities and practices that might be attempted among negroes in this state."

The announcement follows:

"To The Negro Leaders of Mississippi—

"Greetings:

"No one can deny the fact that this country faces one of the most serious crisis in its history. Two-thirds of the world is at war and the other third trembles on the very brink. The dnagers of involvement of this country in this awful conflict increase daily.

"If this country is saved the whole Western Hemisphere must be saved along with it. Our natural resources are all but limitless, but this country is wholly unprepared.

"Subversive influences are constantly gaining grounds by the corruption of American ideals. We unequivocally condemn every phase of foreign isms, matters not what the type.

"The Negro constitutes more than ten per cent of the population of this country, hence we can and will constitute a most powerful factor in the salvation of every American ideal.

"The salvation of this country for the present rests upon the success of the Allies. It is far better for this country to give every possible aid to the Allies now, in the way of material, than to have to send men later. The enemy should be stopped now. He can be more easily stopped now than after Germany might become supreme.

"The enemy fifth columnists are not leaving the Negro off in their nefarious and damnable efforts at sabotage, and for fear that there might perchance be some few Negroes who are so mentally weak and unthoughtful as to lend ear to these infamous culprits, we take this means of calling a delegated mass convention to be held in Jackson, Mississippi, June 12th, 1940, at 7 o'clock p.m. at Central church, North Farish street, for the purpose of organizing against all un-American activities and practices that might be attempted among Negroes in this State.

"The Negro has never failed this country, and with God's help, he will not fail it now.

"Each county is hereby requested to send representatives.

"S. D. Redmond, A. M. Redmond, E. L. Patton, C. T. Butler, S. W. Miller, Rev. J. W. Hair, Prof. W. W. Blackburn, Prof. B. A. Blackburn, Rev. A. L. Holland, Rev. W. P. Whitfield, Rev. L. E. Johnson

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Loyal Through and Through

Negroes cannot find in English treatment of colored peoples any reason for wishing Great Britain well. Yet they do, and their unstudied reaction to events in Europe proves how great is their loyalty to the United States. To them as to the rest of the people of the western hemisphere, the British navy is their Atlantic defense. Notwithstanding the British are taskmasters to the natives in South Africa, brownskin Americans have cousinly feelings for them.

This strange inconsistency proving how thoroughly American Negroes are, should give their neighbors pause when they let prejudice dictate the relations between the races. It is a fact, absolute and incontrovertible, that the dark American is exactly the same as the white in hopes and fears, in aspirations and reactions. Being that despite all the injustice done him, it is clear that his attitude is no pose. He is what he is because he is born that way.

Call
7-5-40
Kansas City, Mo.

'Chicago Defender' Sees Conscription Grave Menace to Negroes In America

Daily Worker 7-13-40 New York, N.Y.

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 12.—"A menace to black America" is the label placed on President Roosevelt's compulsory military training program by the Chicago Defender, leading Negro newspaper.

In a signed article by Editor John H. Sengstacke, it was charged that the plan **"deepens and extends un-American practices against which all Americans of whatever age, who love democracy, must fight."**

Speaking for his people, the editor of the influential journal declares:

"We are the victims of taxation without representation in 13 different states. Compulsory military training and service can be for us little short of a new forced labor process. Both become under existing conditions a further violation of our constitutional rights. This statement holds equally true for white men who are the victims of the vicious poll tax disfranchisement."

Blasting jim crowism in the army, Sengstacke states that the Negro people will not be bribed with a few officerships in the army into supporting the war program.

"Service in the army is not in and of itself a show a loyalty and patriotism to democracy," he says in the sharply worded article. "We must ask firstly, what is the cause for which we would fight? Do we fight as free men or as semi-slaves, for freedom or for enduring slavery?

"If we fight as semi-slaves, denied democracy by the very government for which we fight, then we fight not for freedom, but to perpetuate our own enslavement and demoralization. For if the battle be for democracy then we indeed should be its first recipients. Give us equality of opportunity now, we say!"

Negro People Oppose War, Poll Shows

Daily Worker 6-15-40

Survey Conducted by Chicago Negro Congress Reveals Overwhelming Majority Know That This War Is Not for Democracy

New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 14.—Indicating the attitude of Negroes toward the present war, an overwhelming majority of Negroes surveyed during the past week do not believe that the war in Europe is a war for democracy. The survey, conducted by the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress, 4649 South Parkway, also indicated that Negroes do not believe that the last World War was a war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that the present war is an imperialist war.

The reply to the questionnaire by the one thousand persons from all walks of life folows:

1. Do you think that the last war was fought to make the world safe for democracy?

Total	Yes	%	No	%	Not Voting
1,000	250	25	662	66¼	88

2. Do you think that Negroes made a mistake by fighting the last war?

Total	Yes	%	No	%	Not Voting
1,000	575	57.5	375	37.5	50

3. Do you think that the present war is a war for democracy?

Total	Yes	%	No	%	Not Voting
1,000	138	13.8	862	86.2	00

4. Do you think that the present war is one for the control of colonies, markets, raw materials and profits, and for the continued and further enslavement of African, Indian and Chinese peoples and peoples of small nations?

Total	Yes	%	No	%	Not Voting
1,000	800	80.	137	13.7	63

The survey is still being conducted. It will be revised by adding a question as to the Negroes attitude on Americas involvement in the war The complete results will be announced at a later date.

Decision By Parker, J.

From Greensboro Daily News

Journal and Guide 7-6-40 Norfolk, Va.

A DECADE AGO John J. Parker was nominated for the Supreme court bench by President Hoover, and the senate rejected the nomination. It was opposed by union labor because of a federal court ruling of Judge Parker's in a case turning on what were called "yellow dog" contracts. It was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of expressions contained in his campaign speeches when he ran for governor 20 years.

In the labor decision Judge Parker was following the dicta of the Supreme court. In the campaign addresses he accepted the status quo in North Carolina as established by the constitutional amendment of 1900. That was the suffrage, or grand-father-clause, amendment. Judge Parker chose not to make a political issue of race antagonism.

The other day the United States Circuit Court of Appeals rendered a decision to the effect that a system of pay differentials between white and Negro teachers is in violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution; and Judge Parker handed down that decision.

The Goddess of Justice is blindfolded, and her human agents are supposed to hold the scales always with the thought of that ideal attitude in mind. North Carolinians generally, with the exception of some partisan unionists and some members of the race which brought racial pressure to bear aaginst him in the senate, have always believed that Judge Parker comes as near laying aside all weights of prejudice and interest upon the bench as any man who ever wore the judicial robes.

Macon Ga Telegraph
October 22, 1940

Speaks for Negroes

Editor, The Telegraph:

Please allow me space in your column to refer to Mr. J. J. Barrows' statement in Sunday's issue, when he said that he did not like the idea of the Negroes coming here to mix with the whites.

Well, Mr. Barrow, the Negroes are not going to do any mixing at all with the whites. It is not hard for the Negro to stay in his place but it seems hard for some of you whites to stay in your place. The Negro soldiers are law-abiding and patriotic and loyal to their country.

Congratulations to Officer Avant for his statement when he said that there will not be any trouble. There wasn't any trouble before and there will not be any this time.

I am a World War veteran, and so far as the camp is concerned I know it is a great thing for Macon and its vicinity. I pay my respects to Mr. Carl Vinson who is one among Georgia's foremost white gentlemen.

I am a Negro and I have a legal right to speak in the Negro's interest. I went to war in 1917 and I will go again in 1940, if necessary.

F. W. WILLIAMS, E.M.
Macon.

RACE PROBLEM * 1940
UNITED STATES

ASKS FOR RACIAL CONGRESS TO PLAN POLICIES

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Claims Negro Leadership of America Has Lost Its Militancy by Pre-occupation With Selfish Interests, Pompous Bombast, Futile Addresses and Sermons, While the Masses Are "Crying In the Wilderness" For Deliverance.

NOV 2 ~~1940~~

By THE REV. J. RAYMOND HENDERSON, S.T.M.
Minister, Bethesda Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—This is the Negro's hour. It amazes me that the leadership of the race seems bent upon letting it slip by without recognition. The world is being shaken to its very foundations. When the shakin is over it will be quite a different world for everybody but the Negro, that is, unless he awakes.

Totalitarianism has democracy on the run. Right here in the western hemisphere we have a government dangerously near dictatorship. Francisco Campos, brilliant Brazilian leader, has just written a book in which he calls parliamentary institutions "garbage," and claims that "Democracy is now serving interests opposed to democratic ideals." This affirmation is incontrovertible and democracies like England and America cannot argue it down, they can only live it down.

Why does not the American Negro take a cue from India. England hard pressed by Germany bids for India's support with one hand while holding them in subjection with the other. But India through its great Gandhi, answers: "Give us complete independence and we shall give our lives to help you live. It is not difficult to see the illogic of sacrifice to the end of continual exploitation.

A new world order is promised the Jew. Arthur Greenwood of the British War cabinet assures the Jew in the U.S. that the wrongs perpetrated against the Jews will be righted and he will live in a world order founded upon the ideals of "justice." We want to see this happen for only God knows what the Jew has suffered.

But what of the American Negro? What hope is there that his wrongs shall be righted, wrongs emanating from over 5,000 lynchings, labor exploitation, discrimination, restrictions too numerous to mention? Unless he himself, bestirs himself he will be in a lower position when the shaking is over, than now. Just as small pebbles stand to the bottom, minorities tend downward in most shaking processes.

Negro leadership should awake. Those who are out in front should lead. Negro masses should demand that they lead or depose them. A great national conference of Negro leadership should be called. The N.A.A.C.P. should take the initiative. It is already doing a fine job but it is too small an organization and not representative of the power of the race. Negroes have kept it so by non-supoprt.

Who should be invited to this great conference? College and school presidents who are supposed to be helping fit youth for living should be there. Men like Mordecai Johnson, and John W. Davis should certainly be there. Business men should be there, C. C. Spaulding should not be absent. Labor should be represented by A. Philip Randolph; the medical profession, the press, the pulpit or the church should be there. The church. Negro churchmen are largely a joke. Of course, they are not in a class by themselves.

Courier

Last spring I wrote an open appeal to the leaders of the church under the caption, "Before the Trek Begins," urging them in their conventions to consider strong resolutions and action in behalf of the domestic workers. They were too preoccupied with their program of preaching, addresses, long prayers gospel singers, election of bishops and presidents to consider a little matter like the lowly domestics, whose meager earnings support so many of them.

Pittsburgh

Who else should be there? All of the Negro leaders who have been given fat jobs in Washington as advisors on Negro affair, etc., ought to be there. Here is an "affair" where we can use their considerate judgment. In fact, the conference should represent the truest cross-section of Negro life ever assembled. One group should not be represented. They are the Communists. They queer things wherever they show up.

Pa.

What are some few of the demands Negro leadership should place before this nation? It should demand

NOV 2 1940

1. Abolition of the Democratic white primary.
2. Abolition of poll tax.
3. Abolition of dual system of education in the South and everywhere existing.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and teachers' pay.
5. Abolition of jim crow segregation laws.
6. Full participation of Negroes in all armed forces of America.
7. Inclusion of the Negro in labor unions.
8. Inclusion of Negroes on all jobs financed by state or federal government.
9. Inclusion of domestic workers in wage-hour law and social security benefits.

These are just a few of our justifiable demands. These and others could be properly drawn and stated and this entire committee together with Negroes from all over the U.S. could descend upon Congress by pre-arrangeemnt and present our case.

If no one has guts enough to state the case once it is drawn, and oh! how we wish Mitchell would lift up his voice for his people, I will be glad to state it, and in a manner that shall shake the conscience and thinking of this oppressive land. If this government does not grant the Negro a larger measure of freedom, how does it know that in time of crisis he may not constitute the most dangerous Fifth Column in history? Negro leadership awake! Crucial days for humanity are just ahead. "You've nothing to lose but your fetters."

Says Negroes Did Nothing For The Nation

OCT 31 1940

Nashville, Tenn.—Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America according to Governor Prentice Cooper, and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

A committee of colored citizens that called upon the governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards was told by him "This is a white man's country."

Savannah

Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the November 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or to try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

Tribune

Governor Cooper thinks it all right for Negroes to register to die for America, but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose the people who will rule over them.

Savannah

Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the NAACP committee:

Ga

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course, Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your peope. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

TENNESSEE GOVERNOR SAYS NEGROES DID NOTHING FOR U. S.; LUCKY TO LIVE HERE

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'This Is White Man's Country,' He Tells Committee Seeking Colored Members on Draft Boards; Insults Citizens

NOV 1 1940

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Lynch Would-Be Voter

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Complete Statement

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NOV 1 1940

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THE STORY OF EVA

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(For ANP)

NOV 4 1940

WE WILL call her Eva. That is really her first name. Yesterday morning (Oct. 21) she came into my office at 69 Fifth Avenue. It was the first time in a little more than 11 years that I had seen Eva, although I had kept in touch with her wanderings, especially in the last 7 years as a refugee from the brutality of Hitlerism. Eleven years ago she was a girl of 18 or 19 years, and was one of the most active in mind and body, one of the best students and one of the ablest athletes among the girls of Walkemuehle Schule, in Germany. The head of the school then was Frau Minna Specht, and Eva tells me that Minna Specht is now in England, but in an English concentration camp! Of course, Minna Specht could have nothing whatever to do with anything in the present German government or with any fifth column activities. But the British, in their anxiety and caution, have jailed many Germans and Italians who are enemies of the dictators, and have (unwittingly) left some of the most dangerous scoundrels out of jail. Sylvia Pankhurst and other loyal women of Britain shall hear about Minna Specht.

Daily World

FLEES GERMANY

But back to Eva. She was one of those who fled Germany in 1933, before the Hitler terror. In Paris she joined a group, made up of Frenchmen of like mind and of German refugees, in publishing papers and magazines which attacked fascism and fought for "underground" movements in Germany. France in those days was FRANCE. For years they did yeoman service. We received and read many of their publications, in German. Things that could find no print or voice in Germany itself.

Atlanta Ga.

Then came the present war and the French collapse, a collapse due to treachery simply. Eva says: "The fifth column was in the army, in official places and high up in the French government, and nobody in Paris realized it beyond perhaps the immediate circles of the traitors themselves." Before the Germans entered Paris, Eva and her kind again fled. In south France the vicious little "Vichy government" put this girl and other Germans who had lived and worked for nearly a decade in France, into concentration camps, to await the coming of their German executioners. But (believe it or not) even some of the officers of the French army, serving under Petain and his pro-German gang, still have human hearts.

LETS THEM ESCAPE

Eva and others told the commandant that they did not want to fall into the hands of Germans; that if he would connive at their escape, they would be gone, to safety or to death, but would never be captured and returned to embarrass him. He let them go. They crossed the border into Spain, not openly, but by scaling the Pyrenees mountains. Think of it! In Spain they had no status of right. Franco and his crowd, who are in sympathy with Hitlerites, might take them and return them to their death. But, God bless the PEOPLE everywhere. The Spainish people, like the French, and like the managers of the old American anti-slafery "underground railroad" associations, helped these fugitives to reach Portugal. A Greek boat brought them through other perils on to Canada, and Eva walked into my office one week after reaching New York City from Canada.

Eleven years ago she and the other girls and boys had entertained me in the Walkemuehle school. But have you get the picture? This

young woman and others , and others, and many men had to flee before Hitler's myrmidons. Hitler says that the Negro is half-ape. Rather than be the type of man represented by those from whom these women were fleeing for life, I would rather be full-ape. There is is no disgrace for Pithecanthropus or the Neanderthal Man. They were products of nature, and doubtless, behaved accordingly. But these scientific beasts in boots,— there is no excuse for them. But here is Eva, working and pleading for help for other refugees on the coast of Europe, who have not been so fortunate so far, as has she.

Negro People Dissatisfied With Shabby Treatment and Are Working to Change It—But Are Loyal

NOV 1 1940

NEW YORK.—"There can be little doubt that the Negro people are dissatisfied and resentful of the shabby and undemocratic treatment which is being accorded them by their country in the midst of its preparation to defend the American way of life," says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life in the current issue of that magazine.

The Call

"Those who are concerned can, if they will, remove the causes of this dissatisfaction and insure the historic loyalty of the Negro by using their influence and efforts to see that the Negro is accorded equality of opportunity," Mr. Carter suggests.

Kansas

"Democracy is meaningless to men who are deprived of the chance to work because of their color, who are denied the training which would enable them to render their best servics to their country because of their race, and who are subjected to indignities worthy of belief even as they march to death on the field of battle. Such was the experience of the Negro in the World war, and the Negro is determined that he shall not again undergo the humiliation, ostracism, and contempt which was his lot in the training camps of America and in France without a struggle."

City

The editorial points out that in all the history of the Negro in America here has never been a single instance of his disloyalty, and commends the efforts of men like Governor Lehman and Lieut. Governor Poletti of New York, and of Congressmen like Hamilton Fish of New York and Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri for justice to the Negro.

Mo.

"We would suggest to those who are genuinely interested in the Negro and those anxiety as to his role in the crisis is real that they immediately take steps to see that Negro youth is permitted to enter industry and to secure the training being freely offered to other Americans;" the editorial states, "that they use their influence to remove the color bar in the United States army and navy, that they see to it that Negro draftees are not sent to areas where they will be subjected to insult and humiliation and sometimes actual physical violence by the civilian population.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

THE NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY

By BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT, JR.

OCT 27 1940

I thank Miss Diggs and WHIP for the invitation to speak on the subject "The Negro and Democracy". The subject is not of my choosing, but one in which I have long had practical interest.

Democracy has long been an ideal of political philosophers—those men who felt that we ought to have government of the people, for the people and by the people. But it has during the centuries been an ideal more than an achievement. Indeed, what has gone under the name of democracy has been at best more of aristocracy, for in most governments the few have ruled.

Chicago Bee

Most of the governments of the world have been despotisms in which the strong leader has seized and kept power. Then, there were and are kings and emperors who received their positions more or less by heredity and kept them by superior power. Even the boasted Magna Charta did not confer equal rights upon the common people. It was never the idea of the barons who met King John at Runnymede to aid the peasantry of England.

And today when we talk of the great democracies of Europe we do not include the hundreds of millions of Negroes or browns or blacks under them. Not even in fair France, or dear England have the African blacks been incorporated upon terms of anything which might be truthfully called democracy. I am just back from four years in Africa and know whereof I speak. Although Africans have been for more than a hundred years in close contact with the Europeans, they are not yet sharers in European democracy.

Chicago Ill.

When it comes to the American Negro the case is somewhat different.

American democracy was born in the period of the world's history when its best thinkers and philosophers were obsessed with the idea of freedom. Such phrases as "all men are created equal", "taxation without representation is tyranny," belong to that age. The preachers of the Reformation and the philosophers like the great French Rousseau, had much influence upon the thinking of American colonists. When the time came for the establishment of this government, its founders believed fundamentally in liberty and equality. Among the first words of the Declaration of Independence, the greatest document of democracy, is the immortal sentence, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As a first principle of democracy this immortal document states that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. This was adopted July 4, 1776. Eleven years afterwards the constitution of the United States was adopted stating in its preamble. "We, the people of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this constitution.'

Chicago Bee

These words were the high point of democracy.

However, it is a sad fact that with all of her idealism, the early founders of our democracy did not especially include the Negro in their declarations of liberty and equality; for the constitution did not prohibit the slavery of the Negro in a land dedicated to equality. It only meant the equality of whites. Indeed, the inequality of the Negro was emphasized by the provision that in electing members to Congress of the baby democracy, the Negro should be counted as only three-fifths of an individual.

But, as in Europe today, there were also in America in those days, thousands of fair minded citizens who did not believe that the black man should be altogether excluded from our democratic program. It took, however, a great war—from 1861 to 1865—to abolish slavery and to establish Negroes in the legal position of citizens in this democratic government. By the 13th amendment to the Constitution, slavery was abolished, and by the 14th and 15th amendments, Negroes were established as citizens, so that today the Negroes are entitled to every right and privilege of citizenship in these United States. Here, as nowhere else in the world, the Negro is an integral part of a democracy.

With most of the world democracy is just an ideal. Nowhere is it practiced perfectly, just as nowhere can we say that the ideals of our religion have perfect practice.

Chicago

Democracy is an ideal toward which we strive. It is an ideal which would have every man, woman and child participate according to their ability, in the policies of the government. In some places, of course, the ideal will be realized more than in others, as for instance, in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other states which were of the northern territory, which was dedicated to freedom. In these states Negroes have larger participation in democracy than in the southern states in which they were once slaves.

But democracy is more than an ideal. It is an achievement. It is not a gift out of the clear sky, and we must not believe because we have enunciated certain principles, that the principles will work for themselves, or that democracy may be achieved without struggling for it.

Ill.

Negroes of America must achieve democracy — preparing themselves to appropriate and practice this principle. True democracy cannot exist without intelligence. There must not only be idealism, but by intelligence we must develop the techniques for putting our idealism into practice. Negroes and all citizens of democracy must be educated; must take advantage of our free school system, of our churches, colleges, universities, public libraries, newspapers, magazines, radio and all other institutions that develop the mind and lead men and women to a better understanding of life. Negroes, like other people, must continue to develop social mindedness if we shall have real democracy. For we cannot have democracy with a dominating philosophy of selfishness and greed and ruthless exploitation, nor where prejudice of race or religion or color dominate to the disadvantage of any one group. To achieve democracy we must have a foundation of mutual helpfulness and cooperation.

OCT 27 1940

Here in America this ideal of mutual helpfulness is growing and has been achieved to a larger extent than anywhere in all history. While race hatreds and animosities have kept Europe in almost perpetual war, the ideal of democracy has welded together on this continent a great unified people. Here have come the English and the Irish, the German and the French, and the Spanish, and the Dutch, and the Russian and the Italian, the Scandanavian and the Pole and a score of others. and have dropped their ancient hereditary grudges in order to make one nation, united and indivisable. Here the centuries of prejudice and persecution against the Jews are melting, and the millenums of scorn and contempt and ostracism against the black man are gradually changing into respect and cooperation. **Slow** indeed is the process, but it is just as **sure.** We are indeed achieving the ideal of democracy and thus hold out to the world its greatest hope and its greatest example.

The difference between democracy and totalitarianism in a democracy is that men will work together from choice and are actuated by motives of mutal helpfulness, and the people direct the state, while in the totalitarian governments the people are worked together by coercion, and the state directs the people.

In this achieving of democracy, all groups of Americans are playing their part. The Negroes have nobly played their part. Perhaps more than any other immigrant group in this country the so-called Negro race is uniquely American; the Negro left his hundreds of dialects in Africa and has acquired one language—the American language. The Negro has dropped the many spiritistic beliefs of Africa and has professed to a remarkable degree the American interpretations of the Christian religion. The Negro has even almost forgotten the ancient African primitive communal economy and taken to the American way of life. The Negro is only in background African. In all else he is American. He has no dual allegiance.

And he loves America. I have seen millions of him singing as proudly as any other group:

> "My country, tis of thee
> Sweet Land of Liberty."

OCT 27 1940

And the first time I ever heard Irving Berlin's beloved hymn, "God Bless America", was in a so-called Negro school in Jacksonville, Florida, and I have never heard it rendered better.

The Negro has always been loyal to America. A monument in the great city of Boston attests the fact that the first American to shed his blood for democracy in America was Crispus Attucks, a Negro who was killed in the "Boston Massacre", March 5. 1770. Negroes were at Bunker Hill, and from every one of the colonies engaged in the struggle to make democracy real. Indeed, the great university of my native state, which up to now closes its doors to Negroes, was founded from the bounty of Negroes in the Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812, Negro soldiers were publicly commended after the battle of New Orleans by General Andrew Jackson. In the Mexican War the Negro took part, and nearly 200,000 of them marched with the Union in the war of 1861-1865 In the Spanish-American War the Negro soldiers were represented by the 9th and 10th Cavalry, the 24th and 25th Infantry and our own beloved 8th Illinois It was the Negro troops who saved Theodore Roosevelt to the nation at San Juan Hill, July, 1898. And we all know how in the World War the heroism of black troops who went to France to fight to make the world safe for democracy, gave to them many decorations and honors.

By his labor of love by his suffering and sacrifice, the Negro has tried to prove that he deserves a place in our democracy. It is indeed the proud boast of the humblest Negro in America that, in spite of all his race has had to bear, no Negro has ever been found a traitor to America and no suspicion of the "fifth column" attaches to this race.

In the struggle to achieve democracy, America has passed through three trying periods. The first ended with the Revolutionary War which brought political independence. The second ended with the Civil War which extended legal freedom to all persons regardless of race. We are now in the midst of the third which we are achieving without war, in extending the benefits of the democracy to the general welfare. Heretofore government has busied itself with securing a more perfect union, establishing justice and the common defense, and only vaguely concerned with the general welfare. We are now making democracy into an instrument for giving to all people a more abundant life by protecting those who cannot protect themselves from predatory interests, by the use of common sense techniques as labor arbitration, social security, abolition of slums, conservation of youth, insurance of bank deposits and regulation of sales of securities, and federal relief.

Since the Negroes are farthest down in our democracy, a larger percentage of Negroes have felt the benefits of this new concern of the government in social justice and the general welfare.

This last word.

In achieving democracy in America, the Negro is behind, being held back by too slowly dying forces of racial prejudice, by those who have not yet caught the universal implication of the democratic ideal, who cannot see that if democracy is denied one group it is denied to all, who still believe that a nation can exist part democratic and part despotic.

But thank God this is not the thought of the majority of Americans, who have set their faces forward steadily and unflinchingly toward the achievement of democracy right here. And we shall achieve.

If I had a word to the Negroes of America it would be this: "Think democracy, feel democracy, prepare for democracy. Think not of yourselves as Negroes merely, but as American citizens. Participate in and learn by participation, of the things that are American."

America of the future must not have Italian-American, German-American, French-American, Jewish-American, etc., but just plain Americans.

Peace Mobilization Group Urges All Negroes to Rally Against Jim Crow

OCT 24 1940

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

the Roosevelt administration with "striking two blows in a single week" at the liberty and democracy of the Negro people, first by ordering continued segregation of Negro troops and second by dropping all pretense of attempting to secure passage of the anti-lynch bill, the American Peace mobilization calls upon the entire Negro population to rally against the actions of the President and his draft machinery.

Frederick V. Field, executive secretary of the Peace mobilization, asserted that the administration is using against the Negro people, the same tactics it is using against all progressive Americans—the suppression of liberty in a drive to get us into war."

He pointed to the White House statement issued early last week, which declared "the policy of the war department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has proven satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes would produce situations destructive to the morale and detrimental to the preparations for naional defense."

The same day that the President was handing down this statement, Field recalled, the administration leaders in the senate announced their intention of abandoning any further efforts "this session" to get senate approval of the anti-lynch bill, already passed by the house.

OCT 24 1940

"I have little doubt," Field said, "that the Negro people will speak for themselves on these issues. The simultaneous announcement of these two policies reveals more clearly than words the administration's attitude toward the extension of true democracy o Negroes. And this attitude ill becomes a government that is arming itself to the teeth for the alleged purpose of 'saving the world for democracy'."

DIES TO SET UP OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS

NOV 3 1940

Eyes Un-American Activities Here

Chicago Bee

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31—(ANP)—After a short sojourn in Texas, Congressman Martin Dies, chairman of the un-American congressional committee, took a critical look in on New Orleans branding it as one of the "most "un-American infested cities in the nation." According to a statement issued by Dies, he will establish a special office in this city to keep a close scrutiny on the wide practice of un-American activity here."

Several weeks ago the New Orleans press club, an organization composed of representatives of locally circulated Negro newspapers, sent a resolution to Martin Dies asking that he investigate several local Negroes charged with un-American activity.

Most of the persons named were principals in the recent strike of local Negro insurance agents involving several of the larger Negro insurance companies, who were responsible for the appearance of James Ford here in several mass meetings, in which he flayed local Negro business for not submitting to the dictatorship of the CIO union. Ford is Communistic vice presidential candidate, and many local Negroes are members of the local unit of the Communist party.

During the press club's discussion of some 10 persons accused of un-American activity, data compiled by the local FBI regarding these persons was reviewed and detailed from two perspectives: (1) That these persons were influential enough in the community to infest large percentages of the Negro population with their leftish beliefs, (2) That these persons would disrupt the interracial goodwill in New Orleans and would hamper diplomatic negotiations for cooperative consideration of the Negro's problems and his desires to break down discrimination and prejudice.

Chicago D.D.

The persons named have for the past several months held mass meetings in a public park attempting to mold public sentiment against Negro business, hired criminals to beat up law abiding citizens that did not coincide with their beliefs and endangered the free initiative of organized labor under peaceful negotiations and the development of Negro business. All of this was directed to the attention of Mr. Dies. He promised a thorough check-up.

Birmingham, Ala News

October 21, 1940

THE PRESS IN ALABAMA

Occasionally we have admired the press of Georgia for its good humor and folksy style, but for liberality, we will put the press of Alabama up against that of any other state.

As a whole, the Alabama press is for progress all the while. No other newspapers in the South have been so conscientious in seeking an answer to the Negro problem; none has been more acutely aware of educational problems and zealous for their solution; none has been more ready to call to task those recreant in high office or to lead public thinking.

Some of our newspapers have proved a source of disappointment by what is considered apostacy, to the point of the most extreme conservatism on some points, but their failings in one direction have been corrected by their leadership in others. When militancy is called for, they are militant, or when sound reasoning is necessary, they can reason soundly.

When the average Alabama newspaper is accused of blocking progress, we can usually be assured that the accusation is false—especially regarding our daily press. Newspapers which mount their horses and ride off in many directions at once cause confusion and ill will. Reasonableness is needed in the newspaper business as in no other, for the people look to the daily newspaper for the facts they need and the mapping out of a course for future progress.

The Alabama press is a pleasure to us, and we hope the respective subscribers fully appreciate their newspapers for what they represent.—Anniston Star.

RACE PROBLEm 1940
UNITED STATES-

Wrong To Feel You Do Not Have A Country, Dr. Benson Tells 2,000

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)—

"It is wrong for Negroes to feel that they do not have a country. . Negroes have been treated better in the United States, with all its admitted faults, than they have been anywhere else in the world. . . Negro youth should strive to be as loyal and serviceable to this country as did their forefathers who never committed an act of treason or disloyalty".

SEP 27 1940

With the foregoing words Dr. R. Q. Venson, prominent Memphis civic and professional leader, highlighted the Constitution day address which he delivered last Tuesday morning before the more than 2000 Booker T. Washington High School students and teachers who assembled in the school's auditorium to hear him.

Daily World

Dr. Venson was introduced by Nat. Williams, who described him as 'the outstanding Negro patriot of this section in view of his continued work and position with the American Legion. Dr. Venson is the only Negro on the state executive committee of the Tennessee section of the Legion. He is an ardent advocate of Negro National , Guard units for this state, and is in the forefront of these who advocate a definite place for the Negro in the preparedness program. The popular Beale Street dentist is best known for his activities as heard of the Memphis Cotton-Makers Jubilee, Negro phase of the Memphis cotton Carnival.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Venson held the attention of the Washington High students and teachers with his considered and common-sense presentation of pertinent facts pertaining to the Constitution.

He pointed out that the Negro's presence in this country at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 clearly establishes his place as among the first of Americans. Later amendments to the Constitution indicates that whereas 'the white man made the Constitution, the Negro caused it to be re-made with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, which respectively gave the Negro his freedom, citizenship, and the right to vote.

Daily World

Dr. Venson's appearance on the Constitution Day program marked the first in a series of Americanism program which have been planned by the Social Studies Department of Booker T. Washington High School for the current school year. The purpose of the program is to instill loyalty to the United States in the mind and hearts of the thousand of students assembled at the Southside institution, and to instruct them in the correct practices of good citizenship, and to provide them with justification for loyalty to this country, not only in this time of stress, but also at all other times.

Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 27 1940

Prof. B. T. Hunt, principal of Washington High School, was the first of the Memphis colored principals to institute a planned program of Americanism observance, and has endorsed a year-round program which emhpasis the same sentiment.

SEP 27 1940

Dr. Venson's address was accepted by the Social Studies Department as one of the first and most appropriate of the address palnned for the Americanism program adopted by Professor Hunt.

U.S. Is the 'Most Ignorant' of All White Nations, Says Official Mussolini Paper

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Rome Warns That Spain Will Exert Influence in Latin America for Benefit of Axis

OCT 3 1940

(The Associated Press)

Rome, Oct. 2.—Premier Mussolini's own newspaper criticized the people of the United States today as "the most ignorant of the white race" and hinted strongly that Germany and Italy are counting on Spain to offset American and British influence in Latin America.

Just how Spain would play her part and the precise role she would have in the new Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis remained unanswered, however, as Spanish Minister of Government Ramon Serrano Suner wound up a series of Rome-Berlin conferences.

Serrano Suner had a farewell talk this afternoon with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and a brief communique said merely that it was "cordial."

Commentator Mario Appelius, writing in Il Duce's Il Popolo di Roma, bitterly attacked the United States, England and France as great enemies of Spain and its history.

"The people of the world have two wishes," he said. "First, to free themselves from English domination; and, second, to free themselves from the plutocratic tyranny represented by the United States.

'Side of Civilization'

"The panorama of the world is clear. On one side are the British Empire, North American plutocracy and their clients and international servants.. On the other side is the entire civilized humanity. Naturally, Spain is on the side of civilization.

"North American people are the most ignorant of the white race. The present tragic isolation of the English-speaking people comes precisely from their ignorance of the history of civilization."

OCT 3 1940

Then writing at length at the prospect of Spain becoming a greater power with the help of the Axis powers, Appelius said that one formula in Italian-Spanish friendship is "the Mediterranean for Mediterranean peoples." The future of this formula, he added, "has three great open roads, the Mediterranean, Africa and Iberian-Latin America."

Other sections of the press and authoritative Fascists emphasized the hope that the United States would keep out of the European war as a result of Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy.

Times Picayune

The official Stefani news agency, answering what it called the "warmongering" American press, said the new setup constituted a "warning" rather than a "threat" to the United States.

Some Fascist observers said Serrano Suner's talks here and in Berlin, although failing to bring Spain actively into the war, would be useful in showing Generalissimo Francisco Franco the way to "deepen and perfect details of his plan of action" as well as synchronize it with that of the Axis partners.

New Orleans, La.

Mussolini's newspaper said that any aerial or naval action taken by the United States against Japan "would be equivalent to hara-kiri (suicide) for the American fleet."

Appelius added that the "United States has the disadvantage of offering an immediate prey to the adversary — the Philippine Islands."

America Need Not Fear Race Citizens

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—"There can be little doubt that the Negro people are dissatisfied and resentful of the shabby and undemocratic treatment which is being accorded them by their country in the midst of its preparation to defend the American way of life" says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, in the current issue of that magazine.

"Thoe who are concerned can, if they will, remove the causes of this dissatisfaction and insure the historic loyalty of the Negro by using their influence and efforts to see that the Negro is accorded equality of opportunity," Mr. Carter suggests.

OCT 21 1940

"Democracy is meaningless to men who are deprived of the chance to work because of their color, who are denied the training which would enable them to render their best services to their country because of their race, and who are subjected to indignities unworthy of belief even as they march to death on the field of battle

"Such was the experience of the Negro in the World War, and the Negro is determined that he shall not again undergo the humiliation, ostracism, and contempt which was his lot in the training camps of America and in France without a struggle."

The editorial points out that in all the history of the Negro in America there has never been a single instance of his disloyalty, and commends the efforts of men like Governor Lehman and Lieut. Governor Poletti of New York, and of Congressmen like Hamilton Fish of New York and Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri for justice to the Negro.

OCT 21 1940

"We would suggest to those who are genuinely interested in the Negro and whose anxiety as to his role in the criss is real that they immediately take steps to see that Negro youth is permitted to enter industry and to secure the training being freely offered to other Americans"; the editorial states, "that they use their influence to remove the color bar in the United States Army and Navy, that they see to it that Negro draftees are not sent to areas where they will be subjected to insult and humiliation and sometimes actual physical violence by the civilian population.

Gov. Cooper Gets Us "Told!"

CONTRIBUTED

OCT 25 1940

Globe

"This is a white man's country," Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee angrily told a committee of five prominent colored citizens of Nashville a few days ago who were interviewing him in behalf of the appointment of colored men to the local selective draft boards of the city. "America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers,'' the governor continued, 'who came over here and shed their blood for it. White men cut the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America and. Of course the Negroes worked some, but they came on the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to get to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000, or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as Governor of Tennessee and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it.

Independent

The Committee had provoked the Governor by innocently suggesting that inclusion of a few qualified, patriotic Negro men on a draft board or boards in densely populated Negro districts might bolster the morale of the colored citizens, inasmuch as this was to be national defense for all of the citizens of America. It was pointed out that other minority groups were being called upon to serve as clerks, judges, etc., and since the Negro constituted 28 per cent of the population of greater Nashville, he was entitled to the same consideration.

The Governor retorted that the Negroes were expecting too much. That he was not in favor of putting them on the draft boards, since there might be some white boys who would refuse to let Negroes examine them, and this would create trouble. He stated further that he was not in favor of Negro students entering the University of Tennessee, or of Negroes riding in Pullman cars. His comment on these two extraneous issues were, "This cannot be done in Tennessee."

Nashville

The Citizens Committee had approached the Governor on five other matters touching the lives of Negroes of Tennessee:

1) The inclusion of Negro clerks and investigators in the local Federal Employment Agency.

Tenn.

2) Inclusion of Negro labor, skilled and unskilled, in area National Defense industries.

3) In thanking the Governor for clearing up a bad situation at the Central State Hospital for the Insane, as it regarded Negroes, the Committee suggested the use of one or more internes from Meharry Medical College in the Negro wing.

4) The possible removal of the Industrial School for Negro youth from Pikeville up in the mountains, to a better location in Central Tennessee, and the placing of Negro personnel in the education department. The Governor seemed interested in the latter part of this suggestion.

5) And finally, that the Governor use his good offices in the establishment of a State Recreational Park for Negroes in Middle Tennessee, accessible to Nashville citizens. The Governor made no commitment on this suggestion.

Charleston, S. C. News & Cou

October 27, 1940

Negro in Kansas City

To The News and Courier:

I have read with interest the editorial correspondence published in the News and Courier October 16, dealing with some of the observations of the writer while attending the general convention in Kansas City.

Among the many things mentioned in this article is the following, "What is to become of the negroes? One guess that they are not many in Kansas City. There are no negro waiters or waitresses in the hotels and restaurants, I have looked for them. The bellboys, the doormen, the red caps and of course the taxi drivers are white men." I fear the writer did not look in the right place for the negroes.

I was a visitor at this same convention and being neither a member of the house of bishops nor the house of deputies, I had the opportunity of visiting many parts of the city, and especially that part where the negroes have their setup. Had the writer gone down Eighteenth street he would have found negro hotels with private baths, cafes and stores of all kinds owned and operated by negroes. Even those few stores owned by white men are operated by negro clerks. Another interesting thing to be found is a negro chamber of commerce. The city also maintains a large community center for our people together with a well equipped playground covering a city block. That is one reason one does not see negro boys and girls roaming the streets of the city as is seen in Charleston. The city has made ample provision for them along this line.

Also in the vicinity of Eighteenth street are found three or four moving picture theaters owned and operated by negro business men. The negro Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. looked after a large number of the negro visitors to the general convention. It was my pleasure and privilege to meet a large number of our doctors and dentists, and also to observe with interest a large negro undertaking establishment. On Harrison, Tracy and Park streets one will find palatial homes owned and occupied by negroes.

It was gratifying to note that the negroes of wealth of Kansas City were not loath to turn loose their money and pool their interest so that they would be able to realize and enjoy the things of life which tend to elevate and add to the cultural attitudes of their fellow men.

If more of our Southern negroes of wealth would follow the example of our brothers of the Middlewest, I feel sure that a large amount of unemployment and vagrancy would be done away with.

'Tis true that the white man is fast supplanting the negro in the hotels and taxi cabs for white people, yet one gets the impression in Kansas City that the negro is making for himself a place in the sun. He is working out his own destiny and not depending upon relief.

What is to become of the negro? He will go on living, being true and loyal to his country and to his God.

ST. JULIAN A. SIMPKINS
Priest-in-charge St. Stephens Church.

Negro in the Cabinet

NOV 16 1940

Amsterdam News

Now that we are continually breaking traditions in the interest of progress, always moving ahead, we'd like to suggest that another unprecedented step be taken by the naming of a Negro to an important cabinet position. We believe some Negro ought to be given a place higher than that of an "aide" in a department or as "special assistant" in a department.

We realize cabinet positions are important places in our governmental life, and that in naming a man to occupy any one of them, the President must be given ample latitude to seek out the best qualified men available.

New York N.Y.

Word has already come from the White House that there will be few changes in the President's cabinet. However, it is possible—even quite likely—that many new men will be chosen for subordinate positions. We are certain then that President Roosevelt will be able to find Negroes well qualified for service as under-secretary or at least as full assistant in the department of War, Justice, Post Office, Interior, Commerce, Labor and Agriculture.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

George Streator Hits Ellen Tarry's Article

NOV 2 1940

George Streator, lecturer and author, in a recent edition of The Commonweal magazine took exceptions to an article written by Miss Ellen Tarry, on "Living in Harlem," suggesting to her that Harlem should be approached from the greater angle of community disorganization.

Amsterdam News
New York
N.Y.

He declared that Harlem is a general social problem of which housing is a small part. "It is even worth while to point out that Negroes are no worse victims of bad housing than half dozen other groups, immigrant and otherwise. The Negro problem is bigger than that," he wrote.

Poor Leadership

Striking at Harlem's poor leadership, the one-time college professor continued to say, "Harlem's best young people, drawn from Southern and Northern colleges and English public schools, are militant, dynamic, on fire to do something.

"But on the whole, with poor leadership, they consume a lot of alcohol, dance considerable swing and talk a lot of nonsense. There are more artists in Harlem than ever walked the streets of Paris, some say; and it is difficult to make any of these dreamy folk talk much more than a revolution they do not intend to lie down to die in."

Now Is The Time To Get Racial Consideration

NOV 9 1940

Norfolk, Va.
Journal and Guide

Editor, Journal and Guide: This is the Negro's hour. It amazes me that the leadership of the race seems bent upon letting it slip by without recognition. The world is being shaken to its very foundation. When the shaking is over it will be quite a different world for everybody but the Negro, that is, unless he awakes.

Totalitarianism has democracy on the run. Right here in the western hemisphere we have a government dangerously near dictatorship. Why does not the American Negro take a cue from India? England, hard pressed by Germany, bids for India's support with one hand while holding them in subjection with the other. But India through its great Gandhi answers "Give us complete independence and we shall give up our lives to help you live."

What hope is there that the Negro's wrongs shall be righted, wrongs emanating from over 5,000 lynchings, labor exploitation, discrimination, restrictions too numerous to mention? Unless he himself, bestirs himself he will be in a lower position when the shaking is ver than now.

Negro leadership should awaken: Those who are out in front should lead. Negro masses should demand that they lead or depose them. A great national conference of Negro leadership should be called.

Who should be invited to this great conference? College and school presidents who are supposed to be helping fit youth for living should be there. Business should be there, C. C. Spaulding should not be absent. Labor should be represented by A. Phillip Randolph, the medical profession, the press, the pulpit or the church should be there.

What are some few of the demands Negro leadership should place before this nation? It should demand: Abolition of the Democratic white primary, Abolition of poll tax, Abolition of dual system of education in the South, Eqqualization of educational opportunity and teachers' pay, abolition of Jim Crow segregation laws, full participation of Negro in all armed forces of America, Inclusion of Negroes on all jobs financed by state or federal government, Inclusion of domestic workers in wage hour law, and social security benefits.

—REV. J. R. HENDERSON
New Rochelle, N. Y.

MAIL BAG

AN OPEN LETTER TO NEGRO LEADERSHIP OF AMERICA:

Now Is Right Time To Get Racial Consideration

(By Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Pastor, Bethesda Baptist Church for ANP)

NOV 9 1940

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—This is the Negro's hour. It amazes me that the leadership of the race seems bent upon letting it slip by without recognition. The world is being shaken to its very foundations. When the shaking is over it will be quite different world for everybody but the Negro, that is, unless he awakes.

Black Dispatch

Totalitarianism was democracy on the run. Right here in the western hemisphere we have a government dangerously near dictatorship. Franciso Campos, brilliant Brazilian leader, has just written a book in which he calls parliamentary institutions "garbage," and claims that "democracy is now serving interests opposed to democratic ideals." This affirmation is incontroverible and democracies like England and America can not argue it down, they can only live it down.

Oklahoma City

Why does not the American Negro take a cue from India? England, hard pressed by Germany, bids for India's support with one hand while holding them in subjection with the other. But India through its great Gandhi answers "Give us complete independence, and we shall give our lives to help you live." It is not difficult to see the illogic of sacrifice to the end of continual exploitation.

Okla.

A new world order is promised the Jew. Arthur Greenwood of the British War cabinet assures the Jew in the U. S. that the wrongs perpetrated against the Jews will be righted and he will live in a world order founded upon the ideals of "justice." We want to see this happen for only God knows what the Jew has suffered.

But what of the American Negro? What hope is there that his wrongs shall be righted, wrongs emanating from over 5,000 lynchings, labor exploitation, discrimination, restrictions too numerous to mention? Unless he himself, bestirs himself he will be in a lower position when the shaking is over than now. Just as small pebbles tend to the bottom, minorities tend downward in most shaking processes.

Negro leadership should awaken: Those who are out in front should lead. Negro masses should demand that they lead or depose them. A great national conference of Negro leadership should be called. The N. A. A. C. P. should take the initiative. It is already doing a fine job, but it is too small an organization and not representative of the power of the race. Negroes have kept it so by non-support.

Who should be invited to this great conference? College and school presidents who are supposed to be helping fit youth for living should be there. Men like Mordecai Johnson, and John W. Davis should certainly be there. Business should be there, C. C. Spaulding should not be absent. Labor should be represtnted by A. Phillip Randolph, the medical profession, the press, the pulpit or the church, should be there. The church. Negro churchmen are largely a joke. Of course, they are not in a class by themselves. Last Spring I wrote an open appeal to the leaders of the church under the caption "Before the Trek Begins" urging them in their conventions to consider strong resolutions and action in behalf of the "Domestic Workers". They were to preoccupiel with their program of preachig, address their program of preaching, addresses, long prayers, gospel singers, elections of bishops and presidents, to consider a little matter like the lowly domestics, whose meager earnings support so many of them.

NOV 9 1940

Who else should be there? All of the Negro leaders who have been given fat jobs in Washington as Adivcsers on Negro affairs, etc. ought to be there. Here is an "affair" where we can use their considerate judgment. In fact, the conference should represent the truest cross-section of Negro life ever assembled. One group should not be represented. They are the Communists. They queer things wherever they show up.

What are some few of the demands Negro leadership should place before this nation? It should demand:

1. Abolition of the Democratic white primary.
2. Abolition of poll tax.
3 Abolition of dual system of education in the South and everywhere existing.
4. Equalization of educational opportunitp and teachers' pay.
5. Abolition of Jim Crow segregation laws.
6. Full participation of Negro in all armed forces of America.
7. Inclusion of the Negro in labor unions.
8. Inclusion of Negroes on all jobs financed by state or federal government.
9 Inclusion of Domestic workers in wage hour law, and social security benefits.

These are just a few of our justifiable demands. These and others could be properly drawn and stated and this entire committee together with Negroes from all over the U. S. could descend upon congress by pre-arrangement and present our case. If no one has guts enough to state the case once it is drawn up and oh, how we wish Mitchell would lift up his voice for his people, I will be glad to state it, and in a manner that shall shake the conscience and thinking of this oppressive land. If this government does not grant the Negro a larger measure of fredom how does it know that in time of crisis he may not constitute the most dangerous fifth column in history? Negro leadership awake.—Crucial days for humanity are just ahead. "You've nothing to lose but your fetters".

THE NEGRO VOTE

There are two and a half million Negro voters in the United States. It is possible, should they all vote alike, they would not only decide the issue next Tuesday, in several important states, but they would decide which candidate shall be president for the next four years.

The Negro vote has come in for much discussion among politicians in recent years. Prior to 1936 it was axiomatic that Negroes who voted cast their ballots for the Republican ticket.

There was, however, a great change in the election of four years ago. Then, realizing all that the New Deal had meant for their race, in better opportunity, better living conditions and a better way of life generally, The great bulk of that vote switched into the Democratic column.

Today there is much speculation on the same subject. Some Republicans claim the entire vote of the race, for what reason seems mysterious. On the other hand there may be some who, misled by Republican promises and still reluctant to vote Democratic, will return to the Republican fold.

Negroes, however, should be more vitally interested in the international factor in the presidential race than almost any other others in America. There are, on the Republican side, too many "appeasers" who contend that the best way for America, in this changing world, is to be friendly with Hitler and to accept him as the master of Europe. These would abandon Britain to fate and would follow the same fatuous policy of "isolationism" that was tried, with such tragic result, by so many Europeansnations; that through the policies of the Chamberlain government so nearly brought Britain herself to surrender.

The Negroes of the nation should be well aware of this fact and the dangers inherent therein for their race.

For appeasement of Hitler, friendship with Hitler, means friendship withand approval of the man who defies his own race, who prates of "Nordic superiority" and who has said, of the Negroes, that they are lower than the apes". That is direct quotation from Hitler's own words.

What of the future for a race so sneeringly damned in a world which is dedicated to appeasement of, and agreement with, such as Hitler?

SOURCE: THE CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
November 4, 1940

God's Curse On The Negro

PULPIT in PRINT

BY REV. E. MAXEY NOV 16 1940

(Reprint from Southern News Almanac)

Question: "In view of God's curse upon the Negro race, Genesis 9:24, how can you preach freedom for ALL races?" Our correspondent quotes the words of a drunken man as he cursed his son.

The writer of Genesis does not imply that God cursed Ham. Genesis 9:20-27 says, Noah, father of Shem, Ham and Japjeheth "drank wine, and was drunken and uncovered in his tent." Ham saw his father's nakedness. "Noah awoke from his wine." In a drunken stupor he cursed his son.

The Black Dispatch

God had no part in the transaction.

To think God would condemn a race to slavery because Noah lay drunk and naked is a distorted conception of God. No Bible writer placed such a ridiculous interpretation on this scripture. Greedy, inhuman tyrants, wishing to keep a race in slavery placed this lying interpretation upon the scripture. "He made all races of men from one stock," Acts 17:26. God "made man in His own image."

Selfish men made gods in their image, they want a God they can bribe. This is why they hated Jesus, He condemned their hypocrisy. He called them liars, vipers, hypocrites and children of the father of lies.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Religionists drove CHRISTIANS who opposed human slavery, out of the south. The Dunkard church is an example, because they opposed slavery and war, the Dunkards were driven out by religionists. During the last World War, members of the Dunkard church were persecuted even in the military camps. This was all done in the name of the God of imperialism.

Great (?) preachers like Henry Ward Beecher created a God who delights in oppression of the weak. Beecher said, "God has intended the great to be great and the little to be little. The man who cannot live on bread and water is not fit to live." A great (?) captain of industry said, "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected . . . not by labor agitators, but by Christian men whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of this country."

Southern Congressmen who oppose the bill to abolish the Poll Tax as prerequisite to voting, claim to have God on their side in denying millions of citizens a voice in the government they live under. Strange Gods these selfish interests create.

Mussolini took a god with him when he burned and raped Ethiopia. Hitler took a god with him when he ravished Czechoslovakia. Japan has a god assisting them in murdering women and children in China. A coal mining company took a god with them when they waylaid and murdered a man on the highway in Alabama. Men create a god to assist them in ALL their hellishness. But Jesus said, "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." Jesus taught JUSTICE and LIBERTY for ALL people. This is why I "preach FREEDOM FOR ALL RACES."

RACE PROBLEMS - 1940
UNITED STATES

MAKING A POLITICAL FOOTBALL OF THE RACE QUESTION

NOV 16 1940

IN ITS ISSUE of November 3rd, The Augusta Herald, leading white daily newspaper of Augusta, Ga., had an interesting editorial on what some other Southern newspaper editors had to say on the promotion of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis to the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

The Herald's editor wrote:

New York Age

When a southern newspaper pretends to get all hot and bothered because at rare intervals Negro leaders are received at the White House and the President orders the promotion of a Negro army officer from colonel to brigadier general, then that newspaper is doing nothing toward changing the social or political rules at Washington, but it IS fomenting strife between the races at home and raises questions that should never be agitated in the press.

New York N.Y.

It is our duty—and our pleasure as well—to read a large number of southern daily newspapers. By so doing we keep informed as to what our own people are thinking and how they react to what is going on in the rest of the nation.

The promotion of a Negro colonel the other day, so far as we are informed brought protests from but two newspapers — The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier and The Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune.

The Charleston paper, for instance, after deploring the fact that the President and his wife have received certain Negro leaders at the White House recently, and that the President has seen fit to order a Negro colonel promoted to brigadier general (to command Negro soldiers only) goes on to say that "The News and Courier hates the 'race question' and wishes that it never had to mention it. But a condition, not a theory, confronts the southerners."

For once, our contemorary is right. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. The "condition" is that we have a large Negro population in the Southland. The Negro did not come here of his own accord. His lot, at best, is not a happy one, even now. There may be rare exceptions, but the Negro as a whole has no thought of social equality. He does seek, as nearly as he believes to be practicable, political and economic equality.

The problem of we of the white race in dealing with the Negro—fairly, but also practicably—is not always an easy one. But still it is a condition—NOT A THEORY—and we must deal with that CONDITION without undue emotion, with intelligence, and also with fairness.

Let's be honest about the whole matter. We have one, only one, Negro general in our whole army. And yet because we have made one black colonel a black general, leading a black brigade, the whole race question is made an issue.

Most of us newspaper editors who were born and reared in the South recognize the race question as a constant problem.

From time to time we haye sat in upon conferences where the question was discussed and have sought to iron out differences. We have never, in so doing, had to compromise any of our natural rights as a white man or in any way have our social prerogatives placed in jeopardy.

The editor of The Charleston News and Courier hates the New Deal and he hates Mr. Roosevelt. Therefore, by a bit of syllogistic reasoning we can conclude that he hates Senator Byrnes, the President's right hand man. Senator Byrnes has, so far as we know, reached the same conclusion as the vast majority of other southern leaders. This is, that nothing can be accomplished by publicity agitating widely scattered incidents that might smack of a tendency toward social equality between the races.

On the other hand, the Charleston editor gives Senator Ellison D. Smith a big play. The senator, incidentally, is as violently anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal as the editor himself. And, the senator also brings the race question into play now and then.

We dislike to question the sincerity of the Charleston editor, but when he gives front page play to the New Deal question and the race question, all in the same issue we are compelled to wonder if the Negro phase of the discussion is not being used conveniently. Our very national safety at this time depends upon unity of our people. Division over the the race question, when it is so unnecessary, is foolhardy, indeed. It gives no end of comfort to our real enemies.

Do not get the impression that we are existing in a fool's paradise and that we feel that no race question exists. It does exist. And it has existed for a long, long time—much longer than our own mind can go back.

But in all of our experience, whether as farm boy, industrial worker, or as editor, we do not recall that the race problem was ever benefitted in the most infinitesimal degree, by bringing it into the open in connection with a political contest or by emphasizing the race question and scattered incidents that involved social relations between the two groups.

New York Age

Most of us find impracticable, even undesirable, to live altogether in the past.

We have, from day to day, grown more sympathetic toward the Negro. We want to give him a better education, better homes in which to live, improved sanitary conditions, and clean and health-building recreation.

In so doing many of us have come to a better understanding of the Negro's real nature, o fhis hopes, his aspirations, and his real attitude toward his own race and the white race. We refer, of course, to the better type of Negro.

New York

And so, with these thoughts in mind, we deeply deplore the agitation of the race question at a time when a heated political campaign is under way.

N.Y.

It is true that the colored people, as a whole, have switched from the Republican Party to the Democratic party. But that has been for economic reasons—not for social reasons, either actual or anticipated. The federal government, through the present administration, has provided the Negro with better homes, has helped him to get a state pension, has given him a job on the WPA when he could find no private work.

In the light of these facts, is it hard to understand why the Negro is on Roosevelt's side? He is no more than human, after all. Do our readers believe that the Negro is voting for Mr. Roosevelt because he made one of their race a general, or is it because Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to honestly seek to better their general condition?

That question ought not to stump even a child in the lower grades, much less an editor

RACE PROBLEMS - 1940
UNITED STATES

MAKING A POLITICAL FOOTBALL OF THE RACE QUESTION

NOV 16 1940

IN ITS ISSUE of November 3rd, The Augusta Herald, leading white daily newspaper of Augusta, Ga., had an interesting editorial on what some other Southern newspaper editors had to say on the promotion of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis to the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

The Herald's editor wrote:

New York Age

When a southern newspaper pretends to get all hot and bothered because at rare intervals Negro leaders are received at the White House and the President orders the promotion of a Negro army officer from colonel to brigadier general, then that newspaper is doing nothing toward changing the social or political rules at Washington, but it IS fomenting strife between the races at home and raises questions that should never be agitated in the press.

New York, N.Y.

It is our duty—and our pleasure, as well—to read a large number of southern daily newspapers. By so doing we keep informed as to what our own people are thinking and how they react to what is going on in the rest of the nation.

The promotion of a Negro colonel the other day, so far as we are informed brought protests from but two newspapers — The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier and The Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune.

The Charleston paper, for instance, after deploring the fact that the President and his wife have received certain Negro leaders at the White House recently, and that the President has seen fit to order a Negro colonel promoted to brigadier general (to command Negro soldiers only) goes on to say that "The News and Courier hates the 'race question' and wishes that it never had to mention it. But a condition, not a theory, confronts the southerners."

For once, our contemorary is right. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. The "condition" is that we have a large Negro population in the Southland. The Negro did not come here of his own accord. His lot, at best, is not a happy one, even now. There may be rare exceptions, but the Negro as a whole has no thought of social equality. He does seek, as nearly as he believes to be practicable, political and economic equality.

The problem of we of the white race in dealing with the Negro—fairly, but also practicably—is not always an easy one. But still it is a condition—NOT A THEORY—and we must deal with that CONDITION without undue emotion, with intelligence, and also with fairness.

Let's be honest about the whole matter. We have one, only one, Negro general in our whole army. And yet because we have made one black colonel a black general, leading a black brigade, the whole race question is made an issue.

Most of us newspaper editors who were born and reared in the South recognize the race question as a constant problem.

From time to time we have sat in upon conferences where the question was discussed and have sought to iron out differences. We have never, in so doing, had to compromise any of our natural rights as a white man or in any way have our social prerogatives placed in jeopardy.

The editor of The Charleston News and Courier hates the New Deal and he hates Mr. Roosevelt. Therefore, by a bit of syllogistic reasoning we can conclude that he hates Senator Byrnes, the President's right hand man. Senator Byrnes has, so far as we know, reached the same conclusion as the vast majority of other southern leaders. This is, that nothing can be accomplished by publicity agitating widely scattered incidents that might smack of a tendency toward social equality between the races.

On the other hand, the Charleston editor gives Senator Ellison D. Smith a big play. The senator, incidentally, is as violently anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal as the editor himself. And, the senator also brings the race question into play now and then.

We dislike to question the sincerity of the Charleston editor, but when he gives front page play to the New Deal question and the race question, all in the same issue we are compelled to wonder if the Negro phase of the discussion is not being used conveniently. Our very national safety at this time depends upon unity of our people. Division over the the race question, when it is so unnecessary, is foolhardy, indeed. It gives no end of comfort to our real enemies.

Do not get the impression that we are existing in a fool's paradise and that we feel that no race question exists. It does exist. And it has existed for a long, long time—much longer than our own mind can go back.

But in all of our experience, whether as farm boy, industrial worker, or as editor, we do not recall that the race problem was ever benefitted in the most infinitesimal degree, by bringing it into the open in connection with a political contest or by emphasizing the race question and scattered incidents that involved social relations between the two groups.

New York Age

Most of us find impracticable, even undesirable, to live altogether in the past.

We have, from day to day, grown more sympathetic toward the Negro. We want to give him a better education, better homes in which to live, improved sanitary conditions, and clean and health-building recreation.

In so doing many of us have come to a better understanding of the Negro's real nature, of his hopes, his aspirations, and his real attitude toward his own race and the white race. We refer, of course, to the better type of Negro.

New York

And so, with these thoughts in mind, we deeply deplore the agitation of the race question at a time when a heated political campaign is under way.

N.Y.

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Madison, N. C., Messenger
November 21, 1940

1170

A Negro's Appeal

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc. The Progressive Farmer presens a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents this truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled, and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life, and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid from our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance but who will take an active interest in our well being."

Homer, Ga., Journal
November 8, 1940

"The Colored Brother"

T28

The Negro can lie down beneath the scorching rays of a noonday sun and sleep the sleep of the seven sleepers of old without suffering any evil effects from it whatever; or he can weather the fiercest winter gale. clad only in a pair of cotton overalls and a blue jumper. He can also wear an overcoat to a Fourth of July celebration, or a pair of linen pants and an alpaca coat to a Christmas tree and be perfectly comfortable. And, strange as it may seem, anybody's clothes will fit him and look nice on him. There is nothing else like him under the sun. He sees all things hears all things and believes all things, and has implicit faith in everything he sees or hears and stands ready at all times to step aboard of anything that comes along, from a young mule to a flying machine.

Wireless telegraphy has nothing new for him; he has used it for ages; every Negro's mouth is a transmitter and every ear a receiver. If anything of importance happens on a plantation tonight, every Negro for forty miles around will know it by morning.

Saturday is his special day by custom and common consent, and if you have any business to attend to in a small Southern town on Saturday attend to it early and get off the streets before you get hurt. A Negro cannot see you unless you owe him something. and if you get in his way he is liable to step on you, sit down on you or back you up against a brick wall and smother you to death. He does not usually do these things, or any of them through any evil design, as many sometime suppose, but he simply cannot help it if you get in his way for he is busy and cannot look out for you. Saturday is his "rations" and news exchange day, and in addition to 'having all those things on his mind, he has to shake hands with every other other Negro in town and bug every Negro woman he meets. You had better take out an accident policy or get off the streets Saturday.

The standard rations for a Negro is a peck of cornmeal, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 pound of coffee, three pounds of salt meat and a gallon of black molasses a week, but he can consume all of this at one sitting if necessary, or if he is working for you and boarding himself he can live a week on 3 soda crackers, a box of sardines and a nickel's worth of cheese. In other words, his stomach is built on the same general plan of an oldfashioned accordion, and either contracts or expands according to the pressure brought to bear on it.

He is also immune to nearly all kinds of poisons, and can swallow the most deadly drugs with immunity. I remember of having a Negro work for me one time who was having chills and suffering with the severe backache. I got him a bottle of chill tonic to take, and a bottle of liniment to rub his back wlth. The liniment was labeled in boxcar letters, "POISON, for external use only," and I cautioned him about it when I gave it to him, but for 3 days and nights before I found it out he had been rubbing his back with the chill tonic and taking a teaspoonful of the liniment three times a day with excellent results. On another occasion I was sick and had a Negro to wait upon me, and the doctor left a can of antiphogistine to make a plaster for my side opened on the kitchen table, and when my Negro went in to get his supper he mistook it for a can of peanut butter and ate the whole of it without ever discovering his mistake."—By S. F. Davis. Indianola, Mississippi.

PURGING THE ARMY OF REDS AND BUNDISTS

The Hearst papers are conducting one of their typical jeremiads against subversive elements.

This time they are demanding that Reds and Bundists be ousted from the United States Army and Navy.

The Pittsburgh Courier agrees that those who actually are engaged in subversive activities should be ousted from the armed forces, but we consider it unconstitutional to hound people because of the ideas they entertain. That would eventually lead to the destruction of democracy, since "subversive" is subject to various interpretations dictated by expediency.

Courier NOV 23 1940

Granted that the Reds and Nazis should be barred from our armed forces, why do the Hearst newspapers remain silent about a far greater evil: the present barring of colored citizens from all naval service except as mess attendants and from the special services in the Army?

The Hearst papers claim to be exponents and advocates of our democratic way, but they remain mum about the vicious discrimination against one-tenth of the American population.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Hearst papers have kept silent while any white man, regardless of character or intention, entered our armed forces and defense industries and they are only excited now that they see the danger.

Negro newspapers have been pointing out this danger for years; pointing out that whereas there are millions of white men of alien birth and sympathies, only one per cent of the Negro population is of foreign birth or extraction; pointing out that these are logically the Americans to be most trusted in vital places.

It is all right for the Hearst papers to yell: "Bar the Reds and Nazis," but we should believe much more in their sincerity if they cried out just as loudly, "Don't Discriminate Against Our Loyal Colored Citizens."

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 5, 1940

GOVERNOR DENIES NEGROES' CHARGE

Cooper Says Body Told Race Would Be Given Fair Treatment

A charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Gov. Prentice Cooper had met a request that Negroes be placed on draft boards with the statement, "this is a white man's country," was termed "election eve propaganda" by the governor Monday.

The charge was made in the weekly news release of the association in New York.

ANIMOSITY SAID AIM

"This incident was designed merely to stir up racial animosities around election time." Governor Cooper said, "what I told that committee was that Negroes would be dealt with fairly by boards composed of white men."

The association said that the governor's complete statement at the time the association's committee called on him to make the request for Negro draft board members was:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down trees, ploughed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course Negroes worked some but they came to the scene later after New England was settled.

'OUGHT TO BE PROUD'

"You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out."

The association's statement charged that "last June Negro citizens in Brownsville tried to register to vote in the November 5 election, and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or try to catch the lynchers."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
November 2, 1940

COOPER RILES NEGRO GROUPS

'White Man's Country,' N. A. A C. P. Quotes Governor.

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX
News-Sentinel Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave wide publicity Friday on the eve of the Presidential election, to a statement by Governor Cooper of Tennessee in which he said, in effect, that Negroes did nothing for this country and are lucky to live here.

The press release, coming on the heels of the Steve Early incident in New York, will certainly not help the Roosevelt ticket with the Negroes at next Tuesday's election.

NAACP Press Release

The NAACP press release, with a Nashville dateline but issued at New York and sent to the Washington press corps, said, "Negroes have done nothing to aid or build up the United States of America, according to Gov. Prentice Cooper (of Tennessee), and they are lucky to be able to live in this country.

"A committee of colored citizens that called upon the Governor to ask him to appoint some Negroes to draft boards was told by him, 'this is a white man's country.'

"Last June Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the Nov. 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or try to catch the lynchers. But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

"Governor Cooper thinks it is all right for Negroes to register to die for America, but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose the people who will rule over them."

Claim Cooper Said This

The release then quoted Governor Cooper as follows:

"This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, plowed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled. You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people. Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service, because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as Governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 3, 1940

Negro Paper Raps Cooper For Criticism

Governor Belittled Civic Efforts Of Race In State

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People criticized Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee in its weekly news publication for a statement attributed to the Governor in connection with registration for selective military service.

The publication said a committee of Negroes, calling upon Cooper to ask him to name some Negroes as members of draft boards, was told: "This is a white man's country."

BROWNSVILLE INCIDENT

"Last June," said the statement, "Negro citizens in Brownsville, Tenn., tried to register to vote in the Nov. 5 election and one man was lynched for his efforts. Others were driven out of town by mobs. Governor Cooper did nothing to aid them or try to catch the lynchers.

"But he told the committee of colored citizens recently that Negroes had better register for the draft or they would be subject to a $10,000 fine or prison.

"Governor Cooper thinks it is all right for Negroes to register to die for America but all wrong for them to register to vote and help choose people who will rule over them.

"Governor Cooper's complete remarks as reported to the NAACP committee:

FOR WHITE MAN

"'This is a white man's country. America was settled by English, Scotch and Irish settlers who came here and shed their blood for it. White men cut down the trees, ploughed the fields and developed America. The Negro had nothing to do with the settling of America. Of course Negroes worked some, but they came to the scene later, after New England was settled.

"'You fellows ought to feel proud that you are in a great country like America. It is the best place for you and your people.

"'Now, one important thing you preachers ought to tell your boys is to go to the stations and register for military service because if they don't they will be arrested and fined $10,000 or put in prison until they work it out. I have a job to do as governor of Tennessee and that is to see that all men of draft age register, white and colored, and I don't intend to have any trouble or confusion doing it.'"

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
November 14, 1940

Georgiah Calls on Patrons of School to Support Its Program

Edward L. Snyder, field agent of the Holsey School of Practical Theology at Cordele, Ga., an institution for training negro rural clergymen, is in Jacksonville calling upon a group of patrons of the school.

Supported entirely by contributors, most of them from members of the negro race, the school gives its instruction without charge to the theological students. It is headed by Bishop W. Y. Bell.

The school has been highly endorsed by United States Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, and other prominent Georgians.

Dublin, Ga., Citizen
October 31, 1940

DUDLEY AS PHILOSOPHER

Hub Dudley, colored, enjoys a good white trade at his grocerp store in Dublin; and he has some ideas about race conflicts.

"All the racial trouble is caused by bad white folks and bad Negroes. People who try to do right and attend to their own business don't cause any trouble. The South is the best place on earth for the Negro to make his home, and the Southern white people are the best friends he'll find on earth."

Dudley is a business man on a large scale. He operates a hotel, an insurance business, a funeral home and a filling station, besides his grocery store.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 4, 1940

Honor Roll Addition

White or Negro, male or female, old (young, Birmingham folks make good leac ers. That is why this list of Birminghai persons who have become presidents or sin ilar executive officers of national organiza tions continues to grow.

The latest addition to the list is Oscar V Adams, widely-known Birmingham Negr who has just become supreme chancellor (the Colored Knights of Pythias. He wa elected vice chancellor at the last bienni session of the order in Detroit and become chancellor on the death of the chancellor, Chicago Negro.

This elevation increases to 67 the names on the presidential list. Seven names have been added so far during 1940.

Incidentally, *The Birmingham News* claims a little special pride in the elevation of Oscar Adams, inasmuch as he has been for many years the editor of a column, "What Negroes Are Doing," which appears each Sunday in this paper. Through this column and in many other ways, he long has been a strong influence among his people, and the new honor is deserved.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 31, 1940

Before You, the Plain People

About thirty-nine years ago the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, invited the most distinguished negro in the country, Booker Washington, to lunch in the White House.

The South was indignant. Many persons in the North condemned the president. (Only Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Washington were present at that lunch.)

Now another Mr. Roosevelt is president, and "a large party of negro men and women is entertained at tea in the White House." The guests of a man's wife in his house are his guests.

This "tea" in the White House arouses no indignation in South Carolina. Not one of the third term "leaders" has mentioned it. Spokesmen for South Carolina are silent about the president's wife dining with the brotherhood of pullman car porters. Is silence approval of it? For the president's wife to accept that hospitality was to pledge the hospitality of the White House to negroes. The pledge has been made good by the "tea" last week.

Is or is not this hospitality of the White House to the colored people the declaration of the White House family in favor of the social as well as the political equality of the two races? We ask you South Carolinians. Answer it for yourselves.

About thirty-nine years ago the president, Theodore Roosevelt, appointed a colored man postmaster in Indianola, a village of Mississippi. The South was indignant. Last week another President Roosevelt, candidate for a third term, appointed a negro colonel in the army a brigadier general—over the heads of a number of white colonels who were his seniors.

The wisdom and propriety of these things we do not here discuss. We inquire whether or not the Southern people have changed their minds in respect of them.

We are sure that Southerners intelligent enough to know that this new course adopted by a Democratic executive cannot be pursued without affecting the "race question," the "race relations," in the South, in South Carolina. They know that with a centralized government in Washington breaking down racial barriers, social as well as political, the barriers will be broken down in the South.

The movement for this ending of racial separation must soon come to the South if the federal government shall back it. You Southerners of common sense must understand that this thing is the open threat of another "Reconstruction" period, that your federal government will defend its negro favorites in the South by sending soldiers to the South.

The News and Courier hates the "race question" and wishes that never it had to mention it. But a condition, not a theory, confronts us Southerners.

We tell you South Carolinians that the election of next Tuesday is no ordinary presidential election. It is momentous. The very life, security, future of the white South is involved in it.

We leave the question with you. Your leaders are silent about it. You the plain people, you the common people, are without guides so far as the question is concerned. You will have to vote and act without the advice of your political leaders. They are silent. Ellison D. Smith is the exception.

Shall the republic of states come to an end?

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 5, 1940

Cooper Denies Slur On Negro

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. Prentice Cooper termed today "election eve propaganda" remarks attributed to him in a weekly news statement in New York by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The publication said a committee of Negroes, calling upon Cooper to ask him to name some Negroes to draft boards in Tennessee, were told "this is a white man's country."

"This incident was designed merely to stir up racial animosities around election time," Cooper said. "What I told that committee was that they would be dealt with fairly by boards composed of white members."

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 7, 1940

Quips 'And Quibblings

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

"America's Most Quoted Paragrapher"

Puritan inhibitions keep people virtuous. The sad part is that so many stay inhibited after they marry.

Are we misunderstanding Hollywood, or does glamor really mean nakedness?

Sweet reasonableness is the peculiar virtue of those who would be slapped down if they tried to get tough.

If you wonder how "inferior" races feel in lands ruled by Nazis, ask the Harvard Negro living in Mississippi.

Nature balances things, and the man who carries a 69-cent watch is usually so tired from honest toil he can sleep in spite of the racket it makes.

A new story is captioned "The Flower of the Pacific." Probably refers to the Bluffus Japonica.

Partisans are mental slaves. They even judge the merit of Chaplin's new movie by its attitude toward their prejudices.

Be thankful you aren't a political leader. It is hard enough to keep from lying, anyway.

One of the greatest of man-made curses is interest. Millions slave all their lives to pay rental on money they used only once long ago.

A noted Frenchman is lecturing here on the subject: "Can France and England Be Friends?" Well, it's pretty hard to forgive those we have wronged.

There's one objection to the idea that we should fight Japan now because it will be a harder job later. We got the idea 70 years too late.

If he can't work with his hands or manage a business or do anything useful, he becomes a politician and we cheer him.

Yet old-timers can remember when the visiting young lady was kissed by only one boy and he was a cousin.

But some men are so ethical it makes them feel so honorable they can cheat you in money matters with a clear conscience.

The industrialists make a lot of money, but what of it? Why begrudge Ford his millions when he added billions to the country's wealth?

Once earnest citizens organized for good works and let the chairman do everything; now they leave it all to the Reds.

DEC 5 1940

Chicago Tribune

COLORED CHILDREN BARRED.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—I think the little girl was kind and the little Italian boy was fortunate to have been warned beforehand that he was not wanted at the party.

He was much more fortunate than the Negro boys and girls who buy new clothes, purchase tickets, and pay cab fare to attend a public school dance, then when they arrive at the dance are told that they may not enter.

MRS. C. R. LEWIS.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—It is deplorable to sit and watch the growth of prejudice and listen to people cry when some one let's them know they are not wanted because of their racial differences.

For over 300 years the world has been letting us know we are not wanted. Tell Miss Navagato not to feel so badly, because if the little girl had known my son he would not have been invited—my son is a Negro. LORIS MELIKOFF RAYNER.

Chicago, Ill.

RACE PROBLEMS -1940
UNITED STATES

Daily Writer Attacks Patronizing Methods of White Authors in Painting Negro Characters

NOV 9 1940

NEW YORK—In candid and striking manner, Richard Watts, Jr., noted white theatrical writer on the New York Herald-Tribune staff, on Sunday struck at the methods of white authors in painting Negro characters as merely "quaint and comic childlren."

In reviewing two all-colored plays which have lately come to town, Watts struck at the heart of the drama as concerns Negroes.

"Two Negro shows arrived in town recently," he wrote. "One was presented in Harlem and was a serious and heartfelt contemplation of the plight of the black man in a white man's world, written with passionate conviction by a Negro playwright who feels deeply about the subject he has dramatized.

Washington

'The other was offered on Broadway and was a fanciful musical show, done for the purposes of showmanship by white composers and authors, who seemed chiefly interested in the quaintness of their subject.'

Tribune

Continuing further, Mr. Watts' article ran:

"The one burned with sincerity; the other was satisfied to be stage artifice. The one was a realistic picture of credible and tragic human beings; the other was merely a white man's self-conscious attempt to write a pseudo-folk fable of another race. One looked upon the Negro as a bitter and unhappy man; the other thought of him as the innocent, happy child of nature popular in white legend. The one was genuine; the other was fabricated. Yet such is the theatre that the first was almost completely unsuccessful, while the second was a lively, often exciting show.

The first, it may be necessary to tell you is Theodore Ward's "Big White Fog," a grim tragedy of a Negro family driven to destruction by race prejudice and injustice. The second, as you probally know already, is "Cabin in the Sky," a musical fantasy about the struggle of Heaven and Hell for the soul of one "Little Joe" Jackson. If this were at all the world it should be, Mr. Ward's drama would have possessed some of the showmanship of "Cabin in the Sky," and the musical show would have received a lot of the Harlem play's high seriousness. But since it is, as you may conceively have noticed, not an altogether satisfactory universe in which we live, each of the works lacked just the quality it required, and the result is that neither of them is completely to be commended. But while "Big White Fog" has only its indignation and the upstanding honesty of its convictions to give it interest, "Cabin in the Sky" has Miss Ethel Waters, Miss Katherine Dunham, a good score and some brilliant dancing. And in the face of such opposition, it must be confessed that honesty and conviction have little chance.

Washington

D.C.

It is not that I am cynical enough to dismiss such values, even in the theatre. Even though it is completely inept, dramatically and in production. "Big White Fog" is given persuation, dignity and moments of power by the sheer force of its embattled bitterness. Although it is a good and enlivening musical entertainment, with two exceptionally stiking performances, "Cabin in the Sky" isn't the show it should have been, that is because its striving to be a Negro folk-morality play is always the white man's unconsciously patronizing attempt to see through Negro eyes. I certainly do not think that Mr. Lynn Root, who wrote the book of the new show, was being condescending or that he intended to look upon his Negroes as merely quaint and comic children, but that is the effect which his attempt to write a folk play from the outside brought about. It is because of this that the plot of "Cabin in the Sky"—and it is not merely the regulation skeleton musical comedy plot, but a narrative that is of great importance to the show—frequently becomes not merely tiresome but even a bit irritating. It is at such points that the musical numbers rush happiy to the rescue.

It is my impression that Vernon Duke's music and John Latouche's lyrics are somewhat uneven, but at their best they manage to be extremely gay and exciting. There is one song, called "Taking a Chance on Love," brilliantly sung by Miss Waters, that is a complete delight and might well make the success of a far less worthy show. There is another number, called "Honey in the Honeycomb," fascinatingly done by Miss Dunham, which is almost equally fine, and should likewise be one of the sensations of the year. Five or six other songs, while not so distinguished, are of unusual excellence, and make the score of "Cabin in the Sky" something to be heard. As for the dancing, I will have to bring out the good, old word "brilliant" to describe it. Mr. Blanchine, who staged the numbers, has bought fine imagination to his task, and thanks in great part to Miss Dunham's remarkable dancing, the combination of ballet and hot Negro hoofing is remarkably stirring. When "Cabin in the Sky" forgets its pseudo-moral fantasy and frankly becomes a torrid Harlem musical show, it is so delightful that I wish every one concerned had forgotten about that struggle for the soul of "Little Joe."

NOV 9 1940

Of course everyone has known, even before the days of "Mamba's Daughters," that Miss Waters was one of the great women of the American stage. In the first place, there is a heroic quality about her that is rare in the drama of today, and, secondly there is a warm, rich humanity in both her acting and her signing which keeps her epic traits from seeming cold or unsympatetic. In addition to one of the most magnetic smiles in the world, she posesses a distinguished voice and a talent for either serious or humorous acting. When she sings "Taking a Chance on Love" the theatre becomes a place of excitement. Miss Waters performs prodigies for "Cabin in the Sky." As for Miss Dunham, she is certainly one of the most alluring and exciting young women on the stage, which is a quality not to be overlooked. She can dance brilliantly, she can sing pleasantly and she can act with ease and skill. As the seductive villainess of the new work, she is a compiete delight and she makes evil seem dangerously attractive for a morality play. The men of "Cabin in the Sky" are helpful, but it is Miss Waters and Miss Dunham who are the triumphs of the occasion.

To get back to "Big White Fog" for a moment, it seems a particular shame that this first venture of the new organization known as the Negro Playwrights Company should have proved unsuccessful. The treatment of the black man is obviously one of the greatest blots on the American record. It is the thing that the foes of our world can bring against us with the greatest resulting embarrassment to those who hate racial oppression, whether it takes place in the United States or in Germany. It is a thing which has the curious result of making many people who admire Miss Waters because she gives the impression to them of being the modest, comfortable type of Negro look with consternation on the beautiful Miss Dunham because she gives evidence of being independent and unafraid. Because our treatment of this minority race is a shameful one we should particularly welcome plays that are outspoken expressions of that race's viewpoint. I trust the Negro Playwrights will be more successful next time.

THE NATION'S DUTY TO NEGROES

NOV 9 1940

(Detroit Tribune)

The world is now being shaken to its foundation by the forces of war, social unrest and political upheaval, but these conditions will not always exist. In due time, the present conflict among nations will cease and civilization will again begin the task of rebuilding the world.

Washington

We in the United States, both colored and white will be among those who will help build a better tomorrow, but must begin today.

In this connection, we here quote the following paragraphs from an article in the September issue of the Catholic Inter-Racial Review:

Tribune

"Today there is every reason for the continuation of the efforts of those who are now seeking to have Negroes included in all the new Army units, and the old ones from which he was in the past excluded. At the same time we urge them to extend their efforts on behalf of the admission of the Negro in the field on industrial employment. National defense includes not only the adequate development of military forces, but also the production of materials by private manufacturers.

"Thousands of factories will supply defense materials for the duration of the world strife, but after that period, these factories will set the pace for American life. It is very important that the Negro give more than passing attention to the question of employment in the factories now being set up to supply our defense needs. Sectional leaders are demanding that these plants be distributed so that no one section will derive all the economic benefits. It is just as important that Negro leaders should demand that the jobs be open to Negro workers."

Washington

We heartily endorse these opinions. We should not allow the present crisis to cause us to forget the future. We must also make plans for securing recognition and employment of Negroes in the industrial and economic life of the nation tomorrow.

D.C.

SOUTHERN ATTITUDE ATTACKED

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

Dr. Edwin Embree, Head of Rosenwald Fund, Raps Dixie Custom in Savannah Speech.

NOV 9 1940

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7—(By ANP) — Speaking with the authority gained by long contact with southern prejudice in his official capacity as president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, Dr. Edwin R. Embree of Chicago rapped the attitude of the South toward Negroes.

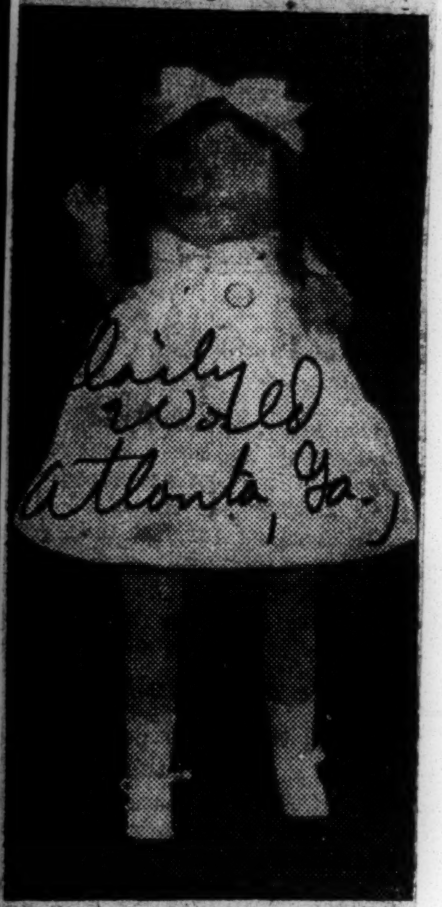
In an address to a conference of the Southeastern Library association, Dr. Embree said that one example of the South's failure to achieve full democracy is reflected in its treatment of Negroes.

Criticizing the traditional Southern practice of discrimination, Dr. Embree said:

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups."

NEGRO DOLLS

NOV 10 1940



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KEEP AWAKE

NOV 7 1940

In America today we have several so-called patriotic organizations that have sprung up to help solidify America or help Great Britain. Among such groups is "The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies."

Iowa

In a news release this week the organization calls attention to the fact that the Germans had destroyed the French Warr memorial to her colored soldiers. It said America would now think said America would never think of destroying the monument of Chrispus Attustis Boston. Of course these things are true.

Bystander

course these things are true.

The release finally says:

"No one in the United States thinks of tearing down the statute to Crispus Attucks erected on the spot in Boston Common where he fell fighting for Freedom and Democracy. On the contrary the President has just appointed Benjamin O. Davis a brigadier general, something which would never happen under Hitler or Mussolini rule."

Des Moines
Iowa

"No one in the United States proposes to deny rights of higher education to Negroes. Yet Hitler does deny all education to Negroes and has called them "HALF APES" in "Mein Kampf" and therefore unfit for any education."

"Neither England nor the United States have done full justice to their colored citizens as William Allen White, the head of our committee knows full well. His membership on the National Board of the N.A.A.C.P. justifies to his interest in Democracy at home as well as abroad. But compared to what happens to everybody under the Nazi's rule, their attitude is as Heaven compared to Hell."

Now, Mr. White knows he does not tell the truth when he says no one proposes to deny rights of higher education to the Negro. And Negroes must not be lulled to sleep over their rights when they are doing their share to maintain the rights of others.

NOV 7 1940

In fact, the Bystander thinks the Negro should not only guard his rights more carefully but should make every effort to see that a more sympathetic attitude is taken toward enforcing them.

Drop Prejudice or Perish!

NOV 15 1940

Instead of being surprised and disappointed that the nations of the Western hemisphere hold back from the alliance which it proposes, the United States should realize that conditions make them slow to act. It has a competitor, Germany, which stoops to conquer. Our goods and our services are of the best and our prices reasonable. But Germany has set out on world conquest. Low price for the money it brings is as necessary as U-boats and dive bombers.

The Call

Sooner or later this country car match the German price. But we are not so sure about its handling of the customer. The Nazi is the world's greatest snob. For the sake of a "pure German" race he has turned the world upside down. Yet he goes into South America and makes friends better than do Americans who honestly wish South Americans well. The German wants what he wants badly enough to get it on any terms. The American is too dulled by his habit of race prejudice to realize that other men have eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections and passions.

Kansas City, Mo.

These are desperate days. Markets in the Latin republics and alliances with them for defensive purposes may be our country's one hope. What a tragedy it will be if they stay aloof from us, because in spite of our friendly words, our treatment of other races makes them doubt our good intentions.

Confidence is one thing. Conceit is its bad brother. Pride of country that expresses itself in boasting as if other people should be happy to pay us homage, disregards the fundamentals of human nature. When this superiority is claimed on the basis of race, the violation of democracy offends the more, because all of our neighbors to the South have handled the race problem far more successfully than the United States.

For America, the greatest of the democracies to crash to ruin because it does not live consistent with its constitution is a high price to pay for whatever pleasure one man gets out of telling another "God made me your superior." Superiority calls for increased responsibility and service. On the other hand, the claim of superiority knows not duty.

The Latin nations of the western hemisphere cannot like the Germans. But neither can they love Americans who in their homeland misuse darker people. To save itself it seems likely that the United States will have to make its conduct conform to its professions. To do that under compulsion will fall short of being a noble act. But it will be none the less reasonable. We cannot drive the Germans out of Central and South America by price or quality of our goods, but we can show that we have a heart full of love for mankind which Germany has not. That is America's hope. It has long been its duty.

Says Negroes Treated As If They Are Not Wanted

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'How Can We Be Trained to Protect America With Segregation All Around?' Asks Youth in Northern Post

DEC 6 1940

NEW YORK.—"How can we be trained to protect America, which is called a 'free' nation, when all around us rears the ugly head of segregation?"

This is the question asked by a Negro volunteer now serving in a Northern army post, where his Negro regiment, comprising some 300 men is stationed with a white army unit.

The army volunteer asks the question in an article which is entitled "Jim Crow in the Army Camps," appears in the December issue of the Crisis magazine, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Segregation is rampant in the army post, he discloses, pointing out that even in the Post theatre which is run by the War Department, the Negro soldiers are forced to sit in a row of seats, "seating not more than fifteen men."

"This," he says, is the Reserved-for Colored" sector. The Negro soldiers are also segregated in the Post bus, which carries the men back and forth to the nearby town, he points out, adding, "It is far from any idea I ever had of army life."

"But this is not all," he concludes: Also in the library and the Post Exchange, and on the Post in general, the Negro is treated as if he is not wanted. Many of the young men enlisted in the United States Army are thoroughly disgusted because of segregation.

Many were faithfully promised, before enlisting, that they would have an opportunity to learn a trade, or continue with their previous studies. As yet there are no educational facilities for the Negro. Young men have enlisted to do their patriotic duty to America, and to learn some useful trade.

The men have done their part. The question is: Will Uncle Sam do his part?"

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

WHY NOT A NEGRO 5TH COLUMN?

By DAVID M. GRANT

The term "Fifth Column" has recently become popular in war news items. The "Fifth Column" is composed of people within the enemy lines and who do not sympathize with the enemies' cause. These people while not actually spies, scheme to destroy morale, thru sabotage, propaganda and other cleverly disguised devices employed within the lines and designed to accomplish the enemies' defeat. "Fifth Column" methods are called "Trojan Horse" tactics and are known to have greatly assisted General Franco in his conquest of Spain. Indeed it was a Franco General who coined the phrase during the seige of Madrid when he said, "in due time the Fifth Column within the city will rise and strike the telling blow for our side and victory."

German-American Bunds, Silver Shirts, Peace and Democracy Leagues and other Nazi-Fascio-Communist organizations in this country are mild examples of Fifth Column activitiy.

As Negroes, we might profitably borrow some of these "Fifth Column" methods for use in achieving our own economic freedom. Until we control a handsome portion, if not all, of our local economic life; until WE become butcher, baker and candle-stick maker for each other, we shall remain at the mercy of those who live by the profits of the money we spend and continue to be victimized by the vagaries of good times and bad. In this regard, the outlook is bright, but the process too slow. This "Negro Fifth Column" might be useful as a pressure group to hasten things up a bit. Pressure groups are quite familiar to us, but the pressure is always expressed outwardly, away from the center. Let us employ a new technique with this "Fifth Column." Let us exert some pressure inwardly, toward the center—on ourselves as it were, and see then what happens.

Negro business slowly but surely is becoming respectable. Time was when the Negro business man was a side-splitting joke to his own people. He was considered a failure before he began and however great his efforts, however sincere his motives, however huge his output to establish himself in business, was considered by us as puny and fruitless beside his white competitor. We scoffed at him and continued to spend our money with the white merchant deluding ourselves in the belief that Negroes could not compete; that their wares were inferior and that as a group, they were not equipped with business heads.

This despite the continuing successes of the Poro's, Madam Walker's North Carolina, Victory Life, Unity Mutual, and other insurance companys, banks and Negro businesses. Fifth Column forces would not only propagandize to knock this nonsense into a cocked hat but would make the public expression of it a dangerous procedure.

When the pinch of depression hit in the Thirties, we began to reap the sad reward of our short-sightedness. Bitterly we wept and moanfully we wailed. "First fired, last hired" became sing-song. But it was a condition of our own making. We had sat placidly by during the lush Twenties and allowed white men to preempt the position of employer. We were too busy enjoying ourselves, buying from white men, our $20.00 silk shirts, our fur coats and limousines a block long. We had no time for wise use of our great income. Business was too time exacting and besides we weren't cut out for it. So we let the juicy morsel go by the board, and danced heedlessly on to an ultimate, protracted misery. Had we been employers, hirers of our own, this misery would have been lessened anyway when the squeeze came down the line.

The chance is coming again. History does repeat itself. The Forties will be lush, war years of inflated incomes, prices and values. And then will come the millenium, more far reaching than before, more devastating in its effect. Let us not muff the ball again.

Negroes must continue going into business. They must be supported and enter the employer group on large scale. When the next depression hits they then will be the hirers and fir and perhaps the sting will not be as sharp. The "Fifth Columnists" must come to the assistance of these businesses and cry down those who belittle their efforts and divert their support. Unless this is done, Negroes might well expect to compose the whole of America's unemployment problem of 1959 thus becoming NOT an unemployed group at all but rather a RELIEF group and as such derided, condemned and held in contemptuous resentment.

So the time to form a Negro Fifth Column to fight on OUR OWN economic front is right now. This can only be done by supporting the businesses we have now and encouraging the formation of new businesses. Negroes who still persist in giving their business, be it Law, Medical, Dental or what not, to white firms; of purchasing from white merchants wherever and whenever possible; ought to be singled out for a rigorous discipline by Negro Fifth Columnists This discipline should be expressed by quarantine, social ostracism and general abuse, physical where invited, but always verbal.

Fifth Columnists should take to their task with a verve and zest, confident in the righteousness of their cause and joyous in its execution. Rip the covers off of the back-sliders who are so handy with their explanations as to why a Negro could not have been employed for this service, that job or purchase. Turn on the white hot light of publicity and let them stand unmasked and naked before their brethren. Root them out, garrot them, put their heads on spears and parade them through the Communitiy as unholy lepers and unfit for association with man or beast. Let us move forward.

Such a program as the one outlined above may sound in BLACK NATIONALISM. It is none of that. It is simply a program of plain common sense, designed in our own self defense and to prepare us in good times for the bad times that are bound to come following a boom war period and an uncertain peace.

TAXED WITH MOCKERY

The Negro is the only citizen in the United States who is taxed with mockery.

He pays the same taxes that other citizens pay and yet he is denied on every hand access to and use of the things which his taxes buy, build and maintain.

He is mocked by schools and colleges which he pays for but cannot attend, school buses for which he pays but in which his children cannot ride, jobs which his taxes make possible but which he cannot hold.

This mockery is especially painful in the case of the departments and institutions maintained by the Federal government.

Right now the Army and Navy are in the midst of a big drive for more and more recruits, and there are advertisements for recruits on signs, in newspapers and over the radio, mocking Negro youth.

Every Negro of any intelligence knows that he must help defray the cost of maintaining and expanding the machinery of national defense which in the next fiscal year will undoubtedly exceed four billion dollars.

Most Negroes do not mind doing their share to help this country defend itself, but they do mind being mocked by segregation and discrimination based wholly on color in both branches of the Service.

This official race prejudice which Congress and the President condone and continue would be less painful if it were not so utterly senseless and unnecessary.

There is no sound reason why colored citizens should NOT serve as able seamen or firemen or gunners or engineers or airplane pilots, and there is EVERY reason why they should.

Yet our young men are barred from practically every branch of Army and Navy service, save in menial capacities in a few isolated instances.

This is bitter mockery to taxpayers whose hard-earned money foots the bill.

It makes all the talk in high places about democracy and human freedom sound rather hollow, doesn't it?

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT WOULD STERILIZE NEGROES A LA HITLER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A circular, advocating the sterilization of Negroes, was being circulated here this week in the name of Jesse Hibler who claims to be a candidate for president.

The circular is a dangerous piece of propaganda and might be brought to the attention of Congressman Dies of the house committee investigating un-American activities.

Call 5-31-40 Kansas City

THE NEGRO'S LOYALTY

Most moving of any of the talks made at the band shell Thursday night was that of the Rev. Maynard Jackson, Negro pastor, in his outspoken declaration of the intense loyalty of Black America. His was not servile speech. He did not ignore the injustices done too often to his race. He could see, as perhaps no white man in the audience could see, that the principle of democracy has not been effectuated so far as the Negro is concerned. The pastor could see that there might well be question whether an important minority group, handicapped, underprivileged, sometimes abused, would waver in loyalty. No answer could be more striking, more convencing than that he made:

6-22-40

"We hate autocracy. We hate demagoguery. We hate dictatorship. We hate the one-party system of totalitarian government. We believe in democracy. We believe in the hope of fulfillment in this, our country. We believe in brotherhood. We believe in God."

Houston Tex

If Negro loyalty to this country in emergency were based on stark realism, it could be noted, of course, that his only hope indeed is in democracy, that he could only look forward to reversion to slave status under a rule which has created the myth of Aryan right to supremacy, a slavery that the Negro would share incidentally with skins of other hue But there could be no question that Pastor Jackson spoke only for the intense loyalty of a trusting race. Nor can there be much question that the majority of his people speak in his moving words:

"The badge of color is the surety bond of loyalty. Being black means being above suspicion.'-

—The Dallas Morning News

Beautiful Long Beach Is Hotbed Of Bigotry And Racial Prejudice

By CHARLES RENCHER
and ALFRED A. DUCKETT

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—Vacation spot of the seashore-loving well-to-do, the City of Long Beach is one of the garden spots of Long Island. Out here working on the Case of Zachariah Cherubim, we found a hotbed of rank prejudice and bigotry as unsightly and rotten as the town is beautiful.

When summer comes there come to Long Beach some three hundred female and five hundred male workers of the darker hue in search of employment on the boardwalk, in the shops and homes where vacationists sojourn.

We talked to the owner of one of the community's employment agencies. There were his comments: "The workers come to Long Beach hoping for work. They pay their own fare, sometimes get stuck and can find no employment. The girls and men run around, have arguments and quarrels among themselves. They have no morals."

The Long Beach businessman also admitted there is a feeling on the part of the townspeople against sepian workers who attempt to find anything but labor and domestic jobs.

Up until recently there was an employment agency in this city which imported wholesale domestics from the South, providing them with sleeping quarters and board and hiring them out at little better than starvation wages. Males and females were crowded into common sleeping quarters and yet the townspeople set up a cry about the "morals" of the newcomers.

About one hundred and fifty sepian workers remain in town the year round. All Long Beach residents want of these residents of a scorned race is that they remain quiet, do more work than they should for less wages than they can live on and not expect to enjoy the benefits of civilization.

"They're not happy here anyway," it was politely explained to us by a bespectacled middle-aged lady in the City Hall Buildings Administration Department, Thursday. "This place is too quiet for them. They'd rather be in Harlem with their own kind."

Members of our race are not allowed to eat in the majority of the restaurants or to attend the theatres of Long Beach. We proved this to ourselves in several ways. In one instance, we went into a luncheonette, sat at the counter and ordered food. We were not denied service. We were served very well—and charged double prices.

The people hereabouts will tell you of the bigotry of Long Beach courts. It seems to be a case of a Caucasian prisoner's misdemeanor becoming a major crime when charged to his darker brother.

As in most situations like this, it is not the ordinary people who are setting up the barriers between race. It is the city's administration—the people at the top. In our forty-eight hour probe into the case of Zachariah Cherubim, we came across ever so many citizens who knew and liked him. We met some who had evidence to offer which would have made a pack of liars of the local police department in open court. They would have been willing to help Cherubim had it not been for the fact that there was fear in their hearts. The police of Long Beach have the town in the grip of a reign of terror and "framing" unruly citizens is a matter of routine.

Our experience in court was thrilling enough. Throughout the major part of the trial, as we took our notes we were surrounded by plainclothesmen—six of them who kept a steady eye on our activities. We do not know whether we were being suspcted of espionage, but we were certainly being kept under vigilant watch.

We were told by friendly townspeople that most sections of the residential portions of town are segregated—a useless gesture seemingly, since workers are barely paid enough to live in hellholes. Mayor Orenstein is the owner of the Park David apartments, a swanky structure. From the Orenstein office down to the most lowly municipal employee, the word seems to have gone forth that there must be no freedom. no rights or privileges for the darker folk of Long Beach.

Two days in this ominously beautiful place have made us feel that the boundaries understood to be those of the Mason-Dixon line ought to be changed to include the boundary lines of Long Beach. It's a nice place to visit but when it comes to sojourning there, we will decidedly take vanilla.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 27, 1940

$2 PRIZEWINNER—

We Must Not Hurt Democracy by Denying Reds Their Rights

By BRASHER BAILEY
Alcoa

Your question might have been this: should an American citizen be denied his one great privilege, that of voting, because he does not believe as most Americans do?

Realizing that there is little in the Communistic doctrine to be admired, should it be forgotten that every person who thinks a certain way has his reasons for so thinking?

Is the Negro race an equal race? Should all wealth be distributed? Is the policy which advocates the overthrowing of the government we know detrimental to the American way of life? These are debatable questions, but they are beside the point in the issue which concerns us now.

Although Communism itself would destroy democracy, we must not, in denying these very Communists their governmental voice, destroy that same democracy.

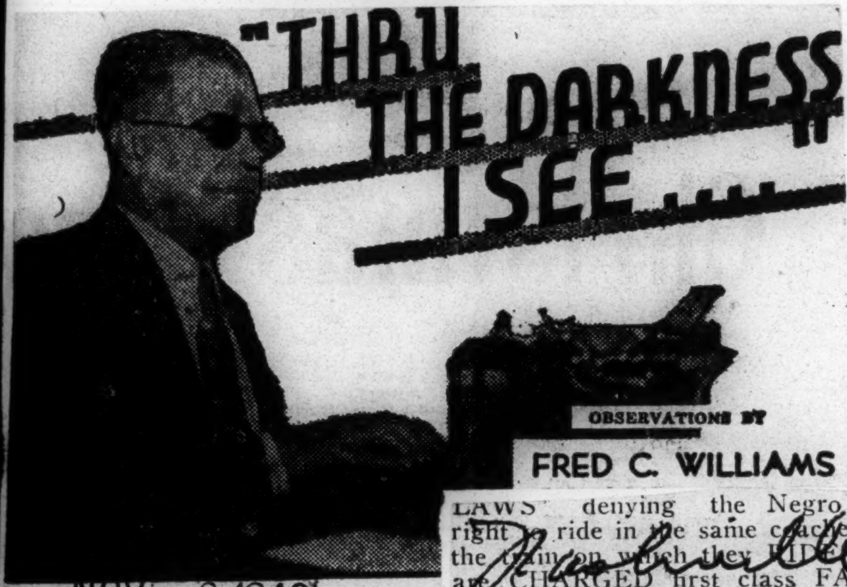
NEGRO PATRIOTISM

NOV 29 1940

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Negro loyalty and patriotism does not seem to be enough for the barriers of racial prejudice to be broken down. The great defense program which has caused millions of dollars of Government contracts to be leased to private industry is well under way and the Negro stands knocking at the door of opportunity with a record of loyalty and patriotism but they hear not his knock. At this writing ten acts of sabotage have popped up in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Washington, Ohio and California, and industry is still facing threats as they gear their machinery to fulfill contracts of the National defense program. The F.B.I. and the Dies Committee are busy making investigations to find out the cause of these sabatoges, if they be such, and to run down the individuals responsible. But as we see it, more explosions are more than likely to happen as foreign agents and spies are inducted into the service of those industries fulfilling Government contracts. We think that our Government should take into consideration that in spite of subversive acts that threaten our defense program that throughout the Negro's long history in this country he has never been a spy, a traitor or a saboteur. He has always been that same loyal Negro in peace time or war time to the Federal Government and has answered the call and has performed his duty along with others in just as creditable a manner as the American white man. Yet, in the face of this, he stands at the door of industry knocking, asking for a chance to earn his bread and meat on public funds paid by the taxpayers of which he is a part, and the Government hears him not.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNTIED STATES



"THRU THE DARKNESS I SEE...."

OBSERVATIONS BY
FRED C. WILLIAMS

NOV 8 1940

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

THE PAST WILL NOT DIE:—Out in Los Angeles, California, last week, Mrs. Fay E. Allen, Negro member of that city's Board of Education, to which she was elected by a city-wide vote of the people, presided at a meeting of representatives of various organizations sympathetic to the Negro cause in his fight for "equal civil and economic rights," included in the agenda was a proposal to fight unceasing jim crowism in the armed forces of the U. S. A.

MISTER UNCLE TOM.

Everyone is familiar with the words "JIM CROW," which is similar to "Jim Democrat" and "Uncle Tom." Cognomens that were attached to Negroe who sided and agreed with the Southern white forces, which openly created barriers to prevent the rise of Negroes to the standards of equality and equal rights.

JIM CROWISM, FIRST "ISM"

Now since we are on the subject of jim crowism, the first of the nausea isms initiated in this country and which has spread throughout the United States wherever the Negro has settled in numbers. Why not begin at the beginning.

NO EQUAL ACCOMODATIONS

Call upon the United States government to ask that powerful arm of the Administration. Inter-State Commerce Commission, to COMPEL the common carriers such as railroads, street cars, busses and steamboats to OBEY the law, "THE JIM CROW LAW" of various states which appear on the statue books as "SEPARATE COACH LAWS" denying the Negro the right to ride in the same coaches of the train on which they RIDE and are CHARGED first class FARE. These common carriers violate the law continuously for they sell Negroes first class tickets and DENY them FIRST CLASS ACCOMODATIONS, which the very state laws set forth as a part of it that the common carriers SHALL PROVIDE EQUAL, BUT SEPARATE ACCOMODATIOINS FOR THE RACES

WHITE IS RIGHT

For the whites the common carriers live up to THAT PROVISION in the law, but which they FAIL to provide for the Negro. Even in the waiting rooms in those stations of the Southland, the men and women are CROWDED into ONE small compartment with no separate lavatory accommodations for the two sexes.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH

Where Negro women have to climb on and off the train to the jim crow coach, without the aid of a stepping box and often times beyond the platform of the little station for the porter is compelled to look after the WHITE passengers to the neglect of the Negroes. We are forced to believe that the failure of the common carriers to PROVIDE EQUAL accomodations as prescribed by the laws in crowding men, women and children into one compartment of a coach next to that of a section of the same coach occupied by whites as a smoker tends to lower the morale of the Negro and rob him of his ambition.

OBEY THE LAW

The common carriers of this country should obey the letter as well as the spirit of the law. And it is the duty of the government to instruct the Attorney-General of the United States to bring this matter to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to prove that the Constitution is an instrument for the governing of all of its citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

TWO BLACK CROWS

Sad to relate is the fact that in the State of Mississippi where the first jim crow law was passed a Negro member of that state's legislature, I. T. Montgomery was beguiled into the belief that the passage of such laws would be beneficial to his race. SO HE VOTED for JIM CROWISM. Too late he awakened to the realization of his mistake. Down in Texas a prominent minister, Abraham Grant, who afterward became a bishop, CAMPAIGNED for the passage of such a bill and stumped the state in favor of the Jim Crow program.

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI

These two states are mentioned because at that period when Jim Crowism came into vogue in the form of disfranchisement and separate coaches, the Negroes in those states were POWERFUL POLITICALLY. But the years have passed, the Negro has grown in numbers and wealth and have acquired education. The time has come, due to many economic changes and living conditions that the Negro like the white are now entitled to the SAME TREATMENT AND THE SAME OPPORTUNITY to live defend and build this great United States, but in order to do so the laws that discriminate must be repealed, not only in California, Michigan, New York, but Texas and Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the rest of the sixteen states of the Southland, where the separate coach law is in vogue.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

This is not just Mrs. Fay E. Allen's job or mine, but it is the job of every Negro in America to take upon himself the task of calling to the attention of the administration, the government, the commissions our senators and congressmen, judges, governors and state legislators and ask the white man of this great country how much longer will he neglect the 15,000,000 loyal black people of this country. Ask them to continue to be real true citizens and to be defenders of democracy and the constitution by refusing with atrocious discriminatory laws being used to brow beat and discriminate.

POISON GAS

Prejudice is a poison gas that impregnates all of us alike. It is more destructive than cholera or the typhus germ and if it is allowed to continue to exist will eventually destroy tolerance and Christianity, the foundation stones upon which this land rests and decides its future.

Natives of Far Off Lands O.K. American Way

NOV 10 1940

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

BY PAUL HEALY.

Asuquo Udo Idiong and Yung Shun Hsu, two young men who are a long way from home, like America because it is friendly, peaceful and prosperous. Mr. Idiong, a native of Nigeria, West Africa, and Mr. Hsu, a university instructor from Chungking, China, checked in at International House recently in conjunction with a year's study at the University of Chicago. Tho neither has seen his family in several years, and does not expect to see it for many more years, each is happy to be here, adding a year to his education.

Asuquo Udo Idiong.

Mr. Idiong, who flashes an enormous grin as he talks, is a premedical student on a scholarship provided by the Ibibio tribe, of which he is a member. His father, who is a medicine man, and his people, want him to be a doctor.

Because of the great distance to his home, he will not return until he has his degree, which he expects will take him five more years. He left Africa in 1938 and passed the last two years at Lincoln university, near Philadelphia, Pa.

Must Study in Britain.

Next year he expects to enroll in a medical course either in Dublin or London, regardless of whether the war is still in progress. He must earn his degree in the British Isles, since Nigeria is a crown colony.

"I come from the town of Abak, in the province of Calabar, on the coast," explains Mr. Idiong. "There things are comparatively civilized but you don't have to go more than 50 miles to find natives who run around naked.

"Many of the tribes seldom see money but no one goes hungry, because they plant enough crops to take care of their needs. However, if anyone is lazy and doesn't plant anything, he can always get it from his neighbor. The only food they have in common with Americans are oranges and corn. Down there you never eat more than one thing at a time and you eat any time you feel hungry."

Likes American Food.

He himself has come to enjoy the diet here because it is more varied and more scientifically prepared. However, he isn't at all sure that Americans are any happier than Ibibios, who "don't know what they're missing" and have never been known to worry.

His father, he says, has 17 children, many of whom Mr. Idiong doesn't know, because polygamy is popular in Nigeria. He emphasizes that his father is a medicine man and not a witch doctor, or fake.

"A medicine man treats illnesses with roots, barks, and leaves," he says, "and sometimes with remarkable results. Until recently, for instance, they had better success in cases of pneumonia than white doctors had. They gave the patients boiled roots and leaves, or their juice."

It takes 10 weeks for one of his letters to reach Nigeria. He admits he seems to be writing letters all the time and says that he studies continually to keep from getting lonesome.

Seeks Sociology Degree.

Yung Shun Hse, slight and courteous, explains that he made his exit from war torn China recently by flying from Chungking to Hongkong. Luckily they met no Japanese planes on the journey. Mr. Hsu, who is on leave from the National Institute of Rural Reconstruction in Chungking with a Rockerfeller fellowship, is working for a master's degree in sociology.

Thousands of miles from here he has a wife and two children but he hasn't seen them in three years. They, together with his father and brother, are living in a small village outside Peking in the puppet stat set up by the Japs. The family w forced to give up its big home in the city but has retained enough money to keep itself in the village for the present, he says. 'He cannot risk entering the puppet state to see them and dares only to correspond thru vague notes.

"In America I am struck by the friendliness of everyone," he says. "Before I came I was somewhat afraid of entering such a large, strange land, but now I really like it very much. I am impressed by how comfortable and peaceful everyone is.

OCT 31 1940

HERE FOR 'THE DURATION'—This pretty little girl with the oh-so-winsome smile is 6-year-old Roberta Keefe, a refugee from World War II. She came here from Glasgow, Scotland, to make her home—"for the duration"—with Mr. and Mrs. Phil Hardin at 1221 Eleventh Avenue, South. The panda she holds came with her and is her favorite belonging.

Luverne, Ala., Journal
November 20, 1940

We notice that the Kinkey-heads want one of their number, a member of the United States Supreme Court and wants one of the six secretaries to be a Negro. This will hardly do, because this country is a white man's country and it does not set well to mix the races.

No Glory In Blood

NOV 3 1940

The curse of the world today is emulation. The leaders of the aggressor nations now at war are merely attempting to emulate so-called great men of past history. What Napoleon tried to do and failed, today we have another man assaying. If he fails it will be a natural consequence of the futility of emulation. Men who try to shape their lives according to the patterns of so-called great men of yesterday who rose upon the dead bodies of their fellowmen to certain heights, are not wise. They are as foolish, if not more so, than the men who started it all.

Chicago Bee

The world never has needed a so-called great warrior. For all his conquests, Alexander, the Great, was a dismal failure. His kingdom soon fell away to nothingness, and what he achieved only was the untimely death of thousands of young men, old men, women and children. Likewise the men who today are endeavoring to follow in his footsteps will find that the glory they seek through the shedding of blood will never endure, nor will it make the world better for their having lived in it.

Chicago, Ill.,

Don't Belittle Constitution

The attacks on our constitutional form of government in recent years have been many and varied. A great many of them have been based on the argument that the constitution, at least as interpreted, tends to work against the interests of the people. The inevitable result of these arguments has been to lead the nation away from a government of laws and toward a government of men.

Daily World

But the constitution still stands as a bulwark between the individual and his government—as a protection for the minority against the possible abuses of the majority. A particularly important example of this has just occurred in the state of Oregon.

Some two years ago the voters of Oregon, inflamed by the racketeering tactics of a few union leaders, which resulted in their imprisonment for long terms, passed a law which, among other things, stringently restricted the right of labor to picket. Labor lawyers at once went to the courts. And finally, the Supreme Court of the State, with but one Justice, dissenting, held the law null and void, on the grounds that it violated the constitutional provision concerning the exercise of free speech.

Atlanta, Ga.,

The Court held that even the people of a sovereign state cannot pass a law which is in any way a contravention of the Constitution which governs us all—that the minority has rights which a majority, no matter how great, can never take away. That decision is based on the very spirit of all that our kind of government stands for. It illustrates the oppression that would be the fate of minorities if the Constitution were weakened or destroyed. And finally, it illustrates how the Courts, working under a government of laws, not a government of men, protect the "common man" when his cause is just.

NOV 13 1940

The Constitution stands for liberty for all, justice for all, inviolable rights for all. It guarantees a way of life which has been crushed in most of the world.

RACE PROBLEM- 1940
UNITED STATES

2,000 Rally At Capital Against War

Daily Worker 5-30-40 New York

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Two thousand people rallied at McKinley Hill School Tuesday night at the call of the Emergency Peace Committee of the District of Columbia and passed unanimously a resolution demanding of the President that he take "No steps that would involve us in war," and that no "loans, credits or aid" be given to either side.

Since there had been only a few days preparation for the meeting, the attendance indicated the seriousness with which Washingtonians regard Roosevelt's latest actions toward involvement in the imperialist war.

Dr. James Jackson of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, speaking on the war, emphasized that it was "not an act of God, but the predatory action of two mobs of gangsters," and condemned our own "bellicose voices in high places—the Morgans, Hoovers, Thompsons, Girdlers, and Roosevelts who disguise their real designs by cooking up a false threat of invasion."

He pointed out the fact that htis gang—the real "fifth column—is trying to gauge the heart out of the Bill of Rights," with myriad anti-alien, anti-labor and anti-freedom of speech and press legislation.

"The effective defense of the U. S." he said, "demands the ousting from public office" of these enemies of the people, the winning of jobs for the unemployed, equality for the Negro people, extension of civil liberties and aid to America's youth.

WORK, NOT WAR

Frank Ingram, national secretary of the Workers Alliance, was applauded when he asked "how can we trust those who 'defend' democracy by destroying democratic rights."

Attacking the Administration's war economy, he said, "The unemployed don't want jobs created by shedding the blood of their fellow-workers."

He urged the calling of a National Conference of labor, youth, Negro, old age pension, unemployed, church, and other organization to draw up a people's program for jobs, civil rights, and peace.

Beloved Of The South

Telegraph 6-3-40 Macon, Ga.

The South today is observing the 132d anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, only president of the Southern Cenfoderacy.

In only a few cities will there be any special ceremonies, but the United Daughters of the Confederacy will not let the day pass entirely unnoticed.

To many it may seem a paradox that the South is intense in its loyalty to the government of the United States, but it is a fact. For one thing, our population is largely derived from the old Anglo-Saxon stock which has an instinctive love for the political institutions handed down from the mother country. It is in our blood to uphold a democratic form of government.

We fought a bitter war primarily on the basis of state's rights and lost. We accepted the outcome in good faith and we have been faithful to the central government ever since. So it comes about that a reminder of the life and servies of Jefferson Davis actually quickens real Americanism.

Perhaps the warmest affection of the Southern people will always go to Robert E. Lee, one of the greatest soldiers of all time and flawless in his character. But there is a feeling that Davis, in his long imprisonment, under the brutal heel of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, suffered vicariously for us all. Few men have been so maligned and persecuted. It is appropriate that we hold him in tender remembrance.

'SOCIAL EQUALITY' A BUGABOO, MAVERICK TELLS SOUTHERNERS

San Antonio Liberal Tells Conference for Human Welfare that Bugaboo Is Used to Keep Negroes, Whites, Apart to the Detriment of Section.

By JASPER T. DUNCAN
(Staff Correspondent)

Courier 4-27-40 Pittsburgh Pa

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 25.—"Social equality is a bugaboo designed and used to keep poor whites and Negroes of the South arrayed against each other while the whole South is starving economically, dying from lack of food from impoverished land, and discriminated against in freight rates to keep section," Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas, told the Southern Conference on Human Welfare here last week.

The former Congressman came here by airplane and automobile to address the second annual session of the conference on the abolition of poll tax as a requirement for the exercise of suffrage, and made a direct plea for "equal pay for Negroes with that of any other race for the same work performed."

"I am Southern-born, and therefore, subject to all of the prejudices of a Southerner," he stated, "but from a selfish point of view I know that we are largely economically poor in the South because we have been living too long in the traditions of 75 years ago. I know that a diseased Negro or poor white is a disease carrier; that an illiterate Negro or poor white is a drawback, and non-voting Negroes and poor whites know that bread comes before poll tax—and these things should be eliminated and equal opportunities accorded all."

Other highlights of the three-day session were the presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award for meritorious service to Dr. W. W. Alexander; a plea for better health conditions, and for the children of the South by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, of Fort Valley College; a scathing rebuke of the Ku Klux Klan by Tarleton Collier, Atlanta journalist, and the passage of resolutions resulting from the findings in panel discussions.

FARLEY SAYS NEGRO AIDS LIBERAL CAUSE

He Praises at Detroit Help of Race in Electing Roosevelt

Times 5-13-40 New York

DETROIT, May 12 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said in an address here today that the Negro had given "indispensable aid in restoring liberal government once more to the American people."

"It was with his important help that this nation put into the White House a new leader of liberalism," he declared. "That man and his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, a great American in her own right, have indeed often proven themselves the friend of the Negro."

Mr. Farley, who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spoke at an exposition depicting seventy-five years of Negro progress.

He praised the Negro for proceeding "more than half-way in every movement designed to promote the advancement of his race," but added that "too frequently he has been pushed to the outer rim of our economy."

"There can be no true democracy unless all the people are considered and protected alike by government," he asserted. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. For all Americans, there can be no blackout of the rights of any American."

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch
December 20, 1940

Justice to Negroes

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—You so completely covered every phase of the subject in your editorial December 8, under the caption of "Justice to the Negroes," that little if anything can be added from that viewpoint. But with your leave I beg to submit the following: It is not only a question of justice to the Negroes involved, but there is even a broader and higher question, the proper discharge of duty by State agents to the State. Under our system of public schools, the idea is not that any special group shall receive its benefits, but that every child in the State shall have an even break. It is not based on what the child or the one responsible for it contributes in the way of taxes. On the contrary, the less the child is able to contribute to its education, the greater should be the solicitude of the State in seeing that its duty is performed without bias, and that justics holds the scale in an even balance in its distribution of school funds and benefits.

The State does not, in our opinion, undertake an enterprise so vast as the education of the children except in its own protection, the idea being that the best investment the State can make is to provide the means whereby it will have as little ignorance as possible, as statistics show that the more ignorant citizens contribute far less in benefits to the State and much more in the burden of crime.

It is but to state a mere truism to say that it is a gross injustice to provide unequal opportunities for one class of citizens, and yet demand that all measure up to the standard of good citizenship or be penalized for failure to do so.

In the last analysis it is not the teacher that is the direct concern of the State, but the child, and all fair-minded people will concede that any one works to a better advantage when he feels that as a worker, rendering equal service, he receives for such service equal pay.

JAMES S. MOON.
Richmond.

Bullets and the Color Line

The United States had better learn from France instead of sticking to its present policy of barring Negroes from the combat units of its defense forces. In the current news is a picture of blacks from the French colonies being decorated for gallantry. The same was true in 1917-18. England has changed about. It too followed the policy of keeping "colored" people down, having special rules and customs which the native in South Africa and in India were compelled to oberve. But war is war. So it has opened Harwich, its West Point, to these same "colored" people.

Only the United States goes ahead with the folly of race prejudice in war time. At the same time it keeps adding to its "colored' population by taking in islands of the West Indies. And it is possible that it will have to extend its protection over the Western hemisphere to the south of us, with many millions more of "colored' people. An all-white policy in the army and an all-inclusive population in the territory that army protects because of the Monroe Doctrine means a double drain on the white race. Only race prejudice could make anyone foolish enough to swap life itself for the satisfaction of scorning someone else. If as a hill-billy put it, this next is to be no "checkerboard" war, meaning no mixture of white and black, he and his kind will have the bullets and the one race will bear all the losses.

Councilman Gives His Conception Of Negro's Place

FAIRFIELD, Ala., May 23—Councilman Brandon took the view that not only the shooting was justified but so were the beatings.

"Negroes have been whipped as long as there's been a jail," he said. "It will be that way as long as there is a decent police force. It has to be that way as long as there are so many Negroes living here. They've got to be put in their place. When I tell a Negro to do something I expect him to do it. If he doesn't, you hit him. If a Negro had a blackjack and I had a gun, I'd be a fool not to shoot him."

Danville, Va., Register
May 29, 1940

HARLEM'S NEGROES NEED A NEW REPRESENTATIVE

Representative Vito Marcantonio, the Harlem congressman who had the doubtful distinction of casting the lone vote against the first defense appropriation, told a meeting of the New York Youth Congress that the appropriation was for the purpose of waging an aggressive war "in defense of the American dollar and the British pound."

The Congressman's name and statement give the impression he is in the wrong legislative body. To an American ear they have a sound more in harmony with Mussolini's Chamber of Fasces and Guilds than with the Congress of the United States.

Something should be done about Signor Marcantonio. We are not getting full value for the $10,000 a year American citizens pay him, when he misguides youth with such talk. And something should be done about those wet-behind-the-ears pinks who do so much radical reseluting in the American Youth Congress. There is precious little Americanism in such assemblies. This one, for example, adopted a peace resolution, pledged co-operation with Labor's Non-Partisan League, went on record as opposing registration and finger-printing of aliens, denounced "a drive against the Communist party," and called for retention of all civil liberties.

The nincompoops didn't have the sense to follow the sound advice given them by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. The First Lady, who, for some reason of her own, has defended the AYC from charges of Communism, told the assembled youth they were making a "tragic mistake" in opposing the defense measures, because war might come to them whether they wanted it or not; and that their policy, if followed, "might needlessly sacrifice many American lives."

When The Register starts on a Red, Black, or Brown hunt, one of the first places it will look is behind the scenes whence come directions for the American Youth Congress.

MYSTERY BLAZE IN HOME OF MURRAY

COLUMBIA, S .C., May 23—(ANP)—A fire of mysterious origin destroyed the home in McCormick, S. C., last Thursday of Joseph Murray, white attorney, noted for recently defending seven Negroes charged with murder.

According to the lawyer, he had been forced to move his office to Columbia because of white resentment against his activities in behalf of the Negroes. When the fire started, nobody was in the house except his wife and she barely escaped serious injury.

The blaze began in a room the Murrays never used and there had been no fire anywhere in the house for several hours. It is believed the blaze was of incendiary origin.

Attorney Murray is the second South Carolina lawyer to suffer because he defended Negroes. A few weeks ago Atty. Joseph Tolbert committed suicide following ostracism by other whites after working in behalf of local Negroes who fought Ku Klux Klan terrorism beginning with their registration in large numbers for voting in the city elections a year ago.

Clarksdale, Miss. Journal
Dec. 19, 1940-

Hopewell, Va. News
December 17, 1940

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

With the myth that any negro would be better off in the North than he is in Mississippi dispelled, the Delta worker can get back in his harness and realize that he's more fortunate than his northern cousins. He can live more cheaply here because he raises his own food. He can live in a cheaper house because there isn't the cold wind of the northern states. He doesn't have to worry about starving because if he doesn't make a crop his bossman will see to it that he and his family are kept well through the winter.

During the past few years several thousand negroes have gone north to work in factories, only to return again to their homelands because of the conditions there. Anyone who has seen Chicago, Cleveland, New York or any other Northern city knows that the negro is better off in the land of his birth than he is in an industrial area.

The grass on the other side of the fence always is greener, you know, and that holds good just about anywhere it's applied. From here, the North looks better in some ways, and there's not a bit of doubt that the South looks a whole lot better than the North when it's looked at from an industrial city of the North.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

THEIR MR. SUMNERS

DEC 20 1940

Globe & Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

The Nashville Bar Association is a group of men who have a fine sense of humor.

This is shown by their action in choosing the Hon. Hatton W. Sumners Congressman from Texas, to deliver the keynote address at their annual banquet, where it appears the lawyers were interested in charting the course of democracy through the storm-tossed sea on which she is now afloat.

Mr. Sumners is a former Tennessean. How appropriate it would have been for the toastmaster, in proof of the fine sense of humor that Nashvillians have, to have introduced Mr. Sumners with the observation that:

'Texas' loss is Tennessee's gain.'

Mr. Sumners, by right of seniority, holds the chairmanship of the powerful judiciary committee in the U. S. House of Representatives. The chairmanship gives him power to kill as well as press for the passage of legislation. Two years ago he endeavored to kill the Federal Anti-lynching Bill by refusing to allow it to be brought out of his committee.

But he was foiled in his attempt to do so by some of the ''friends of lynching'' of the state of Mississippi. These friends embarrassed Mr. Sumners by staging a lurid lynching that was carried out with neatness and dispatch by the use of a blow torch.

That action, together with some prompt protests from Hitler and Mussolini over the barbarities practiced by ''the democracies'' in general, and the U. S. in particular, proved Mr. Sumners' undoing. Led by the ever alert Congressman Hamilton Fish and others, a discharge petition was gotten up. Mr. Sumners was relieved of the Anti-Lynching bill and it was hustled to passage in the House.

So speaks the record. We ask, therefore, how come Mr. Sumners is qualified to be in the pulpit preaching about democracy? Mr. Sumners belongs at the mourner's bench.

RACE PREJUDICE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IS THE RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN WHITE MAN

DEC 27 1940

Globe & Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

It has been well said and written, that the white man's prejudice against the Negro, in America, is the **ACME** of sin among civilized nations. The white man has never accepted his brother in black, as made of one blood, with a common father; entitled to equal rights and opportunities before God and man, to make his way from the bottom to the top of what men achieve; by his personal or race efforts. He will lift himself to the top in all things worthwhile, by his own boot straps, if he is given a free hand to help himself. The manhood of the race, does not ask for special favors, or privileges of the white man of government. The Negro prefers to make it the hard way, that he may develop the wisdom, commonsense, experience, and economy to hold permanently any place in the public regard he may achieve; and to hold intact, all we may gather in religion, spirit, property and rights; as a legacy to be handed down to Negro posterity from generation to generation. These are the rights and opportunities asked for, and the race take care of itself otherwise without offense to man, white or black, or the violation of any law of well established custom.

What the Negro objects to, is discrimination in the administration of the law, and segregation in the public service, on the ground of race and color. The Negro wants conditions to so obtain in the public service and public places, that the white man will feel that the Negro has the same rights there he has, and the Negro will feel the same way about the white man, without fear of molestation by any persons or officials. That the country is the common heritage of all the people, and knows no race or color in the distribution of rights, protection and benefits. Rights, opportunities, privileges and protection are the common property of all, and in their administration, there should be no color line. But race prejudice has superseded the spirit of the declaration of independence; made a mockery of the Bill of Rights and repealed the Federal Constitution and its amendments, wherever the law guaranteed the rights of the Negro in common with the white man; and substituted race hatred and religious intolerance therefor. The white preacher has failed his God, because he has wilfully neglected to warn his people of the sin of race prejudice and religious intolerance; out of fear that the whole truth might end in personal loss to him, in money and personal popularity.

Our white brothers ought to be careful both of what they preach as the gospel of Christ, and what they fail to preach which is his gospel. The Editor entreats them to read their Bible again; turn to the 9th chapter of I Cor. 16th verse, and read what the Apostle Paul said about the gospel of Christ. He said, ''for though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity it laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel.'' What gospel was Paul talking about? The gospel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The white press has done more than any one agency in our national life, to stir up race prejudice and intolerance among the races. Its biggest job has been the fermentation of race hatred. Nationally, it promotes segregation, and feeds discrimination in public places. It never stands up and fights for equal rights for all; its policy is to obscure the Negroes' virtues and parade his vices. If the truth will help the Negro, this press will in a round about way, offer falsehood and misrepresentation to cover the Negroes' better life. For an instant; in the fight between Joe Louis and McCoy, the white press played up McCoy's failure, running his ''mug'' in order to hide Joe's victory and this is only a sample of the raw deal the white press, which is largely supported by Negroes, places a white man's defeat over a black man's victory.

—Union-Review

White Attorney Slurs Campaign for Equal Rights

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

By SAM LACY

DEC 21 1940

WASHINGTON

The search for equal rights for the colored race is simply the work of "a few super-intellectual colored lawyers," who believe their race "has made a substantial contribution to the re-election recently held," F. Regis Noel, prominent white attorney, tells members of the District Bar Association in an article appearing in the December issue of the Journal, official organ of the body.

The article, aimed primarily at the suit of Huver I. Brown, attorney which seeks to compel the association to open its library in the District Courthouse to colored lawyers, not only attacks the Brown action, but belittles the National Negro Council and indirectly accuses Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds, of a double-cross.

Ulterior Motive Admitted

The writer, in a bold attempt to block passage of the by-law which proposes to admit colored lawyers to the library, warns the members that if they permit its adoption they will be guilty of (1) lowering the association's I.O. rating (which he says is estimated at fifteen) and (2) "kowtowing like a bunch of hitlerized rabbits."

Admitting that his article is designed to get the organization "mad" so that it will act to "procure our own independent 'dunghill' and proclaim from sunrise our proper leadership in the community," Mr. Noel, who confesses he is frequently retained by colored clients, urges full membership attendance at the next meeting to be held Tuesday night at the Mayflower Hotel, to thwart the by-law plan.

"Want Election Reward"

"It seems," Mr. Noel writes, "that the colored people, led, perhaps by their super-intellectual lawyer members, feel that they have made a substantial contribution to the re-election recently held and are demanding reward."

As evidence of this, the writer cites the program of the National Negro Council, which seeks appointment of a colored justice of the Supreme Court, appropriation of $25,000,000 for a colored airplane pilot training center at Tuskegee, and naming of a colored civilian aide to the Secretary of War, among other things.

In his reference to Dr. Thompkins, the author says:

Recalls Thompkins "Deal"

"The Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia told me several years ago that it the Bar Association would support his efforts for a separate, new building he would provide in it space for the colored bar and for its library. The promise was generally made by him that he could handle the colored bar problem. Has he done as he promised?

"So, once again, this association is confronted with same choice which has been presented three times during the past five years—either to take care of 'Negroes' or vacate alleged public space."

Attorney General Favorable

The Attorney General, who has suggested that the association should admit the colored members of the bar on the ground it is co-utilizing public property, is charged in the article with being inconsistent. "Why," the writer asks, "doesn't he, as a compromise, permit the fourteen or fifteen super-intellectual colored lawyers to use his library?"

★ ★ $25.00 IN CASH GOES TO EACH OF THESE BOYS AND GIRLS! ★ ★

MARGARET HOUGEN
2115 Ferry st.
LaCrosse, Wis.

REYBURN KRUCKMAN
1717 3rd ave. N.
Fort Dodge, Ia.

JOHN C. WHITE
R. R. No. 1
Holland, Mich.

MELVIN G. LINDEN
801½ S. Adams
Peoria, Ill.

DEWEY BRUCE SHAVER
Litchfield, Ill.

BEVERLY HANSON
1414 5th ave. S.
Fargo, N. D.

VINCENT PAULSEN
Wis. Veterans Home, Wis.

RONALD CARLASCIO
6748 S. Paulina st.
Chicago

JANICE PEAVLER
225 E. 78th st.
Chicago

CARMEN AKIN
1212 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Chicago

HAZEL MARIE SMITH
19 Illinois st.
Chicago Heights, Ill.

BARBARA HEINDEL
404 11th ave.
Sterling, Ill.

JIMMY O'ROURKE
521 Barry ave.
Chicago

BETTY STAFFORD
1406 E. Columbia ave.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

WARREN WELLENS
6031 N. Mason ave.
Chicago

BOBBY DOHNER
R. R. No. 2,
Michigan City, Ind.

ESTHER PEDERSEN
Fennville, Mich.

DOROTHY DANIELSON
1730 Foster ave.
Chicago

BARBARA GLASSON
234 Prospect ave.
Waterloo, Ia.

BILL MURRAY
215 Ramsey place
St. Cloud, Minn.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

DEC 22 1940

PRESS COMMENT

We Whittle

Louisiana Weekly 7-6-40
New Orleans, La.

(Afro-American, June 29)

CONGRESS, at the President's request, appropriated billions of dollars for defense and took a recess.

This, to us, is the typical attitude of this administration toward the present national emergency.

The war in Europe, as the New Deal sees it, is still a great way off. t's true we have no mechanized army, no rifles, no tanks and no machine guns. Our artillery and shells are on paper. We need 50,000 planes and we have 3,000. We need as many more ships for the fleet as we have now, and it will take years to build them.

But there is no haste, as F. D. R. sees it. We can work on preparedness for forty hours a week and take recesses or vacations as usual.

That's what France thought until the Hitler steamroller passed over it. That's what England believed, and today it is trembling for its safety.

We'll wait until the Nazis have bombed New York and Washington before we realize we are so far behind, that Hitler's planes can span the Atlantic and play havoc in our defenseless country.

For eighteen months we have built dams, bridges, houses and roads, instead of an army and an air force, and we still whittle sticks while the world burns.

We still debate the question of military conscription.

We refuse to train and arm the CCC or the unemployed.

Four colored regular army regiments have not been recruited to full strength.

Mr. Roosevelt plays politics by appointing Republicans to cabinet army and navy posts, knowing full well it will take weeks to have the Senate confirm them.

Congress refuses to open all branches of the military service to all citizens because it desires to keep the color line.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned; and F. D. R., like Chamberlain and Daladier, whittles while Hitler amasses the armaments of all European nations, one at a time, before he descends upon us.

We thought Hitler wouldn't take Poland, or Czechosolvakia, or Norway, or Denmark, or Holland, or Belgium or France, but he did. We know now that he'll take England.

We foolishly dream that Hitler is operating alone. We will wake up to realize that his stooges include not only Italy, but also Russia, Japan and Spain.

If we believe he'll be satisfied with Europe we delude ourselves. He's coming over here if he lives—and meantime we whittle.

Not Until the Negro People Are Free

The Daily Worker 7-4-40
New York, N.Y.

• The Declaration of Independence, which we celebrate today, would mean little if the Civil War had not abolished chattel slavery.

Thomas Jefferson, the great fighter for democracy, tried to include an anti-slavery clause in this immortal document before it was accepted. But it was ruled out by the Tories and monarchists of that day. Along came the Civil War, however, in which the American people symbolically wrote into it the freedom of the Negro people, under the leadership of Lincoln and his statesmanlike supporter Frederick Douglass. Always the Negro people themselves have added further meaning by their own struggles for full citizenship.

Today, because the triumphant principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Civil War have never become realities for the Negro people, the liberties of all Americans are under dire threat. Lynching, the special weapon of national oppression against the Negro, now takes a greater toll among white Americans. The refusal to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments for Negro rights, finds white citizens disfranchised, the foreign-born persecuted, civil liberties being attacked for all. The contempt which Roosevelt and both major war parties show for the Negro's struggles is becoming universal against labor and all minorities.

The principles of the Declaration of Independence can never be protected and extended in the country until the Negro people have their full rights as American citizens. Let that be the inspiration and pledge of all Americans this Fourth of July.

DON'T CONFUSE ISSUES

Nashville Banner 6-28-40
Nashville, Tenn.

There is a small group of defeatists in this country who seem to have become persuaded to the view that opposition to totalitarianism requires totalitarian methods. They observe the success of the dictator-ridden nations in creating gigantic military machines in a brief period of time, and reason that a form of dictatorship must be exerted here if the United States is to swiftly build its armed defense to the necessary level.

Any one who believes that has forgotten or never knew the history of this country. We have met great crises before—and we have met them as a free people. When emergency comes, all Americans—worker, capitalist, executive, farmer—forget their differences, and join their resources in the interest of the common good. And no dictator is needed.

That is happening in the present emergency. Big business men and little business men have pledged themselves to do all in their power to assure the swift completion of the defense program. The great basic industries of this country—the railroads, the utilities, the steel companies, the machine makers—are prepared to do whatever is necessary. to meet the exegencies of the future. They are prepared to cooperate with government to the limit, to the end that democracy may be perpetuated through democratic methods.

America has never had a dictator—and America doesn't need one now. Americans aren't robots, who must be treated like the cogs of a machine. Americans are individuals, determined to do the finest job they ever did in the interest of their country. Those who talk of the need for dictatorial powers to save democracy, of ruthless government domination of business and industry, would destroy our traditional way of life which has proved its strength in times of greater danger. They would destroy the very thing they profess a desire to save, namely freedom and opportunity.

Jackson, Miss Daily Clarion Ledger
August 4, 1940

Hitlerized Government Would Blight All Hopes For Negroes

Members of both white and negro races in Mississippi and all the South are interested to know that President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college's erudite executive who reflects sentiment of the negro race in forceful and logical language, has written for the Louisville Courier-Journal that "In a Hitlerized government, there would be no hope for the negro."

His statement was in answer to the surprise he felt that "a few of my negro friends have no fear of a Hitler-controlled dictatorship here."

Says President Atwood: "They argue that British imperialism rides as roughshod and as ruthlessly as any that Hitler and his cohorts could ever devise; that Britain has held her colored colonial subjects in virtual slavery, bleeding their countries white in order to maintain wealth and ease in the mother country.

"They point out that for a number of years India has been in quiet revolt against Britain under the wise leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and that even today, India is doing nothing to help maintain the world supremacy Britain has held for so many years. Some go so far as to say that the plight of the negro in America is so bad that it could not be any worse, even under Hitler.

"To all of this my answer is, let us be calm and above all, let us think x x x x

"Democratic, Christian U. S. A. is still the best government for the negro. The principles on which the country is founded do leave the door open for the negro finally achieving democracy's full benefits. The Bill of Rights and the Brotherhood of Man are still talked about as desired goals. The terms liberty, equality and opportunity are still respected in our midst, and some day, we can hope to attain them. We can still have hope and faith.

"In a Hitlerized government there would be no hope. The blood purity doctrine alone would exclude us entirely from benefits in his society. Our present situation, bad as it is, looms as a choice position when I think of what it would certainly be under a regime of the Hitler type."

Voices for Democracy—At Home

Daily Worker
8-10-40
New York.

• The action of several Southern Negro leaders in urging the ballot for their people, once more, exposes the criminal demagogy of the Administration's "defense" program.

Meeting a few days ago in Log Cabin Center, Ga., in the midst of Ku Klux domination, these leaders declared that "all Negroes should exercise every legitimate means to obtain the right to vote." They condemned the poll tax and the "white primaries." (The white primaries, from which the Negro people are barred, amount to elections.)

Meanwhile, the Administration is trying to put across its war-hunger program under the guise of again "saving the world for democracy." But where is the democracy for the nine million disfranchised poor whites and the lynch-oppressed Negroes in the South. On the contrary, it is in the name of this "defense" program, that the Republicans and Democrats have bottled up the anti-lynching bill in the Senate. It is this same "defense" program which has so smothered the Geyer anti-poll tax bill in the House Judiciary Committee, that Rep. Geyer is trying to bring it out by petition.

It is the "defense" program, in short, which is today the main obstacle to the furtherance of Negro rights. The war hysteria, which the Roosevelt Administration has unleashed upon the country, is encouraging increased mob violence against the Negroes and against the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. Never was there a more diabolical attempt to break up the developing unity between the Negro and white masses.

The whole American people should insist, with redoubled determination, upon the passage of the Geyer anti-poll tax and the anti-lynching bills at this session of Congress. For it is only by halting the brutal discrimination against the Negroes that civil liberties can be maintained for white Americans.

NEGROES WILL DO THEIR PART

Asheville, N. C., Times
August 9, 1940

Among those who know the race best, it was simply the thing expected when Negro leaders in conference the other day in Georgia not only asked but demanded that their race, according to numbers, be given the full share of duty and sacrifice in the tasks of national preparedness.

Talk to the average Negro citizen anywhere and you hear sentiments confirming what his leaders now place in the record.

Once there was a bogey of a widespread Communist conversion among the Negroes. Today the totalitarian propagandists often speak of serious troubles in America with the Negroes, if crisis involves the United States. All of that represents somebody's wishful thinking and is negatived by abundant facts and examples of the Negro's loyalty and devotion.

As a racial minority still facing many undeserved handicaps, the Negro has his trials. But those things do not move him from his faith in America and his readiness to defend the common heritage.

. . . We Heartily Agree . . .

SEP 22 1940

Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.

Very rarely do we quote writings of other editors in this our editorial column, but the one below says so perfectly what we have tried to say many times to us who live in Chatham county that we cannot do better than repeat it here and say if it is good for Charlestonians it is even better for Savannahians. Comrades, read and be edified:

. . . . "Too Satisfied" . . . .

In Asheville, N. C., a few days ago, Senator James R. Byrnes of South Carolina overheard a Charleston colored man "wish" it were possible that his children might receive a colleg education within the city as he was not financially able to send them elsewhere for such training.

The senator turned to the man (a chauffeur for the late Judge Frank K. Myers) and spoke to him in approximately these words: "The trouble with you people in Charleston, Sam, is that you are too satisfied. You can get almost anything you want but you don't ever ask for anything. Other people are sending in requests daily to Washington for this school and that project, but you people never ask for a thing. How in the world do you ever expect to better your condition?"

SEP 22 1940

Before the Independent Voters' League last Tuesday night Dr. Jesse E. Beard declared: "The trouble with Negroes in Charleston is, they are too satisfied."

Savannah Journal

These two men, speaking separately and without knowledge of the other's thoughts have concurred in what is an unfortunate condition. Certainly, Sam's children and a lot of others could receive college training right at home. It would be less expensive and of great benefit to the community. The government has sent money freely into the state; local white schools have benefited greatly in gymnasiums, new halls and other additions. The city runs a college for white youths; the state medical and military schools are within the city. These are supported by tax payers without limitations of color. The colored people in the city should have similar opportunities but they never ask or seek. They are "too satisfied" otherwise

Savannah, Ga.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appe
December 12, 1940

For Safety Of All

Recent inflammatory agitation among Memphis negroes has caused Police Commissioner Boyle to issue a declaration of policy which expresses determination to rid Memphis of the trouble-makers so that peace and happiness can be obtained on a lasting basis for law-abiding negroes who compose the great majority of the negro population. Those making up the dissident group are an insignificant minority, but unless checked, can become dangerous.

Unquestionably, the time has come when the situation must be viewed realistically, unhappy as it is. Radical labor agitators and subversive agents have been working among Southern negroes for a long time. That much is established fact. The major difficulty up to the present has been in tracing the agitation to its true source, which lies outside the negro race.

Much of the propaganda being spread among negroes is purely Communistic in character. Some of it has a distinctly Nazi flavor. The latter holds forth promise of what Hitler will do for the negro when he achieves world domination. It is the sort of trash which would easily mislead the gullible, but be it said to the credit of the majority of negroes, whose patriotism is unquestioned, that it has had little effect.

There are, of course, always those who will take advantage of a national emergency to promote their own selfish ambitions, and that, unquestionably, is happening at present. There are white elements which seek to exploit the negro and make him the tool of subversion. There are negro elements which would sell out their people for any small amount of silver.

The intelligent negro knows that democracy is his only hope for racial and individual progress. Under the totalitarian process the only role for the negro would be one of complete enslavement.

The task of law enforcement agencies, Federal and local, is plainly that of rooting out, with a minimum of delay, those who are attempting to stir up trouble—something from which Memphis has been notably free for many, many years.

It seems to us that aside from what can be accomplished through intelligent law enforcement and investigative efforts, that sound negro leaders now have an unprecedented opportunity to be of service to their people by acquainting them with the motives behind the present agitation and the folly of becoming its victims. It is an opportunity for patriotic service which has no precedent. At the same time, law enforcement agencies have an obligation to uncover and reveal the sources from which the agitation stems. Those sources have many ramifications, admittedly, but perseverance will attain the desired result.

The manner in which the situation was earlier handled aroused some doubt in the minds of those to whom "due process" means a course to be followed for the good of all concerned, but there is no longer doubt of the need of stamping out subversive elements.

What every law-abiding negro should be helped to understand is that his safety and welfare is just as much the concern of governmental agencies as is that of any other class of citizen. If that can be put across we believe that the full-hearted co-operation for the necessary elimination of the agitators and subverters will be forthcoming.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
December 4, 1940

RAPS POLICE PICKETING

Negro Church Resolution For Law Observance, Cites Memphis Action

The Jackson-Memphis Colored Memphis Annual Conference, in session at Jackson, Tenn., last weekend, adopted resolutions calling for better law enforcement and urging negroes to be law abiding.

Declaring that democracy should be redefined and restated in America "not so much in words as in deeds and practices," the resolution deplored "the antisocial attitudes that have developed" in various sections.

Pointing to recent trouble in Haywood County, Tenn., and the picketing of negro business establishments in Memphis, the resolution said that "intimidation and persecution of citizens without any charge of a violation of the law as has been done recently in Memphis, is a disgrace to our boasted Christian civilizaiton and our loyalty to our country and its Constitution."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 19, 1940

Two Memphis Negro Editors Warned On Race War Stories

MEMPHIS, Dec. 18 — Police Commissioner Joe Boyle said tonight "it'll just be too bad" for two Negro newspaper editors if they fail to observe his warning to them against publishing "inflammatory articles that would incite race hatred."

Boyle, who declared last week in the midst of a drive against Negroes carrying long-bladed knives that "this is a white man's country and always will be," said he had warned the pair that "I would not have them running articles that would stir up feeling between the whites and the blacks."

Boyle has announced he is watching 19 Negroes he said were responsible for bad feeling between the races. He charged some Memphis Negro newspapers "have been copying stories from Pittsburgh and Chicago Negro papers, trying to stir up trouble," and that "the young element of the Negroes has become insolent."

The reaction of law-abiding Negroes to his campaign, he said today, has been "very favorable."

Boyle said threats of racial disturbances apparently had quieted down but added that he was keeping a vigilant watch.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial App
December 19, 1940

NEGRO EDITORS WARNED

Boyle Says Articles in Paper "Incite Race Hatred"

Two negro editors, L. O. Swingler of the Memphis World and W. A. Beasley of the Memphis Sentinel, have been warned to cease "publishing inflammatory articles that would incite race hatred," Commissioner Boyle said yesterday.

The commissioner said the editors, who were summoned to his office, promised their co-operation.

"I simply told them that I would not have them running articles that would stir up feeling between the whites and the negroes," said Commissioner Boyle. "They assured me that none of the articles they had published was intended to do so, but the articles speak for themselves.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Leaf-Chronicle
December 17, 1940

Memphis Negro Denies Race Problems

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 17—(U.P.)—Weldon Beasley, editor of the Negro weekly, The Sentinel, contented today a campaign against Memphis Negroes led by Police Commissioner Joe Boyle was "unwarranted."

Commenting on Boyle's statement that "this is a white man's country and any Negro who does not agree had better move on," Beasley said:

"By right of majority and priority, the United States of America is the white man's country. Memphis and Southern Negroes generally don't want and are not asking for social equality with any white man. All we want is social justice."

Beasley questioned Boyle's charge that 19 Memphis Negroes were fanning race hatred, declaring "I believe the Negros are father from racial disorders today than at any time in Memphis' history."

The Negro editor added that Negroes here had no complaint against the unwritten "Jim Crow' laws segregating Negroes from white persons on street cars.

"I favor the Jim Crow law," he said. "Southern people do not want to sit by Negroes on street cars. Their tradition forbids that and we Negroes respect that tradition."

Beasley praised Boyle's drive to disarm Negroes, pointing out that Memphis had a high percentage of killings in the Negro district.

"Naturally we deplore this condition and it is up to the police department to remedy it," he said.

Negro Editor Says Police Drive 'Unwarranted'

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 17—(IP)—Weldon Beasley, editor of the Negro weekly, The Sentinel, contended today a campaign against Memphis Negroes led by Police Commissioner Joe Boyle was "unwarranted."

Commenting on Boyle's statement that "this is a white man's country and any Negro who does not agree had better move on," Beasley said:

"By right of majority and priority, the United States of America is the white man's country. Memphis and Southern Negroes generally don't want and are not asking for social equality with any white man. All we want is social justice."

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"Naturally we deplore this condition and it is up to the Police Department to remedy it," he said.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Memphis Police Warn Negro Editors Not to Print 'Infammatory' Articles

DEC 27 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Police Commissioner Joseph Boyle warned two Negro newspaper editors here last Thursday to "refrain from publishing 'inflammatory' articles that would incite race hatred."

The two editors, warned against printing articles demanding the rights of Negro people, are Lewis O. Swingler, editor of the Memphis World, and W. A. Beasley, editor of the Memphis Sentinel.

Commissioner Boyle accused Swingler and Beasley of "copying stories from Pittsburgh and Chicago Negro newspapers, trying to stir up trouble."

He warned them that neither would be allowed to escape responsibility for disobedience to his decree.

The Call

Commissioner Boyle is currently referred to as "the keynote of a concerted crime cleanup campaign."

Kansas City

Boyle told white reporters that he had summoned Swingler and Beasley to his office and had personally warned them he "would not 'tolerate' their newspapers running articles that would stir up feeling between whites and blacks."

MO.

"It'll just be too bad for them," Boyle said in referring to Swingler and Beasley, "if they don't follow my instructions," when relating the matter to white reporters.

An informed source said: "Boyle's ultimatum followed a written statement to Memphis newspapers last week wherein he said police had their 'eyes on' 19 Memphis Negroes whom he accused of fanning race hatred." The names of the "19 other Negroes" were not disclosed.

"A great many cities in the North and South have had serious race riots with tremendous bloodshed, "Boyle's statement to the newspapers said. "If careful and stern precaution for the defense of peace will prevent it, it will be prevented in Memphis."

Said the statement: "A young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching a point where their restraint is necessary. They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles."

DEC 27 1940

Meantime, nationwide attention attracted by Boyle's efforts to curtail articles in the Negro newspapers say invoking such a rule would be suppression of freedom of speech and the press. "We have in this act on Commissioner Boyle's part the counterpart of Hitlerism in its most violent form in Memphis," said one observer.

Nashville. Tenn. Banner
December 16, 1940

Memphis Police Start Campaign To End Danger of Race Riots

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 16—(UP)—A police campaign is under way here to convince Negroes—who make up approximately half of Memphis' 300,000 population—that this "is a white man's town."

Commissioner Joe Boyle—long known as the "Negroes' friend"—announced that "this is a white man's country and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this had better move on."

"We are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis if it can be avoided," Boyle said, "and the only way to avoid trouble is to speak openly and to the point.

"A great many cities in the North and South have had serious race riots with tremendous bloodshed. If careful and stern preparations will prevent it, it will be prevented in Memphis."

Boyle revealed that nineteen Negroes are being watched constantly because, he said, "they are fanning race hatred."

"If anything happens," said Boyle, "these nineteen will be responsible for it."

He did not reveal their names, but he said they were five preachers, four doctors, one restaurant operator, two postmen, five newspapermen, one undertaker and one drug store operator.

Mayor Walter Chandler, in a speech before a Negro organization, declared that Negroes paid only 2½ per cent of the city's taxes.

The campaign began shortly before the presidential election when Boyle stationed two policemen in front of a drug store owned by Dr. J. B. Martin, Negro Republican. Every patron who entered the pharmacy was searched.

Next, "police pickets" were placed at the entrance to a Negro pool room-restaurant on Beale Street. Each person who entered the building was searched. The "police pickets" ruined the owner's business and he was forced to sell his establishment. He, too, was a Republican.

Following this, Negroes by the scores literally were herded into the police station where they were searched. All who were found carrying knives were fined. In one day alone, more than $3,000 in fines for carrying long-bladed "Arkansas toothpicks" was levied. Hospitals reported that this caused a marked decrease in the number of Beale Street knife woundings and killings.

Memphis, Tenn. Police End Notorious Reign Of Terror

The Plaindealer

Kansas City, Kan.

DEC 13 1940

MEMPHIS.—Police searching of patrons entering the South Memphis Drugstore at 907 Florida street, owned by Dr. J. B. Martin, prominent business leader, ended last week, when Commissioner of Police, Joseph Boyle, made a statement to the daily press that a new method of "policing" Dr. Martin's business will be instituted.

Officers also were absent from the entrance to the Stag Poolroom and Elmer's Luncheonette, following Elmer Atkinson's disclosure that he was offering his business for sale after closing the poolroom and restaurant. Last Saturday a large sign appeared on the poolroom door announcing that the establishment was re-opened for business. It was understood that the business will be under new ownership. Name of the new owner was not disclosed.

Dr. J. B. Martin and his wife were out of the city last week on a trip to Chicago, where the doctor stated he had gone for a rest. Atkinson is understood to be making preparations to leave the city in the near future.

A series of charges and counter charges have appeared in the daily white press, in which the editors and groups of white citizens have taken the police department to task for its treatment of colored citizens, and in which the Police Commissioner has defended his practices and attitude, stating that the white people were defending known violators of the law, and stating his desire to see that law-abiding colored citizens are protected in their persons and property . . . but closing his statement with an endorsement of Gov. Prentice Cooper's statement that this "is a white man's country".

Civil Liberties

DEC 28 1940

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

The tyrannical attitude of the Crump machine, in Memphis, towards Dr. J. B. Martin, Negro druggist, should bring squarely to the fore the difference between a government of laws and a government of men.

For six weeks big burley policemen have stood in front of Dr. Martin's drug store searching every person who enters that establishment. Police justify their conduct on the ground that they are breaking up a dope ring. As a result of this unholy inquisition a prosperous Negro business has been destroyed.

Of course if Dr. Martin is selling dope he should be stopped. But the police chief does not follow the formal methods of the law in suppressing the dope traffic. If the Memphis chief has sufficient evidence to prove that dope is being sold in Dr. Martin's business place the proper thing to do is to arrest Dr. Martin and make Dr. Martin establish his innocence of the charges made. Whether innocent or guilty the law provides against the confiscation of property of citizens by any such tyrannical methods as employed by the Memphis chief.

But the truth is that Dr. Martin is being penalized for having dared to support Wendell Willkie for the presidency of the United States. The Crump machine was for President Roosevelt and demanded that Dr. Martin desist in his support of Willkie. Dr. Martin refused to be bulldozed. The destruction of his business is the answer of the Crump machine.

To bolster up their ground and justify their position the Crump crowd have raised the cry of social equality which of course is a far cry from the dope racket, but is a sure shot on winning community approval for the injustices heaped upon a man born in Memphis and who in spite of handicaps has developed into one of the best business men in the South. The Crump folk allege that Dr. Martin has been crashing white affairs and ignoring jim crow. This ought to settle it for Dr. Martin.

But the thought we wish to bring home to Negroes is the civil rights problem always present for minority groups. Occassionally we find Negroes who feel because they have amassed a little property or have acquired advanced intelligence the problems of their race are not their concern. Dr. Martin was not this type of Negro but in every community one may identify such characters.

We recall when the N. A. A. C. P. was defending Jess Hollins many Negroes refused to contribute alleging as their grounds for refusal that they did not want to put their money behind a Negro charged with crime. Such individuals did not seem to see that the N. A. A. C. P. was not primarily interested in the innocence or guilt of Jess Hollins, but the N. A. A. C. P. was interested in seeing to it that regardless of his guilt or innocence they wanted Jess Hollins to have the same sort of trial as any other American individual citizen would have, regardless of his color.

The N. A. A. C. P. knew that Jess Hollins had been denied the right to make bond, denied the right to counsel, denied the right to face his accuser and denied the constitutional period in which to plead. The N. A. A. C. P. knew that in a jail at midnight a forced confession, frowned upon by the bill of rights, had been secured and the N. A. A. C. P. knew if these constitutional guarantees could be withdrawn from Jess Hollins they could be withdrawn from all of the other thirteen million Negroes in the United States.

The N. A. A. C. P. took the Jess Hollins case to the Supreme Court of the United States and in that high court, hinged upon the rights of a Negro charged with rape, was adjudicated the right of the Negro to sit on juries in Oklahoma. Since that time two very prominent Negroes of this state have won their freedom in court based upon demurrers the court would not have sustained but for the Jess Hollins decision.

DEC 28 1940

The case of Dr. Martin in Memphis should claim the attention of every black man in America. What is the need for a black man to work a lifetime amassing property when under a rule established by the Crump machine in Memphis police may confiscate that property. The lesson stands out in bold relief not alone for Negroes. If this sort of tyrannical conduct can be engaged in by a political machine as against a Negro the same evil may be visited upon any white citizen who may in the future offend the controlling political machine.

Never before in the history of the nation was there more need for serious study of our civil rights. Instead of watching our enemies from without we need to be watching our internal foes.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Flay Memphis Political Boss For Insult To Negro Businessman

Say Machine-Dominated Police Cracked Down On Republican Leader Because He Held a Willkie Meeting; Cops Stationed at Martin's Drug-Store for Six Weeks; Intimidate Customers, Search All Who Enter, Even School Children; Ed Crump, Shelby County Boss, Wants Negroes to "Stay in Their Places" and Do as They're Told.

DEC 20 1940

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20 (ANP)—"Is a man's home and business safe in the United States under the Civil Rights act?" is the question that has been going from mouth to mouth here since the November election.

The question is based on the charge of many Memphians of both races and of both major political parties, that Ed Crump, white political boss of Shelby county, is trying to "police" a Negro drugstore owner out of business because he supported Willkie in the recent election.

The police chief of Memphis for six weeks kept police in front of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store, reputed to be the largest Negro owned drug business in the United States. They were taken away just a day or two ago, but still call there every hour or 15 minutes.

The Plaindealer

When Martin refused to call off a Willkie meeting after warning, the police swooped down and began their practice of searching every customer, white and black. Many white people trade at the store also.

Kansas City Kan.

For two weeks they only patted the outside of the pockets of people going to the store. Patronage increased. The first two Sundays were largest in volume of business that the store had ever enjoyed. Colored people came voluntarily in order to show their support and to give vent to their indignation. Many white people came for the same reason. Although police said they were looking for dope there is no record of them having found even one marijuana cigaret.

The police then adopted sterner methods. They began forcing people to take everything out of their pockets, spending often as long as 15 minutes in searching papers, wallets and hats, forcing people to stand in line while they searched.

The police officers, with whom Martin is popular, are said to have told him privately that they hated the assignment but were powerless since they had orders.

Negro democrats were as indignant as were the republicans. Martin is head of the colored Republicans. Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance co., heads the democratic club. Walker, Hunt Blair, principal of one of the schools, and Rev. T. O. Fuller, prominent, Baptist pastor representing the colored Democrats, went to Crump as a committee to ask him to lift the ban and to inquire the reason. He would not let them talk. Tall, guant and shaggy, he fairly fumed at the mouth as he talked. "Social Equailty" was the burden of most of his remarks

He declared that Bob Church had been spending most of his time in Philadelphia and up North and that he had been staying in white hotels up there and had come back to Memphis "spreading ideas of social equality" and that Martin abetted him in it. Crump declared that "it had to stop" and that "Negroes might as well learn their places." On and on he fumed. It is rumored here that he is losing his mind. His Negro servants say he has not been to his office for two weeks and that he walks the floor constantly being unable to sleep.

Bob Church for years was the republican leader here. He was regarded as the Negro leader from Tennessee and often held the proxy of Congressman Taylor, Republican National committeeman from Tennessee. Church never interfered with the local political situation, informed Memphians say, and in fact there appeared to be a working understanding with the Crump machine. Memphis never cast much of a republican vote. The 20,000 Negroes registered here were herded in and registered by Crump lieutenants, the saloon keepers and brothel keepers, white. They voted them in a block and many citizens have long wondered how, with the heavy registration, that leader Church was able to garner so few Negro votes.

When Church went north to become the political ally of Gov. James of Pennsylvania and Oil Man Joseph Pew, his lieutenant, George W. Lee sought to succeed him. Martin, however was elected to head the local republican organization.

The Plaindealer

When the Willkie meeting was announced it was Lee, secretary of the colored Republican organization, who went to Martin and warned him that unless he called the meeting off, his store would be policed. That was four in the afternoon. Lee left after Martin refused, saying the colored people had a right to hear both sides of a political question. Lee came as a friendly emissary.

Kansas City Kan.

Two hours after Lee carried Martin's refusal back to town, the police were at his store and there they remained 18 hours a day for six weeks.

Martin remained by his store and his other extensive business interests for four weeks. He was treated courteously personally by the police. He then left for a two week's rest. He is returning here soon to resume his business.

DEC 20 1940

Many prominent white people have asserted that they consider the thing shameful but the political hold which the machine has on the city forces them to keep silent.

The police and school teachers in Memphis are not under civil service They are all appointed and are said to be the victims of shameless political manipulation.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
December 9, 1940

MAYOR ENUMERATES BENEFITS TO NEGRO

Addresses Church Delegation At Auditorium

SAYS FEW PAY. TAXES

Then Recalls Number Of Schools, Parks, Playgrounds, Hospitals And Other Services Available To Them

Mayor Chandler cited the many advantages afforded Memphis negroes at small cost to them when he addressed 6000 negro delegates to the international convocation of the Church of God in Christ at the Auditorium last night.

Using "Citizenship of the Negro and His Responsibilities" as his subject, the chief executive prefaced his talk by saying he wanted the delegates to know what Memphis has done and is doing for its negroes.

Co-operation Needed

"It is highly important for negroes of Memphis to co-operate to the fullest with the city government and its various agencies toward the enforcement of the laws here and the training of the city's younger colored groups," said Mayor Chandler.

Of the grand total of $8,254,820 paid in taxes in the county and city, negroes contributed less than 2½ per cent, or $199,260 in 1940, the Mayor said. Components of this figure, include 3 per cent of property taxes, 7½ per cent of the privilege taxes, and no part of the railroad, utilities, ad valorem and personalty taxes, he pointed out.

Have Benefits

In return, said the Mayor, the negro population of Memphis has: Eighteen modern school buildings housing 18,055 pupils and giving employment to 399 negro principals and teachers and negro engineers, janitors, clerical help and supervisors. In addition there are 61 negro county schools for 9500 pupils and 210 teachers and principals, he said.

Twelve free wards at John Gaston Hospital, 75 per cent of those at the institution, containing 310 beds for negroes, administered last year at a cost to the city of $326,720. Out-patient care ran this total to nearly a half million dollars, the Mayor declared.

Many Are Negroes

Oakville Sanatorium, maintained by city and county, where 35 per cent of the patients are negro; three health centers free to negroes; 12 well-baby clinics, and a health service that made 62,486 home visits last year.

Of 592 patients in Shelby County Hospital, 343 are negro, Mayor Chandler said. At Western States Hospital in Bolivar, 329 patients are negro in the Shelby County total of 624.

More than two-thirds of the family units in Memphis' five Federal housing projects are for negroes, the city's chief executive continued.

"The city has contributed heavily to these modern and sanitary projects," he said, "and in addition the City Health Department has improved health conditions in thousands of other negro homes by requiring the installation of sanitary plumbing and other facilities."

Other Facilities Listed

Under recreation facilities the Mayor listed as provided exclusively for negroes eight parks, five playgrounds, two swimming pools and other facilities, all totaling an investment of $600,000. The lighting of Booker T. Washington Stadium costs the city $1800 annually, he pointed out.

Two branch libraries that cost $22,000 make about 8000 books available to negroes and provide $2700 in salaries to negro employes annually, he said.

He added that negroes also benefit from police protection, fire protection, pavements, sewers, drainage, street lights, garbage collection, street cleaning, building inspection, City Beautiful activities, employment service, child welfare work.

He estimated that in 1940 $1,250,000 was spent in wages for negro WPA employes. "While this money came from the Federal Government it was nevertheless spent on projects sponsored by and heavily contributed to by the city," he said.

He called attention to the disposition of the MidSouth Fairgrounds free each year for a negro exposition, to access given negroes to the Zoo, Crump Stadium and Ellis Auditorium.

"Finally, let me call your attention to the fact that, although the colored population contributed less than $1000 to the 1939 Community Fund, colored charity received, through the Family Welfare Agency, the Children's Bureau and the Colored Welfare League, between $25,000 and $30,000," he concluded.

Police Anti-Negro Activity in Memphis Seen as Campaign on Race GOP Leader.

~~DEC~~ 21 1940

By DAN BURLEY

Twilight of the Negro in Republican politics is seen in the action taken by Police Commissioner Seabrook in sending his bluecoats in continual swarms into Negro business places owned by prominent Negro G. O. P. figures in Memphis, Tenn. The police have, since Oct. 25 it was reported, carried on a day and night search of customers both at Elmer Atkinson's Beale St., Luncheonette and at Dr. J. B. Martin's South Memphis Drug Store at 907-909 Florida Street. This un-American activity has been vehemently protested by both the reactionary Memphis Commercial Appeal and the anti-Negro Memphis Press-Scimitar, as well as by Negro civic and business leaders.

Amsterdam News

Recently, Father Bertrand of St. Augustine's Catholic Church was asked by Mrs. Atkinson to come to her husband's business place since they were having trouble. Father Bertrand, garbed in his ecclesiastical regalia, was told by two policemen stationed outside the restaurant to remove his shoes before entering. He obliged them.

New York N.Y.

Those who know the maneuvers of the Dixie politicians their motives and acts toward the Negro, believe that deep down under the attacks on Atkinson and Dr. Martin lies in a plot to clip the wings forever of the almost legendary R. R. (Bob) Church, maker of mayors, governors, postmasters, and called by many the political Republican god of Tennessee. Mr. Church has been in semi-retirement for some time, and little was heard of him in the recent election. But no one for a minute believes that his influence has not been felt.

Mr. Church has been influential in Tennessee politics for many, many years, and the biggest of white politicians, office seekers and others have made their way to his unpretentous office on upper Beale Street across from Church Park Auditorium to gain his favor.

SAVES CITY IN 1937

Bob Church, J. B. Martin, Lieut. George W. Lee of the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Co., Elmer Atkinson and several other Negroes have been in power in the Republican party in Tennessee even before the election of Herbert Hoover in 1928 and through the first, and second terms of President Roosevelt. It was Church and Lieut. Lee who in 1937 practically saved Memphis from the ravages of the Mississippi River during the height of the disastrous flood.

Negroes, many, many years before, had saved Memphis from the Yellow Fever plague which killed white persons like flies, and to which Negroes practically proved immune. At that time, the record shows, Negroes pitched in; acted as policemen; guarded property from vandals; buried the dead and cared for the sick but when the city was once more on its feet, its Negro saviours were subjected to cruelty far in excess of any treatment of the Jews in Germany under Hitler. In 1937 there was an acute shortage of labor to build levees against the river which was overflowing its banks, threatening to rise as high as the bluff on which Memphis is built, and flood the city.

GOT VOLUNTEERS

It was Church. Lieut Lee, Elmer Atkinson and others who went among the laboring class of the Negro citizenry and got them to volunteer to carry bags to reinforce the weakening levees. The river had already engulfed the lower portions of the city, causing widespread disaster and misery.

But when the manpower of the Negro was marshalled in its age-old feud with Ol' Man River, the peril was averted and Memphis escaped the fate of Evansville, Ind., Louisville, East St. Louis and other flood-stricken cities.

With the ascendancy of the New Deal Democrats into power and an undercover coalition believed existing between the old guard lilywhite Republicans and the old line Democrats the domination of the Negro in local, state and national politics has been on the decline, which will be completely wiped out by the elimination of Church, Lee, Martin, Atkinson and all others connected with the G. O. P.

Atkinson's place has been the headquarters for the riverboat roustabouts, the cotton pickers from across the state line in Mississippi and in Arkansas, the riff-raff of the Delta for years. In the corners of its dingy pool room have been hatched political coupes of wide implications. The same can be said of Dr. Martin's drugstore, where, on the other hand, the patrons come from the highest brackets of Memphis' Negro and white society.

Memphis, located at a point where the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, has for over 100 years been the focal point of dreams of Negroes in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Miss., and points along the river to the Gulf of Mexico.

On Saturdays people from the cotton fields, the sugar cane plantations of Louisiana, the turpentine camps of Arkansas and Tennessee have loaded their wares on mule-drawn wagons for countless years to make the weekly trip to the capital of of the mid South. And on Beale Street they invariably wind up at Elmer's.

These People about whom W. C. Handy wrote his "Memphis Blues," and Lieut Lee, his "River George" and "Beale Street" look upon Bob Church and to a lesser extent, J. B. Martin, as their idols, To them there is nothing Church and Martin cannot do to improve their condition, to solve their problems or to get them out of trouble. The white folk don't like that.

DEC 21 1940

Thus, the inside report has it that Church, Martin, Lee, Atkinson and others must go to make Memphis "Safe for the White Man." Indeed, Gov. Prentice Cooper recently told a committee of Negroes which called upon him to see about Negro representation on the draft board: "You ought to be glad to live in this white man's country. The Irish, English and Scotch built it. Not you."

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
December 19, 1940

RACIAL UNREST THREATENING AT MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Dec. 19. (AP)—Police Commissioner Joe Boyle said he called two Memphis negro newspaper editors into his office today and warned them to keep out of their columns "inflamatory articles that would incite race hatred."

"I told them I would not have them running articles that would stir up feeling between the whites and the blacks," Boyle declared.

In the midst of a drive against negroes carrying long-bladed knives, the commissioner last week issued a public statement to negroes that racial disputes would not be tolerated. He said "this is a white man's country and always will be."

Boyle, in his statement, named 19 negroes he said were responsible for bad feeling between whites and negroes and warned that he was "watching them." An editor of one of the negro newspapers was included, and a few days after the announcement he resigned his job.

Some Memphis negro newspapers "have been copying stories from Pittsburgh and Chicago negro papers, trying to stir up trouble," Boyle said, and as a result "the young element of our negroes has become insolent."

Negroes Boyle termed "law abiding" were "favorable" to his campaign, declared the Irishman who has waged a year-long cleanup of crime in Memphis, one of the most thorough cleanups in the city's history.

Boyle said today threats of racial disturbances apparently had quited down but added that he was keeping a vigilant watch for signs of unrest.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
December 18, 1940

Hypocrisy Won!

A large number of Chattanooga Negroes were deceived into voting the Democratic ticket last November in spite of warnings from the best-informed members of their race that the friendship of the Democrats was "crocodile."

Many of these Negroes voted for Prentice Cooper, but now "Holy Joe" Boyle, Memphis police head, is using a statement of Cooper, "This is a white man's country," as a slogan for a politically motivated persecution of Negroes over in Memphis whence Tennessee is governed.

During the campaign, it will be recalled, The News-Free Press called attention to the persecution of Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis Negro druggist, who attempted to line up the Shelby Negroes for Wendell Willkie, and the restaurant of Elmer Atkinson, Negro Republican on Beale Street.

"Holy Joe" Boyle, Memphis police commissioner, stationed officers in front of both these places of business, arrested every Negro who came out of them with the absurd declaration that they were "looking for dope." Father Bertrand Kock, white worker among the Negroes, was insulted in front of Atkinson's place and made to take off his shoes, his Franciscan robe being desecrated. Hundreds of Negroes were arrested, vanloads of them being hustled off to the bastile. Atkinson gave up and the police are still blockading Martin's drug store, trying to run him out of business.

The campaign of revenge on the Negroes for breaking with Mr. Crump's political iron ring has continued after the election as evidenced by press dispatches of the past two days.

Here in Chattanooga, relations between the races have been cordial for years, with little of inflammatory effort on the part of the colored people to force concessions for which the South is not ready. There is no place in a civilized nation for oppression of Negroes because of their race. The iron heel is not the way to solve race trouble. Chattanooga has found the way to handle the problem without oppression. The Memphis machine used the Negroes in Democratic primaries for years. The present "drive" reveals a depth of hypocrisy that is amazing and disheartening.

Yet this is the same organization which cajoled local Negroes into voting for its candidates Nov. 5.

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Demands FDR Stop Terror In Memphis

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare Cites Attacks on Negroes by Crump Machine; Violence Also Threatened to CIO

DEC 27 1940

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 26.—Immediate intervention of federal authorities to maintain order and "elementary rights in Memphis" was demanded today of President Roosevelt in a letter from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The letter cited current attacks against the Negro people of Memphis by the Democratic Crump machine in retaliation for the independent political activity of Negro leaders during the recent presidential elections.

Another motive of the lynch campaign is seen in the successful organizing efforts of the United Rubber Workers union (CIO) in the Memphis plant of the Firestone Rubber Co. It is understood here that the Crump machine of Memphis made a deal with the Firestone Co. that its Memphis plant would be free of "labor difficulties." Firestone is said to have promised further expansion of its plants there in return for this "consideration."

POLITICAL TYRANT

The full text of the letter to President Roosevelt follows:

"During the past several weeks a systematic campaign of intimidation against the Negro people of Memphis has been carried on by Ed H. Crump, the political dictator and tyrant of that city. During the presidential campaign, some Negro leaders in Memphis dared to express their elementary American right to vote for a presidential candidate other than one dictated to them by Ed Crump.

"In retaliation the police department has, under a guise of a drive against crime, stationed policemen in front of the business establishment of Dr. J. B. Martin. These policemen have searched customers entering this other establishments and otherwise conducted themselves in such a way as to effectively drive J. B. Martin and other Negro businessmen out of business.

"A score or more of prominent Negro citizens have been identified and threatened with being run out of town by Police Commissioner Joe Boyle. Negro newspaper editors are being harassed and likewise threatened with similar treatment if they do not cease printing news articles and editorials concerning the situation in Memphis.

"Negro citizens are being arrested by the scores on the charges of loitering.

"On clearly segregated Jim Crow street cars, Negro citizens are being provoked. apparently to incite some action as a pretext for wholesale violence on the part of the police.

"Authorities in Memphis have announced that enough submachine guns are on hand to care for the 'situation.'

"This is in keeping with the tradition of shooting Negro citizens in Memphis at the hands of the police.

"Leaders of an inter-racial religious conference have decided to cancel a meeting scheduled for Memphis Dec. 27-31, because of 'reliable evidence that a build-up is being made for a race riot to intimidate the Negro population and to discredit and terrorize the

groups doing constructive work, especially the CIO.

RIOT SITUATION

"These conditions indicate that a race riot situation is being fanned by the authorities of Memphis, including Ed H. Crump. As to what reasons lie behind this series of arrests, threats and intimidations, we are not clear. We do know that police commissioner Joe Boyle has stated, as reported in the **Memphis Press Scimitar** of December 11: **"We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them, for there isn't enough work for the unskilled labor now in Memphis.** "Mr. Crump is apparently fearful that the abolition of the poll tax system in the South will bring a measure of freedom and independence to the citizens of Memphis and make it more difficult for his machine to attempt to herd the voters to the polls to vote for his candidates. He is evidently determined to stamp out any movement for independence in Memphis.

Daily Worker

"On behalf of the Firestone Rubber Co., Ed H. Crump and the city administration of Memphis are inciting race prejudice and intimidation of Negro people in order to violate the federal labor laws and prevent organization in Memphis by the Congress of Industrial Organization.

New York, N.Y.

"By these means Ed Crump and the city administration of Memphis which he controls are seeking to establish an 'efficient dictatorship' which could be used as a pattern to undermine democracy in other parts of the United States, especially in the South.

DEC 27 1940

"This situation in Memphis calls for the immediate intervention of federal authorities and the Department of Justice to maintain order and elementary American rights in Memphis. We expect that you will use your high authority to intervene in Memphis to maintain order and preserve peace and liberty for the people of Memphis."

Memphis Blames Trouble on 'Reds'

DEC 20 1940

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—An "unholy list" of 19 Negroes who are being watched by the police department and who will be blamed "should race friction develop in Memphis" was announced Wednesday by Commissioner Joe Boyle.

The Call

Boyle declined to give the names but said the list included "five preachers, four doctors, one barbecue and restaurant operator, two postmen, five newspaper writers, one drug store owner and one undertaker."

Kansas City, Mo.

However it is believed along Beale street that this is merely an attempt by Boyle to "put the finger on" those Negroes who actively protested the recent daily searches of all persons entering Dr. J. B. Martin's drugstore.

Because these searches were considered constitutionally illegal, many leaders openly condemned the practice It did not result in a friendlier feeling between colored and white and the police department in particular.

A White Man's Country

Declaring that "this is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on," Boyle elaborated.

"We are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis if it can be avoided, and the way to avoid it is to speak openly and to the point. A great many cities in the North and in the South have had serious race riots with tremendous bloodshed. If careful and stern preparation for the defense of peace will prevent it, it will be prevented in Memphis.

"Three Memphis Negro papers for the past year have been copying stories from the Pittsburgh and Chicago papers, trying to stir up trouble. Weldon Beasley on the Memphis Sentinel recently described his trip to Chicago—told about the jim crow law to Cairo. Fanned by these articles and encouraged by foreign-born communist agitators, a young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching a point where their restraint is necessary.

Throw Stones

"They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles. I warn their parents and relatives now of this menace which will be stopped. Just last week this young element broke up a Negro bishop's meeting by starting a fire alarm, so that they could steal the church offering, as well as the pocketbooks and valuables of the congregation.

"And Monday night at the Booker T. Washington Stadium football game several young Negroes were fighting with knives—one shot at another and two others were arrested with German-made pistols.

The Call

" I am sure every right-thinking Negro agrees this can't go on.

"Further, they ride street cars and buses each occupying one seat until they fill the car. Right after the holiday rush over I will put policeman on these cars and force a better understanding, so there won't be any trouble with the Negroes.

Large Population

DEC 20 1940

"We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them, for there isn't enough work for the unskilled laborer in Memphis. Most of our Negroes are good citizens—hard working and law abiding—and I will see at all times that they are as safe in life and property as any white citizens; and, of course, they have the privilege to engage in any line of honest endeavor.

Kansas City, Mo.

"After we have dealt with the small discordant element, which is no advantage to their race or its relation with the white people, we then hope that we can go along on fair and peaceful terms with the many very excellent well-meaning Negro preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, postal employes, and other Negroes in different lines of endeavor. We want peace and happiness for these people on lasting terms. That is our every purpose and motive."

Inter-Racial Commission Seeks End Of Police Reign Of Terror

The Plaindealer

Kansas City Kan

Memphis Police Seek to Drive Negroes Out of Business; Entire City Is Molested And Intimidated—Worse Type of Terror

DEC 6 1940

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N!

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—It was revealed here this week that the policing of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store in search of dope should be a matter for the Federal authorities since it is a Federal offense to peddle dope. It was claimed that the local police department, under orders of Commissioner Joseph Boyle, had not made any arrests and that no reports had been made that the government is interested in the case presents enough evidence that Commissioner Boyle and his police are on a wild goose chase.

It was rumored that Dr. Martin would have his attorneys to call the G-Men in to investigate the alleged charges of the Memphis police department so as to clear his good name of the charges that he knows something about dope peddling.

The Federal officers could take charge of the case and dismiss Commissioner Boyle's men from the dope "investigation."

MEMPHIS.—(Special)—The Memphis Commission on Interracial Cooperation, through its president, Dr. S. E. Howe, appealed to Mayor Walter Chandler to use his office to remedy conditions precipitated by the police department in the searching of Negro business firms' customers, and rounding up of Negroes all over the city in special "drives." During the past four weeks two colored concerns, South Memphis Drugstore, 907 Florida Street, and Elmer's Luncheonette, on Beale Avenue, have been policed. Elmer Atkinson, head of the Beale Street concern, announced the closing of his three enterprises, a taxi company, poolroom, and restaurant, as a result of the police ban against him.

The Memphis Police Commissioner Joseph Boyle, (issued a public statement in which he said he was seeking to break up a Negro dope ring centered around the two places of business. Dr. J. B. Martin, owner of the South Memphis Drug Store, countered with the charge that the policing of his business is a result of the recent presidential campaign.

Excerpts from the statement of the Interracial Commission to the Mayor, follow

"Within the last month, certain activities of the Memphis police have resulted in widespread apprehension and fear among the Negro population of Memphis. The policing of business houses, the searching of citizens indiscriminately, including the searching of little children, who could not possibly be conscious law violators, and the fact that these activities have been almost solely directed against the Negro population of Memphis, has brought about a state of tension and fear unprecedented in the recent history of our city.

"The Memphis Commission on Interracial Cooperation heartily approves of every attempt on the part of city officials to apprehend criminals, Negro and white, and to bring them to justice. The Negro citizens have repeatedly asked that certain undesirable elements of their race be dealt with according to the law. They have expressly requested that those members of the Negro race who are guilty of crimes be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. The Negroes believe, with all right thinking citizens, that law violations should be punished and that none should be allowed to escape, regardless of wealth, political affiliation or other consideration.

"The Interracial Commission believes, however, that the intimidation and persecution of citizens by police, when there is no evidence of law violation and when no arrests are made, is out of accord with the principles of a democratic commonwealth; is conducive to fear and anxiety; will bring widespread and unfavorable publicity to our city; will drive legitimate business from Memphis, and if persisted in by the police will create a feeling of abiding ill-will and resentment among the Negro citizens that can and may issue in a most unhappy out come . . .

"We would therefore call upon the Mayor of Memphis, Honorable Walter Chandler, to take whatever immediate steps may be necessary to correct the above conditions . . ."

Mayor Chandler's response to the Commission's statement addressed to him was, "Dr. Howie brought in the statement, but I have not yet had time to read it carefully. I am going to refer it to Commissioner Boyle when he returns to Memphis, as it is in his jurisdiction."

Present at the meeting of the Commission on the Monday night when the statement was drawn were Dr. Howie, Dr. Charles E. Diehl, president of Southwestern University, Rev. William G. Gehri, Prof. H. J. Steers, Rev. Alfred Loaring Clark, aand Dr J. J. Walker.

Negro members present were Messrs. Weldon Beasley, J. A. Beauchamp M. W. Bonner, Z. L. Bonner, James C. Dickerson, Dr. A. Byron Carter, Rev. S. A. Owen, 'Mayor of Beale Street' Matthew Thornton, and Rev. A. W. Womack.

Other members of the Commission, who were unable to be present at the meeting include: Dr. H. W. Ettelson, Dr. E. G. Hamlett, Dr. Ralph C. Hon, Dr. W. B. Selah, Rev. Marshall Wingfield, and Louis Barnett (white), and colored, Rev. W. A. Johnson, Mr. S. W. Qualls, Mr. Lewis O. Swingler, Rev. N. T. Walker, and Rev. A. McEwen Williams.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

ED CRUMP'S MACHINE POLICE INSULT NEGRO BUSINESS MAN WHO HELD WILLKIE MEETING

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 20 1940

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—Is a man's home and business safe in the United States under the Civil Rights act?" is the question that has been going from mouth to mouth here since the November election.

The question is based on the charge of many Memphians of both races and of both major political parties, that Ed Crump, white political boss of Shelby county, is trying to "police" a Negro drugstore owner out of business because he supported Willkie in the recent election.

The police chief of Memphis for six weeks kept police in front of Dr. J. B. Martin's drugstore, reported to be the largest Negro-owned drug business in the United States. They were taken away just a day or two ago, but still call there every hour or 45 minutes.

When Martin refused to call off a Willkie meeting after warning, the police swooped down and began their practice of searching every customer, white and black. Many white people trade at the store also.

For two weeks they only patted the outside of the pockets of people going to the store. Patronage increased. The first two Sundays were the largest in volume of business that the store had ever enjoyed. Colored people came voluntarily in order to show their support and to give vent to their indignation. Many white people came for the same reason. Although police said they were looking for dope there is no record of them having found even one marijuana cigaret.

The police then adopted sterner methods. They began forcing people to take everything out of their pockets, spending often as long as 15 minutes in searching papers, wallets and hats, forcing people to stand in line while they searched.

The police officers, with whom Martin is popular, are said to have told him privately that they hated the assignment but were powerless since they had orders.

Negro democrats were as indignant as were the Republicans. Martin is head of the colored Republicans. Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance company, heads the Democratic club. Walker, Hunt Blair, principal of one of the schools, and Rev. T. O. Fuller, prominent Baptist pastor representing the colored Democrats, went to Crump as a committee to ask him to lift the ban and to inquire his reason. He would not let them talk. Tall, guant and shaggy, he fairly fumed at the mouth as he talked. "Social Equality" was the burden of most of his remarks.

He declared that Bob Church had been spending most of his time in Philadelphia and up North and that he had been staying in white hotels up there and had come back to Memhis "spreading ideas of social equality" and that Martin abetted him in it.

The Call

Crump declared that "it had to stop" and that "Negroes might as well learn their places." On and on he fumed. It is rumored here that he is losing his mind. His Negro servants say he has not been to his office for two weeks and that he walks the floor constantly—being unable to sleep.

Bob Church for years was the Republican leader here. He was regarded as the Negro leader from Tennessee and often held the proxy of Congressman Taylor, Republican National committeeman from Tennessee. Church never interferred with the local political situation, informed Memphians say, and in fact there appeared to be a working understanding with the Crump machine.

Not Many G.O.P. Votes

Kansas City, Mo.

Memphis never cast much of a Republican vote. The 20,000 Negroes registered here were herded in and registered by Crump lieutenants, the saloon keepers and brothel keepers, white. They voted them in a block and many citizens have long wondered how, with the heavy registration, that leader Church was able to garner so few Negro votes.

When Church went North to become the political ally of Gov. James of Pennsylvania and Oil Man Joseph Pew, his lieutenant, George W. Lee, sought to succeed him. Martin, however, was elected to head the local Republican organization.

When the Willkie meeting was announced it was Lee, secretary of the colored Republican organization, who went to Martin and warned him that unless he called the meeting off, his store would be policed. That was four in the afternoon. Lee left after Martin refused, saying the colored people had a right to hear both sides of a political question. Lee came as a friendly emissary.

Two hours after Lee carried Martin's refusal back up town, the police were at his store and there they remained 18 hours a day for six weeks.

DEC 20 1940

Martin remained by his store and his other extensive business interests for four weeks. He was treated courteously personally by the police. He then left for a two week's rest. He is returning here soon to resume his business.

Many prominent white people have asserted that they consider the thing shameful but the political hold which the machine has on the city forces them to keep silent.

The police and school teachers in Memphis are not under civil service. They are all appointed and are said to be the victims of shameless political manipulation.

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19 MORE CITIZENS 'MARKED' IN POLICE REIGN OF TERROR

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

DEC 21 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn. ,Dec. 19.—"Holy Joe" Boyle, Memphis' Negro baiting police commissioner, cracked his whip of vengeance here again last week and its sting branded nineteen more Negroes, making a total of twenty-one directly affected since he launched his reign of terror in the Black Belt two months ago.

Boyle's wrath left its mark upon nineteen people who have publicly objected to the gangster-like methods he has been invoking against Dr. J. B. Martin, Republican leader. Martins' drugstore has been policed 16 hours a day for two months by Boyle's blue-coated stooges, who have been searching all patrons of the store on a drummed-up narcotic charge. Martin, Boyle says, has been peddling dope. So far he has failed to prove what he claims.

BLOCKADE REVOLVES AROUND LAST ELECTION

The real reason for the blockade revolves around the last election, at which time Dr. Martin used his influence with race voters and went on record for Wendell Willkie. This almost threw the powerful Ed Crump machine out of gear. Boyle is now trying to throw Dr. Martin out.

Courier

Last week "Holy Joe" announced that nineteen Negroes had met with his disfavor because they criticized his methods. Though he refused to give the names of the people, he said it included a drugstore operator, an undertaker, a barbecue and restaurant operator, two postmen, five newspaper writers, four doctors and five ministers.

Asserting that "we are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis, if it can be avoided." Joe gave vent to his feelings by scoring the North for permitting Negroes to frequent its public institutions and demanding their rights.

CITES PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO PAPERS

"I say again," roared Joe, "this is a white man's country and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on."

Pittsburgh Pa

This was Joe's subtle way of telling the citizens of Memphis that he will continue to terrorize, humiliate and persecute Negroes. If they don't like it they can get out of town.

"Three Memphis Negro papers for the past year have been copying stories from the Pittsburgh and Chicago papers," said Joe, "trying to stir up trouble. Fanned by these articles and encouraged by foreign-born Communist agitators, a young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching the point where their restraint is necessary. They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles."

On the other hand, opponents and critics of the city administration charge that Negroes who refused to stay in line in the recent election are being policed out of business by the application of a system designed to accomplish that purpose by the Police Department.

So far the system applied has been successful. Boyle has already caused one establishment to close its doors, while Dr. Martin has left Memphis for the time being and is in Chicago.

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The Republican Negroes and Republican whites are on to Boyle's stuff and know who is behind him. The whites aren't alarmed by Boyle's appeals to racial prejudice. They would rather join Negroes to overthrow forever the Crump political machine than to continue to submit to its dominance.

Boyle has adopted the strategy of attempting to frighten the Negroes and to incite the whites against Negroes. He has lined up nineteen Negroes whom he is going to hold responsible if anything happens. He has no chance of frightening these or any other Negroes, and the whites are on to the stuff he's feeding them.

Negroes and whites alike would both be laughing (as they should) at Boyle were they not faced with the stern and joint responsibility of getting rid of Crump and his political hirelings such as Boyle.

There's not going to be any race riot in Memphis.

RACE PROBLEM-1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

ED CRUMP'S MACHINE POLICE INSULT NEGRO BUSINESS MAN WHO HELD WILLKIE MEETING

The Call
Kansas City Mo.

DEC 20 1940

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—Is a man's home and business safe in the United States under the Civil Rights act?" is the question that has been going from mouth to mouth here since the November election.

The question is based on the charge of many Memphians of both races and of both major political parties, that Ed Crump, white political boss of Shelby county, is trying to "police" a Negro drugstore owner out of business because he supported Willkie in the recent election.

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When Martin refused to call off a Willkie meeting after warning, the police swooped down and began their practice of searching every customer, white and black. Many white people trade at the store also.

For two weeks they only patted the outside of the pockets of people going to the store. Patronage increased. The first two Sundays were the largest in volume of business that the store had ever enjoyed. Colored people came voluntarily in order to show their support and to give vent to their indignation. Many white people came for the same reason. Although police said they were looking for dope there is no record of them having found even one marijuana cigaret.

The police then adopted sterner methods. They began forcing people to take everything out of their pockets, spending often as long as 15 minutes in searching papers, wallets and hats, forcing people to stand in line while they searched.

The police officers, with whom Martin is popular, are said to have told him privately that they hated the assignment but were powerless since they had orders.

Negro democrats were as indignant as were the Republicans. Martin is head of the colored Republicans. Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance company, heads the Democratic club. Walker, Hunt Blair, principal of one of the schools, and Rev. T. O. Fuller, prominent Baptist pastor representing the colored Democrats, went to Crump as a committee to ask him to lift the ban and to inquire his reason. He would not let them talk. Tall, guant and shaggy, he fairly fumed at the mouth as he talked. "Social Equality" was the burden of most of his remarks.

He declared that Bob Church had been spending most of his time in Philadelphia and up North and that he had been staying in white hotels up there and had come back to Memphis "spreading ideas of social equality" and that Martin abetted him in it.

The Call

Crump declared that "it had to stop" and that "Negroes might as well learn their places." On and on he fumed. It is rumored here that he is losing his mind. His Negro servants say he has not been to his office for two weeks and that he walks the floor constantly—being unable to sleep.

Bob Church for years was the Republican leader here. He was regarded as the Negro leader from Tennessee and often held the proxy of Congressman Taylor, Republican National committeeman from Tennessee. Church never interferred with the local political situation, informed Memphians say, and in fact there appeared to be a working understanding with the Crump machine.

Not Many G.O.P. Votes

Kansas City Mo.

Memphis never cast much of a Republican vote. The 20,000 Negroes registered here were herded in and registered by Crump lieutenants, the saloon keepers and brothel keepers, white. They voted them in a block and many citizens have long wondered how, with the heavy registration, that leader Church was able to garner so few Negro votes.

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DEC 20 1940

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19 MORE CITIZENS 'MARKED' IN POLICE REIGN OF TERROR

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

DEC 21 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn. ,Dec. 19.—"Holy Joe" Boyle, Memphis' Negro baiting police commissioner, cracked his whip of vengeance here again last week and its sting branded nineteen more Negroes, making a total of twenty-one directly affected since he launched his reign of terror in the Black Belt two months ago.

Boyle's wrath left its mark upon nineteen people who have publicly objected to the gangster-like methods he has been invoking against Dr. J. B. Martin, Republican leader. Martins' drugstore has been policed 16 hours a day for two months by Boyle's blue-coated stooges, who have been searching all patrons of the store on a drummed-up narcotic charge. Martin, Boyle says, has been peddling dope. So far he has failed to prove what he claims.

BLOCKADE REVOLVES AROUND LAST ELECTION

The real reason for the blockade revolves around the last election, at which time Dr. Martin used his influence with race voters and went on record for Wendell Willkie. This almost threw the powerful Ed Crump machine out of gear. Boyle is now trying to throw Dr. Martin out.

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Asserting that "we are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis, if it can be avoided." Joe gave vent to his feelings by scoring the North for permitting Negroes to frequent its public institutions and demanding their rights.

CITES PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO PAPERS

"I say again," roared Joe, "this is a white man's country and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on."

Pittsburgh Pa

This was Joe's subtle way of telling the citizens of Memphis that he will continue to terrorize, humiliate and persecute Negroes. If they don't like it they can get out of town.

"Three Memphis Negro papers for the past year have been copying stories from the Pittsburgh and Chicago papers," said Joe, "trying to stir up trouble. Fanned by these articles and encouraged by foreign-born Communist agitators, a young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching the point where their restraint is necessary. They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles."

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Young Negro Writes from The Southland

DEC 30 1940

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.

The letter below was received by a member of Abe Lincoln Branch of the Young Communist League, from a young Negro sharecropper with whom he corresponds:

Harveill, Mo.

Dear - - -,

I have just arrived home the 8th which was last Sunday as I have been away trying to make a living and talking organization to both old and young, but I seem to get very little recognition because you know to organize and educate people what do not believe in anything, you know it pay you not to talk too much. Because the time is critical at this moment. Fifth column is the slogan to down labor rights and I am in the South and the rope still stand ready for my neck.

I was more than glad to read your wonderful letter and it give me the highlights of how the workers get long in New York, and I learn a lesson of just what both urban and rural people will have to do and thats get together and stand together and make our voices heard.

Now we are beginning to drift in home from the cotton fields with little food to go upon. Weather is getting bad. Christmas is coming on and our children begin question parent What are they going to have for Christmas, and all Mother and dad can say is I don't know, because we see no way of getting anything unless someone help us, but with God to help us we will try to make it happy as we possibly can.

You may send me any book you like and any amount you can, I shall be very proud to have them, they will not be any hurt to me at all.

Sincerely,
Willie C - - - -

"White Man's Country"

DEC 9 1940

Time
Chicago, Ill.

Tennessee's chicken-necked Boss Ed Crump once found it convenient to play ball with Memphis' Republican Negro boss. That was when there was a Republican in the White House and the Negro boss had Federal patronage to dispose of. Since Roosevelt, there has not even been a Negro boss.

With the candidacy of Wendell Willkie, Negro political hopes revived. Big, coffee-colored Dr. J. B. Martin, a Memphis druggist for 30 years, president of a Negro baseball league, and owner of the Memphis Red Sox, took over the leadership, organized Republican Negroes for a campaign. The Crump machine took one quick look and went into high.

Eleven days before the election, two uniformed policemen from Commissioner "Holy Joe" Boyle's police department arrayed themselves before Martin's store on Florida Street, two more went to the poolroom and restaurant of Negro Republican Elmer Atkinson on Beale Avenue. Anyone who tried to enter either place was frisked. Holy Joe declared that they were looking for dope. Negroes who protested were arrested, fined. Hundreds were searched and at least one hundred were run in for carrying knives with blades longer than the six-inch maximum allowed by law. Twenty colored kindergartners were lined up, pawed over by the Crump cops. Frisked in front of Atkinson's was Father Bertrand Kock, white pastor of Mrs. Atkinson's church. Police patted his Franciscan robe, made him take off his shoes.

To Negro politicians meanwhile went anonymous threatening letters. Crump cops spread through Beale Avenue, raided poolrooms, restaurants, hustled vanloads of Negroes off to the clink.

Atkinson gave up, closed the business he had run for 14 years. Said he: "For the past two weeks police haven't let anybody come in the place." Crump cops still blockaded Martin's drugstore. It was plain to everyone in Memphis last week that Boss Crump did not want any more Negro Republican bosses around. Growled Crump's Holy Joe: "Governor [Prentice] Cooper was right when he said, 'This is a white man's country.' "

Drugstore Policed Six Weeks

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Claim Police Search Followed Willkie Meeting

DEC 18 1940

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LOOKING FOR DOPE

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DEMS INDIGNANT

DEC 18 1940

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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Memphis Political Boss Cracks Down On Businessmen Who Help Willkie Meeting

DEC 19 1940

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

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A Word To Negroes

DEC 12 1940

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Recent inflammatory agitation among Memphis negroes has caused Police Commissioner Boyle to issue a declaration of policy which expresses determination to rid Memphis of the trouble-makers so that peace and happiness can be obtained on a lasting basis for law-abiding negroes who compose the great majority of the negro population. Those making up the dissident group are an insignificant minority, but unless checked, can become dangerous.

Unquestionably, the time has come when the situation must be viewed realistically, unhappy as it is. Radical labor agitators and subversive agents have been working among Southern negroes for a long time. That much is established fact. The major difficulty up to the present has been in tracing the agitation to its true source, which lies outside the negro race.

Much of the propaganda being spread among negroes is purely Communistic in character. Some of it has a distinctly Nazi flavor. The latter holds forth promise of what Hitler will do for the negro when he achieves world domination. It is the sort of trash which would easily mislead the gullible, but be it said to the credit of the majority of negroes, whose patriotism is unquestioned, that it has had little effect.

There are, of course, always those who will take advantage of a national emergency to promote their own selfish ambitions, and that, unquestionably, is happening at present. There are white elements which seek to exploit the negro and make him the tool of subversion. There are negro elements which would sell out their people for any small amount of silver.

The intelligent negro knows that democracy is his only hope for racial and individual progress. Under the totalitarian process the only role for the negro would be one of complete enslavement.

The task of law enforcement agencies, Federal and local, is plainly that of rooting out, with a minimum of delay, those who are attempting to stir up trouble—something from which Memphis has been notably free for many, many years.

It seems to us that aside from what can be accomplished through intelligent law enforcement and investigative efforts, that sound negro leaders now have an unprecedented opportunity to be of service to their people by acquainting them with the motives behind the present agitation and the folly of becoming its victims. It is an opportunity for patriotic service which has no precedent. At the same time, law enforcement agencies have an obligation to uncover and reveal the sources from which the agitation stems. Those sources have many ramifications, admittedly, but perseverance will attain the desired result.

The manner in which the situation was earlier handled aroused some doubt in the minds of those to whom "due process" means a course to be followed for the good of all concerned, but there is no longer doubt of the need of stamping out subversive elements.

DEC 12 1940

What every law-abiding negro should be helped to understand is that his safety and welfare is just as much the concern of governmental agencies as is that of any other class of citizen. If that can be put across we believe that the full-hearted co-operation for the necessary elimination of the agitators and subverters will be forthcoming.

Group Under Police Watch Includes 5 Preachers, 4 Doctors

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Recent Daily Searches At Drug Store Seen by Many As Cause of "Friction"

DEC 18 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—An "unholy list" of 19 Negroes who are being watched by the police department and who will be blamed "should race friction develop in Memphis" was announced Tuesday by Commissioner Joe Boyle.

Boyle declined to give the names but said the list included "five preachers, four doctors, one barbecue and restaurant operator, two postmen, five newspaper writers, one drug store owner and one undertaker."

However [illegible] is believed along Beale street that this is merely an attempt by Boyle to "put the finger on" those Negroes who actively protested the recent daily searches of all persons entering Dr. J. B Martin's drug store. Because these searches were considered constitutionally illegal many leaders openly condemned the practice. It did not result in a friendlier feeling between colored and white and the police department in particular.

Declaring that this is a white man's country, and always will be and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on, Boyle elaborated.

"SPEAK OPENLY"

"We are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis if it can be avoided, and the way to avoid it is to speak openly and to the point. A great many cities in the North and in the South have had serious race riots with tremendous bloodsheds. If areful and stern preparation for the defense of peace will be prevent it, it will be prevented in Memphis.

"Three Memphis Negro papers for the past year have been copyng stories from the Pittsburgh and Chicago papers trying to stir up trouble. Weldon Beasley on the Memphis Sentinel recently described his trip to Chicago—told about the jim crow law to Cairo. Fanned by these articles and encouraged by foreign-born communist agitators, a young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching a point where their restrain is necessary.

"They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles, I warn their parents and relatives now of this menace which will be stopped. Just lask week this young element broke up a Negro bishop's meeting by starting a fire alarm, so that they could steal the church offering, as well as the pocketbooks and valuables of the congregation.

"CAN'T GO ON"

"And Monday night at the Booker T. Washington Stadium football game several young Negroes were fighting with knives—one shot at another and two others were arrested with German-made pistols.

"I am sure every right-thinking Negro agrees this can't go on.

"Further, they ride street cars and buses each occupying one sent until they fill the car. Right ofter the holiday rush is over I will put policemen on these cars and force a better understanding so there won't be any trouble with the Negroes.

"We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them, for there isn't enough work for the unskilled labor in Memphis. Most of our Negroes are good citizens—hard working and law abiding—and I will see at all times that they are as safe in life and property as any white citizens; and, of course, they have the privilege to engage in any line of honest endeavor.

"After we have dealt with the small discordant element, which is no advantage to their race or its relation with the white people, we then hope that we can go along on fair and peaceful terms with the many very excellent well-meaning Negro preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, postal employes, and other Negroes in different lines of endeavor. We want peace and happiness for these people on lasting terms. That is our every purpose and motive."

RACE PROBLEM - 1940
UNITED STATES

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

INVESTIGATION OF 'OPEN TERROR' IS URGED BY WHITE

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

DEC 31 1940

NEW YORK—(SNS)—United States Attorney Genera Robert Jackson was asked Monday by the National Associa-tion for the Advancement of Colored People to bring the forces of the Justice Department to bear in an investiga-tion of the open terror being meted out to Negroes in Mem-phis, Tennessee, by politicians and the local police force of Memphis.

The complete text of a telegram signed by Walter White and sent to Jackson today by the association follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protests vigorously against abrogation of freedom of press by Chief of Police of Memphis, Tennessee, who has called in two Negro editors and threatened them if they did not print the kind of news matter and editorials to which he could give his approval regarding general racial situations in the United States.

"According to widely circulated news stories Negro business men in Memphis are being harassed by police and a score of more prominent Negro citizens have been threatened with being driven out of town. A threat of machine gud warfare is said to have been made by ~~Police Chief Boyle~~. It is alleged that this entire situation has grown out of the fact that some Memphis Negro citizens in the last election chose to support the candidate not favored by the political boss Ed Crump.

"We believe the situation is grave and ~~calls for immediate investigation~~ and vigorous action by the Department of Justice in all its phases particularly the threat against the freedom of the press."

Memphis Police Chief Gags Two Weekly Papers

Afro American
Baltimore Md

Issues Ultimatum on Militant Articles of Northern Type

DEC 28 1940

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Editors of two weekly newspapers here last week received a stern warning from Police Commissioner Joseph Boyl against publication of articles which he said would stir up feeling between the two races.

The two, summoned to the commissioner's office to hear his ultimatum, were Lewis O. Swingler, 34, of the Memphis World, 10-year-old affiliate of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, and W. A. Beasley, 48. of the Memphis Sentinel, founded nine months ago.

Objects to Northern Articles

With specific reference to certain militant articles reprinted from Northern weeklies, Boyl told the local editors that he "would not tolerate" such stories in their papers. He later told white reporters that "It'll just be too bad for them" (Swingler and Beasley) if they do not abide by his order.

There was no indication that any gag rule would be applied to the publication of inflammatory stories in white dailies.

Fears Riots

In his subsequent comment, Boyl referred to race riots which have occurred in Northern cities and to recent instances here in which youths have formed crowds and become "insolent" in their defiance of whites.

Mr. Swingler is a graduate of Nebraska University and has been editor of the World since 1931. His paper is published twice weekly. Mr. Beasley is a product of Tuskegee Institute and the Atlanta Business College and has been in newspaper work for fifteen years. Both are said to have promised Boyl their "co-operation."

Boss Crump Uses Police To Harrass Druggist for Giving Support to GOP

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

DEC 14 1940

How machine politics uses police officers in a big Democratic stronghold to curb civil liberties was pointed out, this week, in an article from Memphis, Tenn., by Edwin T. Connell, that appeared in the Washington Daily News, Monday.

Dr. J. B. Martin, well known druggist of Memphis, is slowly being driven out of business, Mr. Connell's article accuses, by Boss Ed Crump's political machine because Dr. Martin refused to go down the line for the Democratic machine in the recent election.

The drugstore of Dr. J. B. Martin, Negro Repubblican leader, until recently was patrolled 16 hours a day for more than a month. Every customer entering the place was searched, under the pretext of looking for dope. Now the police are visiting the store every 45 minutes. Martin is still doing business, but the constant police vigil makes it only a matter of time.

Pool Hall Closed

"Another Negro, Elmer Atkinson, who runs a pool hall, received similiar police treatment. He stood it for a month, then closed. Atkinson had not defied the machine; it seems he was reported convicted of a narcotics charge in 1926, and the police had his place patrolled along with Martin's to make the dope pretext look better.

The machine's purpose; to punish Martin for thinking he could do as he pleased politically, and to provide an object lesson for others who might contemplate disloyalty to the Boss.

Abbout ten days before the eleciton, Martin was asked to call off a Republican rally he had planned. He refused. He was warned that if he didn't call it off his place would be policed. He still refused. The rally, well attended, was held in a Negro church. Then Police Commissioner "Holy Joe" Boyle ordered Martin's drugstore policed.

"Officers took up their posts at the store's two entrances. Every customer was searched: Negro mammies carrying youngsters in their arms, old Negroes after a cigar or an aspirin, white customers, ven salesmen bent on business.

School Kids Searched

"Colored kids hurryng into the store for candy and ice cream during recess from a kindergarten were not exempt. The officers ran their hands over little dresses and poked into the pockets of knickers, looking for narcotics! These school children came in groups of 25 and 30, and the search usually took more than an hour.

"Just before the election, while Atkinson's pool hall was still operating under police protection, a white Catholic priest, pastor of a Negro parish, was searched and ordered to remove his shoes when he attempted to enter the pool hall on a ministerial mission. Dressed in the flowing robes of the Franciscan Order, the priest had come down to the place by request of Atkinson's wife, a member of his parish, who thought his presence would prevent trouble.

"The white hair of Commissioner Boyle, a devout Catholic himself, got a shade whiter that time.

Shoes Removed

Forcing Negroes to remove their shoes is a daily routine in front of Martin's. Furthermore, police pry into pockets, wallets, hats. Since Negroes are generally afraid of policemen even under normal conditions, and Martin's trade is almost entirely Negro, it can be seen what this has done to his trade.

"Altho police say they are looking for dope, a searching party of more than a month has not even brought to light one marijuana cigaret.

"How do the people of Memphis feel about this? Well, openly there's not much reaction. They're used to Crump methods. Privately, they think it's shameful.

Search is Illegal

They know that the search is not legal. The Fourth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures."

Mr. Crump merely ran for mayor so that his choice for the position, Walter Chandler, could remain in Congress during the election. Mr. Crump elected without opposition, served for 15 minutes, then turned the four-year term over to the faithful Chandler.

"Soon after, Mr. Boyle bebcame police commissioner. He earned the sobriquet of "Holy Joe" when he set out to clean up vice including a game called America, a variation of Bingo which was being played in churches for groceries.

"Recently he tried to stop the raffle of a car at a footbball game, sponsored by some leading business men. The business men told him to go ahead and arrest. Holy Joe backed down. The catch: Boss Crump's son was one of the sponsors.

Boss "Gets Religion"

"What makes all this clean-up so strange is the fact that the same machine has received the support of the underworld for many years. The most accepted reason for this lily-whitness is that Boss Crump is now so strong he can afford to get religion.

"Along with the policing of the Martin drugstore there has been unaccustomed severity by the police with Negroes generally. They have been arrested on flimsy charges and Negro newspapers speak bitterly of the disregard of constitutional rights.

"For years the Crump machine has used the Negroes as a political tool. The machine inducted the Negroes into politics.

"It built up a controlled block of votes numbering about 20,000. These methods gave the machine the balance of power in the state, with the result that the machine has usually chosen Tennessee's governors.

"One governorship candidate supported by Boss Crump, Gordon Brofning, wired him on election night that "there are 60,000 reasons why I love you," referring to the large vote cast by Shelby County. Later when the machine broke with him this telegram was made public.

"The Negroes have always made up a large part of these 60,000 reasons why candidates, if they do not love, at least bow to, Boss Crump.

Vote A Frankenstein

"However before the recent election there were indications that the Negro vote might be developing into a Frankenstein monster and turning on its creator. There were rumblings of considerable Repubblican activity. Willkie rallies were numerous and well attended.

"Boss Crump didn't want anything to happen to that solid block of 20,000 votes so 'Holy Joe' went to work on Martin, the Negro Republican leader, as related in this story."

Memphis Fears Race Trouble Reds Are Blamed

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Police Commissioner Has Names Of 19 Negro "Trouble Makers"

DEC 21 1940

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—An "unholy list" of 19 Negroes who are being watched by the police department and who will be blamed "should race friction develop in Memphis" was announced Wednesday by Commissioner Joe Boyle.

Boyle declined to give the names but said the list included "five preachers, four doctors, one barbecue and restaurant operator, two postmen, five newspaper writers, one drug store owner and one undertaker."

However, it is believed along Beale street that this is merely an attempt by Boyle to '-put the finger on" those Negroes who actively protested the recent daily searches of all persons entering Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store. Because these searches were considered constitutionally illegal, many leaders openly condemned the practice. It did not result in a friendlier feeling between colored and white and the police department in particular.

Declaring that "this is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on," Boyle elaborated:

"We are not going to have any trouble with the Negroes in Memphis if it can be avoided, and the way to avoid it is to speak openly and to the point. A great many cities in the North and in the South have had serious race riots with tremendous bloodshed. If careful and stern preparation for the defense of peace will prevent it, it will be prevented in Memphis.

"Three Memphis Negro papers for the past year have been copying stories from the Pittsburgh and Chicago papers, trying to stir up trouble. Wendon Beasley on the Memphis Sentinel recently described his trip to Chicago—told about the jim crow law to Cairo. Fanned by these articles and encouraged by foreign-born communist agitators, a young element of the Negroes has become insolent, reaching a point where their restraint is necessary.

"They gather in crowds, throwing stones at night and cursing white people in automobiles. I warn their parents and relatives now of this menace which will be stopped. Just last week this young element broke up a Negro bishop's meeting by starting a fire alarm, so that they could steal the church offering, as well as the pocketbooks and valuables of the congregation.

"And Monday night at the Booker T. Washington stadium football game several young Negroes were fighting with knives—one shot at another and two others were arrested with German-made pistols.

"I am sure every right-thinking Negro agrees this can't go on.

"Further, they ride street cars and buses each occupying one seat until they fill the car. Right after the holiday rush is over I will place policemen on these cars and force a better understanding, so there won't be any trouble with the Negroes.

"We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them, for there isn't enough work for the unskilled labor in Memphis. Most of our Negroes are good citizens—hard working and law abiding—and I will see at all times that they are as safe in life and property as any white citizens; and, of course, they have the privilege to engage in any line of honest endeavor.

"After we have dealt with the small discordant element, which is no advantage to their race or its relation with the white people, we then hope that we can go along on fair and peaceful terms with the many very excellent well-meaning Negro preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, postal employees, and other Negroes in different lines of endeavor. We want peace and happiness for these people on lasting terms. That is our every purpose and motive."

"Not Enough Jobs" So Memphis Terror Tries To Drive Out Negroes

Southern News Almanac
B'ham, Ala.

DEC 26 1940

"We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them. For there is not enough work for the unskilled labor now in Memphis." This is the simple method proposed by Police Commissioner Joseph (Holy Joe) Boyle of Memphis to solve what he regards as the Negro problem, and perhaps even the unemployment problem in Memphis.

Memphis has been stirred for some time by an argument between Tennessee political boss E. H. Crump, and Dr. J. D. Martin, Negro druggist. Dr. Martin did not fall in line with the Crump machine in the recent election and organized the Republican opposition.

Police guards were put in front of Dr. Martin's drug store to search every man, woman, and child who entered, looking "for narcotics." No arrests have been made. The only effect has been to intimidate prospective customers.

THREATENS NEGROES

Negro leaders who have protested are accused of "fanning race hatred" by Commissioner Boyle. In a newspaper interview he is quoted as saying "We have our eyes on five Negro preachers, four Negro doctors, one Negro barbecue and restaurant operator, two Negro postmen, five Negro newspaper writers, one Negro drug store operator, one Negro undertaker, who have been fanning race hatred. Should anything happen in Memphis these 19 will be responsible for it."

The commissioner promises "stern preparations for defense of the peace." He has had sharp exchanges of words with Rev. S. E. Howie, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, white chairman of an inter-racial committee that has been formed to protect Negro rights.

Commissioner Boyle and Mayor Walter Chandler say Negroes pay only 2½ per cent of Memphis taxes and should be thankful for the bounties they receive.

ASKS FEDERAL AID

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with offices in Birmingham, requested "immediate intervention of federal authorities and the Department of Justice to maintain order and elementary American rights in Memphis." The request was made in a letter to President Roosevelt by Howard Lee, conference secretary.

Mr. Lee's letter says in part: "Authorities in Memphis have announced that enough sub-machine guns are on hand to care for the situation."

He also made this comment on the political situation: "Mr. Crump is apparently fearful that the abolition of the poll tax system in the South will bring a measure of freedom and independence to the citizens of Memphis and make it more difficult for his machine to attempt to herd voters to the polls to vote for his candidates. He is evidently determined to stamp out any movement for independence in Memphis."